The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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VANNORTWICKS QUIT

Brothers Make Individual and Combined Assignments.

BATAVIA BANK IS CLOSED

Equitable Trust Company Is Made the Assignee.

ATLAS LIQUIDATION A CAUSE

"King of Kane's" $5,000,000 Estate Placed in Jeopardy.

MANY BIG INTERESTS INVOLVED.

William M. and John S. Van Nortwick, bankers at Batavia, Ill., and the controlling spirits in enterprises involving several million dollars of capital, made an assignment in the Kane County Court, at Geneva, Ill., yesterday afternoon. The assignment covered all the individual property of the two brothers, and also the firm's interests in the following corporations:

Bank of William J. and J. S. Van Nortwick, Batavia, Ill.

Western Paper Bag company of Batavia.

Appleton Manufacturing company of Appleton, Wis.

Memphis Woodenware company of Memphis, Tenn.

Cotton mills at Aurora, Ill.

Kaukauna Paper company of Kaukauna, Wis.

Combined Lock Paper company.

Wisconsin Sulphite Fiber company

Union Pulp company.

The assignment was made to the Equitable Trust company of Chicago.

Batavia Bank Open All Day.

The Batavia bank remained open yesterday receiving deposits and paying money on checks as usual, until the customary quitting time, 4:30 p. m. Then the doors were closed.

The collapse of the Van Nortwicks, who have long been in the front rank of paper manufacturing in the United States, was due directly to the liquidation of the Atlas National Bank of Chicago, it shutting off the borrowing facilities. W. M. Van Nortwick was a director in that institution, and with his brother was a borrower to the extent of $800,000 of its funds. His failure followed closely that of John L. Norton, another borrowing director of the Atlas National, whose milling interests at Lockport passed into the hands of an assignee on last Saturday.

Mr. Norton is also in the paper business, being President of the Niagara Falls Paper company.

Fortune of the "King of Kane."

When John Van Nortwick, who was known as the "King of Kane County," died in 1890, he left $5,000,000 to his two sons. The elder Van Nortwick had been a pioneer in Western railroad building. He surveyed the old Galena road from Chicago, and for eight years was President of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad. From the modest beginning of $3,000, which he had with him when he came to Illinois fifty years ago, he accumulated the fortune which went to his two sons.

This property was in the shape of large paper manufacturing interests at Batavia and along the Fox River in Wisconsin, in bank stocks in Kane County institutions, in large farms around Batavia, and in the paternal bank in that thriving Illinois city.

Abandon Their Father's Footsteps.

The sons, instead of following in the footsteps of the father, began to spread out in many directions. Large sums were spent in lines wholly distinct from those in which their patrimony was earned. Going South as far as Tennessee and West as far as Kansas City, no new enterprise seemed unworthy of a portion of the Van Nortwick fortune. Even after the panic of 1893, when most other business-men were shortening sails, the Van Nortwicks continued to crowd on sail.

During the late campaign, when every manufacturer was keeping down expenses to the lowest possible notch, they continued to pour their money into the construction of new plants, whose success at best was problematical.

It was in this manner that some $900,000 in cash went into the Combined Lock Paper company at Appleton, Wis. A bagatelle of $20,000 went into the rebuilding of the old mill at Batavia, for which no use, other than a storehouse, has yet been found.

Secure $900,000 for Improvements.

With several banks at their command, the Van Nortwicks did not feel the scarcity of money of which other manufacturers complained so bitterly during the campaign. They continued to put it in, practically stopping all loans to outside people at the banks under their control. It was in this way that some $600,000 in cash was secured to pay for the improvements at Appleton. The Atlas National contributed $300,000 more.

Had the National Bank of Illinois not failed a week ago yesterday all might have come out well for the brothers, but that failure put off negotiations they had under way for a long time loan on the new plant at Appleton. Controller Eckels was all this time calling in no uncertain tone upon the Atlas National to reduce its loans to its directors, particularly that to William M. Van Nortwick. Foiled in their efforts to secure money on the Appleton plant, the borrowing director was unable to reduce his obligations to the imperiled bank of which he was a director.

This inability to reduce the loan forced the Atlas National to apply to the Clearing-House for assistance, and then the liquidation of the Atlas compelled the assignment of the Van Nortwicks. It was a row of blocks, in which all went down after one had fallen.

Assignment Made in Haste.

The assignment papers were drawn by Green, Robbins & Honore of this city yesterday and were hurried to the County Court at Geneva. There was little time to be lost in making the assignment, for the news of the liquidation of the Atlas National was fast spreading through the farming region of that county, and a run was already well under way at the bank in Batavia by the time the assignment passed into the hands of the Clerk in the little court-house at Geneva.

William M. Van Nortwick returned to the city from Geneva, and left at 3 o'clock this morning for Appleton.

Five Million Dollars in Jeopardy.

No formal statement of liabilities and assets has yet been made. Owing to the widely diversed interests of the two brothers any estimate is liable to be wild. All that is certain is that the entire heritage of $5,000,000 received from the elder Van Nortwick in 1890 by his two sons is in jeopardy. Attorney Green ventures the rough estimate that the assets are $1,000,000 and the liabilities $400,000 to $500,000. He also says the brothers will pay dollar for dollar in time.

Kane County Banks Apprehensive.

It is feared today will be a memorable one to the banks of Kane County. A feeling of panic was reported through that region last night, and every banker was preparing for a run such as has never been experienced in that part of the State before. Directors were holding sessions lasting until midnight, getting their affairs in shape for the expected run. Other banking institutions, in which the Van Nortwicks were largely interested, will, it is feared, undergo a great strain before the close of business this afternoon.

Failure Important and Sensational.

The failure is one of the most important and sensational ever occurring in Illinois outside of the metropolitan limits of Chicago. Diffusion of capital and spreading out into enterprises of all kinds seem to have been the rock on which the $5,000,000 fortune was wrecked. Not content with running the bank in Batavia and the paper mills started by their father, the sons and heirs branched out in every direction, particularly along the Fox River in Wisconsin, where they had nearly half a dozen mills for the manufacture of wood pulp and paper. Their Appleton investment, the Combined Lock Paper company, never made much profit, and when J. S. Van Nortwick started a bank there it aroused bitter antagonism among the old residents, merchants, and moneyed men of that town.

Dip Into Woolen Mills.

Then they put money in iron interests in the neighborhood of Appleton and in Northern Michigan, invested in woolen mills, and purchased a big block of stock in the Green Bay Canal company.

In the opinion of a man thoroughly conversant with their affairs not one of the various interests in which they have put money has turned out to be successful in the commercial sense of the word.

Samuel D. Ward Talks.

Samuel D. Ward, treasurer of the Equitable Trust company, to which the assignment was made, said:

"I know nothing of the assignment except the bare facts. All the business attending the affair, at least so far as our company was concerned, was done by Mr. Walton, our cashier. He was called to the office of the attorneys, Green, Robbins & Honoré, this morning, and shortly afterwards he left for Batavia. He had not returned at the time I left the office this afternoon. In consequence I know very little about the matter."

INTENSE SURPRISE IN BATAVIA.

Bank Thought to Be Impregnable—Comment on Its Methods.

The announcement of the heavy indebtedness caused a run on the bank at Batavia yesterday, which, while not severe, gave indications of assuming the most formidable proportions as the news of the closing of the Atlas National spread through Kane County.

The Batavia bank remained open all day receiving deposits and paying out money on checks as if nothing out of the ordinary had happened. Even while the members of the firm were on the way to Geneva with the papers assigning everything to the Equitable Trust company of Chicago the bank continued to pay out its funds.

It closed its doors promptly at 4:30 yesterday afternoon, the usual time for closing. Even then the people of the town did not realize the landmark of its existence had gone to the wall.

News Received with Surprise.

The news of the assignment was received in Batavia by telephone from Geneva and was almost a total surprise. When a newspaper man from Aurora entered the bank and asked for particulars Cashier Grimes declared he had no knowledge of the trouble.

As the news spread over town surprise and incredulity were mingled. The Van Nortwick bank was considered one of the most substantial in the State of Illinois.

This confidence was due in a large degree to the vast amount of property which the creditors saw in sight around Batavia to meet the demands which may be made upon the firm to liquidate its liabilities. In the earlier days, when the elder Van Nortwick was engaged in the manufacture of paper, he had extensive dealings with farmers and in course of time accumulated a large amount of fine property. These holdings have been increased by mortgage loans, on which the bank has been compelled to foreclose. The farm property and the mortgages will alone aggregate a large sum, although it is not just now, owing to depression in agriculture, available as a money-getting asset.

Cash for Other Enterprises.

In securing $600,000 cash, which the firm has put in the new mills at Appleton its banks, particularly the one at Batavia, have been largely drained of their cash. Few loans have been made for several months in these institutions to outsiders. In fact, it is said that the Batavia band has made no loans to speak of for a year past. At the same time it was paying 4 per cent interest on deposits, while no other bank in that region was paying over 2 per cent. This, in view of the assignment yesterday, is regarded as a bad symptom of the firm's financial condition, as it indicated that its banks had been milked for the outside enterprises of the brothers, and that everything was in the same basket—depositors, stockholders, and general creditors.

The general impression in Batavia is that, while the bank has not been making any money, the side ventures of the firm have been successful. The paper bag factory at that place has been running night and day, doing an immense business. The Paper Bag Manufacturing company, at Batavia, has increased its time to twelve hours a day since the election, and has had orders for all its product.

The manufacture of butter plates at Memphis is supposed to be highly successful, and the brothers frequently have expressed much satisfaction at the result of their experiment.

Lives in a Palatial House.

William M. Van Nortwick, the older and the virtual head of the firm, resides in a magnificent residence at Batavia, which is reputed to have cost $50,000. This was built by the old gentleman two years before his death.

John S. Van Nortwick resides at Appleton, Wis., where he is President of one of the principal banks.

Miss Louise Van Nortwick, daughter of William M., is to be married before spring to Mr. Goff, the Milwaukee brewer. The announcement of the engagement has been made in the Aurora papers, and the marriage, it was expected, would be one of the greatest social events in Kane County.

Refuse to Give Information.

Last night when a reporter for THE TRIBUNE called upon Private Secretary C. H. Brown he was refused admission to the house and was told that there was no statement to make.

Cashier Grimes also refused to make any statement regarding the assets and liabilities of the firm, or when it would resume, if at all. He said, however, that the settlement would be made within the firm, and that there would be no occasion for taking the public into its confidence. The assignment was made wholly to avert the run which seemed certain to start in this morning.

Preparing for a Possible Run.

The First National Bank of Batavia had a balance of $500 in the Van Nortwick institution, which was drawn out just before the close of business yesterday afternoon.

Last night the directors of the First National had a long meeting, discussing the outlook for today. It is feared there will be a heavy run upon all the banks in Kane County, but the directors of the First National at Batavia were hopeful that they would be able to stand the expected drain upon their cash resources.

Strong efforts will be made before the opening of business this morning to put the institution on a war footing.

First National's Midnight Announcement.

Ex-President Thomas Snow of the First National Bank at Batavia said at midnight the bank was fully able to meet any demands which might be made upon it today. He was prepared, if necessary, to put up ten times the amount which could possibly be drawn by excited depositors. The directors further showed their confidence in their abil-

(Continued on fifth page.)

CRAZY MAN ON HIS TRAIL.

UNKNOWN WITH A REVOLVER DOGS W. P. HENNEBERRY.

Policemen Guard the Endangered Head of the Printing Firm to His Home—Threatens to Shoot Detective Corbett and Eludes Capture—Final Conference on the Strike Is Futile—Union Men Form Plans to Prosecute the Contest.

An unknown man, armed with a revolver and supposed to be crazy, has been threatening the life of William P. Henneberry of the firm of Donohue & Henneberry, whose printers are on strike. Mr. Henneberry went to his home, No. 543 Jackson boulevard, last night with police guard and will come to his business this morning with a similar escort.

The threatening individual has been lurking in the vicinity of the Donohue & Henneberry printing establishment for several days, uttering his threats. Last night Private Detective Corbett, who has been in the employ of the firm since the big strike was inaugurated, followed the man into an alley near the building and detected him in the act of putting fresh cartridges in his revolver. On the approach of the detective he flourished the weapon and threatened to shoot. Corbett attempted to place him under arrest, but he broke away and disappeared in the darkness.

Follows Mr. Henneberry.

The strikers have noticed the man, but say they do not know him. He has not spoken to any of their pickets. He carries a large notebook, and appears to be keeping a close tab on the strike.

According to Detective Corbett the members of the firm have supposed the unknown was one of the strikers' lookouts. A few days ago it was noticed he kept aloof from the other watchers, and acted in a strange manner.

On several occasions it was remarked that he seemed to keep particularly close watch on the members of the firm, and once it was noticed he followed Mr. Henneberry some distance on his way home after business hours.

On another occasion he followed the members of the firm to the Harrison Street Police Station and was heard to mutter threats.

During the last week the strikers have noticed the strange actions of "the man with the note book," as he was dubbed, and supposed he was in some way connected with the firm.

Stranger to Both Parties.

When the firm members and the strikers came together several days ago to discuss terms for the adjustment of the labor troubles it developed that the man was an entire stranger to all parties concerned, and Detective Corbett was detailed to keep a closer watch, and the attempted arrest followed last night.

President Timblin of the Strike committee said last night the man is probably a harmless lunatic whose strange actions were prompted by sympathy with the strikers.

"I believe the danger is magnified," said Mr. Timblin, "but it might be as well to send the poor man to the Detention Hospital. If he is armed he certainly should be locked up. I understand the firm has agreed to arm its non-union men, and if such is the case there will be trouble enough to keep the peace without the added danger of armed lunatics at large."

Firm Refuses to Sign.

The final conference between the firm and the Strike committee, held yesterday for the purpose of settling the strike, failed in its purpose. The firm refused to sign the agreement presented by the strike officers.

The committee demanded the reinstatement of all the strikers, a reorganization of the working force of the firm on strict union lines, and the settlement of all future disputes by arbitration.

The conference was held at the office of the firm, where the representatives called by invitation of the firm. Mr. Donohue said the firm would not consider a settlement under the conditions offered. The interview was brief.

Following the conference the strikers held a big meeting at No. 184 Madison street. The report of the Strike committee was listened to attentively, and the recommendation that the strike be continued indefinitely was received with cheers.

The meeting was addressed by the Presidents of the several unions involved. After the meeting the Executive committee held a long session to perfect plans for renewing the strike. One of the officers remarked that many of the men are becoming impatient, and it is feared it will require unusual care and strict discipline to prevent violence.

To add to the serious aspect of the situation, the strikers say the non-union men are armed, and under the guardianship of the police are inclined to taunt the strikers.

Seven non-union men are now under arrest charged with carrying concealed weapons. According to the strikers, two of the men, who have been released on $1,000 bail, are ex-convicts.

The strikers took a change of venue yesterday in two assault cases from Justice Richardson to Justice Martin's court.

HUSSARS TO HELP ESCORT M'KINLEY.

Cleveland Grays Invite Them to Assist at the Inauguration on March 4 and They Accept.

When Maj. McKinley takes the oath of office on March 4 his personal escort will be formed of the Chicago Hussars Squadron and the Cleveland Grays, Cleveland's crack organization.

The Hussars were asked and promised last night, in a big meeting at the Great Northern Hotel, to accept the honor of the escort.

This matter was considered early by President-elect McKinley. Each of these bodies offered its services as escort. Finally the Grays were selected. The Grays deliberated, and then decided it would be the nice thing to invite the Hussars to share the duty with them.

And the Hussars will.

Two members of the Grays were sent last week to Chicago with the formal invitation. It was placed before Maj. Brand, and by him submitted to the officers of the Hussars. At their suggestion a meeting of the two troops was called for last night at the Great Northern Hotel. The two Grays had taken Maj. Brand's half promise as a whole one and gone home, so the proposition was placed before the men by Maj. Brand.

Eighty members of the two troops were present, and twenty more were enrolled directly the matter assumed tangible shape. One hundred of the Hussars will go to Washington.

Troops A and B will have a special train, with Pullman sleeping cars, which will be drawn over the Monon road. The horses will be carried in special stock cars.

What will be called the Veteran Corps will be organized at once. This will be composed of the older, former members of the organization. There will be probably twenty of these.

It was agreed also to ask the Hamilton club's delegation to make the trip with the Hussars, as many of the latter are members of the club.

All the members of the escort will be mounted on black horses, and they count on making an effective display.

The Hussars will be away from Chicago five days. As they are going East it is planned also to stop over on the way home at New York for one day, and perhaps give a fancy drill.

The Hussars will take with them their own band, and will organize specially a trumpet corps of sixteen trumpeters.

There was much enthusiasm last night at the meeting. Maj. Brand made a speech alluding to the courtesy of the Cleveland Grays in sharing their honor with the Hussars. He spoke also of the honor of serving as the personal escort of the President on the occasion of his inauguration.

The Hussars will drill frequently from now until they leave for Washington.

POLICE UPSET PLANS FOR A FIGHT.

Detectives Raid a Saloon Cellar and Arrest the Spectators Before the Principals Arrive.

The plans of the thirty-five South Side sports who had arranged to witness a finish fight last night were upset by the advent of the police, who entered the ring in the basement of Joseph Berbert's saloon, No. 1213 State street, and put them all under arrest.

The match was made several weeks ago between Edward Washington and Joseph Long, negroes. The news of the match was quietly spread among those who were considered discreet, and the ring was pitched in the saloon basement, where it was thought the noise of the battle and the applause of the witnesses would not reach the ears of the policeman traveling the beat.

In spite of the efforts to keep the matter quiet it leaked out, and a "tip" came to the Harrison street police. Detectives Burns and Fitzgerald went to the place and after looking over the ground decided to make the arrests. The principals had not arrived, but the gloves and all the paraphernalia of the ring were confiscated.

Berbert, the proprietor of the saloon, was arrested yesterday charged with robbery. It is said Jesse Hunt, a farmer whose home is near Cincinnati, came here a few days ago for the purpose of purchasing a "merry-go-round," fell in with two men who piloted him to Berbert's place, and robbed him of $45 while Berbert held the victim.

NOT YET A SUBJECT OF THE QUEEN.

William Waldorf Astor's Naturalization Has Not Yet Been Announced in the London Gazette.

[SPECIAL CABLE BY JULIAN RALPH.]

London, Dec. 28.—[Copyrighted, 1896, by New York Journal.]—William Waldorf Astor has not yet been naturalized, but it is only a question of time. He cannot do so privately, as the list of new subjects is published in the London Gazette every month. Mr. Astor is said to be plain spoken as to his preference for life in England. The expectation of many American journalists who regularly scan this official publication will doubtless be ultimately rewarded.

SAMUEL H. KERFOOT DEAD

PIONEER CHICAGO REAL ESTATE MAN PASSES AWAY AT HIS HOME.

Fifty Years a Leading Citizen of the City, He Was Accounted the Nestor of His Profession—One of the Founders of the Chicago Historical Society and a Member of Many Other Organizations—Death of Horace M. Singer.

Samuel H. Kerfoot died of heart disease at his home, No. 188 Rush street, at 10:30 p. m. yesterday, after an illness of several weeks and after a residence of nearly fifty years in Chicago. He had been in failing health several months.

Mr. Kerfoot was born on Dec. 18, 1823, in Lancaster, Pa., and was educated under the tutorship of the Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg at Flushing Institute and St. Paul's College, Flushing, Long Island, N. Y. He was graduated by St. Paul's College at the age of 19 years.

He at once joined his brother, the late Rt.-Rev. John Barrett Kerfoot, Bishop of the Diocese of Pittsburg, in founding the College of St. James in Washington County, Md., and until 1848 was at the head of the grammar school in that county.

In 1847 Mr. Kerfoot married Annie, second daughter of Otho Lawrence of Hagerstown, Md., and in the following year removed with his family to Chicago, where he associated himself with James H. Rees, now dead, in the real estate business.

Nestor in Real Estate.

The firm of Rees & Kerfoot was succeeded in 1852 by that of S. H. Kerfoot & Co., of which Mr. Kerfoot remained the senior partner until his death. He was the Nestor of the real estate fraternity in this city.

Mr. Kerfoot was prominently identified with the earlier development of Chicago, and was elected as first President of the original Board of Real Estate and Stock Brokers of this city, which office he held during the life of that board.

The board held most of its earlier meetings at the office of Rees & Kerfoot. Mr. Kerfoot was for a time associated with W. D. Kerfoot and Samuel Gehr, both of whom were graduated from his office.

Mr. Kerfoot laid out and subdivided the portions of the city known as Ridgely's addition, Sampson & Green's addition, Green's South Branch addition, Johnston & Lee's addition, and the now valuable North Shore district, where he built the first dwelling, in 1855. To part of this territory, situated five miles north of the river, the residents have given the name of Kerfoot Park.

Interest in Education.

Mr. Kerfoot always retained his lively interest in the cause of education and has annually given a gold medal to the scholar standing highest in the Lake View High School since its founding in 1875. He has offered similar medals in other institutions of learning outside of this city.

He was one of the founders and a life member of the Chicago Historical Society, the Chicago Academy of Sciences, the Chicago Numismatic Society, and the Maryland Society in Chicago. He was President of the two last named organizations from the time of their organization until his death. His collection of coins and of articles of allied interest was one of the most extensive in the city, and in all matters of the sort he was a recognized authority in the West. The Maryland Society owns much of its activity to his deep interest in it.

Mr. Kerfoot was the first representative of the New York Life Insurance company in Illinois. He held the agency from 1856 to 1859.

Man of Public Spirit.

Mr. Kerfoot always took the liveliest interest in public affairs, though he was not an office-holder. He was one of the most strenuous advocates of the removal of the cemeteries to the suburbs, and assisted materially in earlier days in improving the general sanitary condition of the city.

He was a patron of art and an art connoisseur, and, with a few others animated by similar aims, got up an art exposition which opened in 1859. This was the first exhibition of works of fine art held in the city. It was held in Burck's Building, Lake street and Wabash avenue. There were seventy exhibiters. Out of this exhibition grew the Chicago Art Union, which gave its first exhibition at Hesler's gallery in Lake street. In October, 1863, he was one of those who successfully promoted the Northwestern Fair. Art interests predominated in this enterprise.

His Article on Realty.

Mr. Kerfoot was the recognized local authority in real estate matters and an article by him in the Real Estate Review in January, 1879, is regarded as an essential document in the history of Chicago realty.

Mr. Kerfoot's surviving family consists of his widow, two daughters—Mrs. Franklin Beckwith and Alice Kerfoot—and two sons—Samuel H. Kerfoot Jr. and John Barrett Kerfoot, who now is a resident of New York City. The funeral will be from St. James' Episcopal Church, Cass and Huron streets, of which Mr. Kerfoot was a member for forty-nine years and a vestryman

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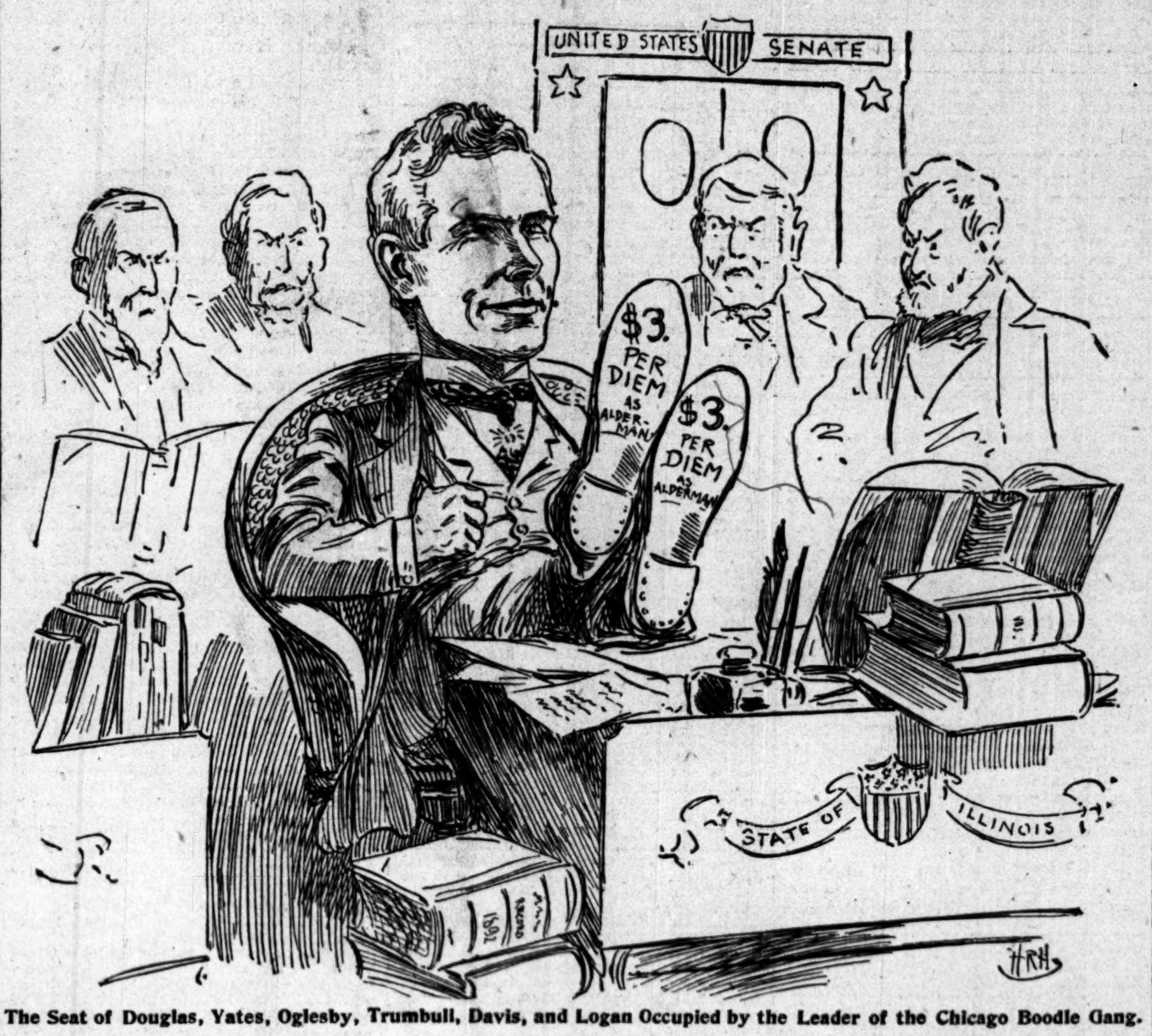
SHALL IT COME TO THIS AT LAST?



The Seat of Douglas, Yates, Oglesby, Trumbull, Davis, and Logan Occupied by the Leader of the Chicago Boodle Gang.

SAYS PUTNAM MURDERED MISS COLLINS

Kentucky Detectives Develop a New Theory Regarding the Double Tragedy at Boston.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—On the morning of Dec. 12 Miss May L. Collins and Samuel P. Putnam, Free-Thinkers, were found dead in each other's arms in a room of the apartment house at No. 47 St. Botolph street, at which place the woman had been rooming about a week. An examination of the death chamber disclosed an open gas-burner, through which the fumes had escaped and supposedly asphyxiated the occupants. On the table by the bed was a bottle half filled with whisky and several ounces of "benedictine," and it was argued by some that these spirits were pertinent factors in the tragedy.

Despite the verdict of the medical examiner that the victims were killed by accidental gas poisoning the police looked upon the case as a double suicide.

It now appears that two private detectives are in town looking for evidence with which they hope to destroy every theory heretofore advanced in connection with this remarkable tragedy. The brother of Miss Collins and her friends in Midway, Ky., are responsible for the presence of these detectives in Boston.

In the first place they hope to prove that Miss Collins did not commit suicide. They expect to show by evidence that she was murdered by the man whom she regarded as her best friend. Already, they say, they have a mass of circumstantial and direct evidence which will demonstrate pretty clearly that Putnam drugged his partner and then turned on the gas and laid down to die with the girl he loved but could not marry.

The detectives from Lexington will show in good time, they say, that it was a case of deliberate murder and suicide—that Putnam, old man that he was, loved the girl, and, knowing that she could never be his wife, determined that she should accompany him to eternity.

The medical examiner, despite the suspicious circumstances about the affair, decided not to hold an autopsy. Had an autopsy been held Miss Collins would not have been proclaimed a suicide, the men from Kentucky aver.

The detectives do not place any credence in Mr. Collins' assertion that his sister was murdered for the diamonds she intrusted to Putnam just before she left Chicago.

Miss Collins was considered eccentric and upon free thought she was a monomaniac.

AMERICAN LINER OVERHAULED ABROAD

St. Paul Now Undergoing Repairs and Clyde Shipbuilders Say It Is a Compliment to Them.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

London, Dec. 28.—[Copyright, 1896, by New York Journal.]—There was a broad smile of satisfaction today on the face of the British shipwrights. Thompsons, the Clyde bank shipbuilders, have dispatched 300 workmen to Southampton to extensively overhaul the American liner St. Paul, which was built in Philadelphia, but, according to report, needs riveting along its whole hull below a certain level. The St. Louis will be similarly treated when it arrives. The belief is that the hulls of thetwo vessels have been strained by the prolonged running of engines at the utmost pressure. British experts have always regarded American built liners as too slim for such powerful machinery, and now Clyde builders are jubilant and regard the order as a compliment, particularly since Thompsons constructed the sister vessels, the Paris and New York.

Only picked workmen have been sent to Southampton and extra wages are being paid, the orders of the firm being to push forward the work of overhauling with all speed, so that the St. Paul may be out of hand when its sister ship arrives.

The American company's agents on this side maintain that the vessels are only being overhauled in accordance with the recognized system of the company.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED WHILE HUNTING

Charles Pfeiffer, Reported a Wealthy Chicagoan, Dies in the Mountains of Pennsylvania.

Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 28.—Charles Pfeiffer, a wealthy laundryman with interests in Allegheny City and Chicago, accidentally shot himself in the stomach while out hunting in the mountains near Ligonier and died before his hunting companions could reach him.

Mr. Pfeiffer owned the Allegheny steam laundry in Allegheny and was a member of the firm of Weber & Pfeiffer, who run a large steam laundry on State street, Chicago.

Mr. Pfeiffer was quite wealthy and carried life insurance aggregating $200,000.

[There is no firm of Weber & Pfeiffer in the Chicago City Directory and no Mr. Pfeiffer, a laundryman.]

BULLETIN OF

The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, TUESDAY, DEC. 29, 1896.

Weather for Chicago today:
Light showers; clearing weather.
Sun rises at 7:29 a. m.; sets at 4:36 p. m.
Moon rises at 2:24 a. m.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Port.	*Arrived.*	*Sailed.*
BOSTON	Pavonia	
LIVERPOOL	Bovic	
MARSEILLES	Bolivia	
NEW YORK	Nomadic	
PHIL'D'LP'A	Rhynland	

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NO USE FOR MADDEN.

Illinois Republicans Do Not Want Him in the Senate.

NOT AFRAID TO SAY SO.

Those Who Do Not Know Him Have Heard of His Record.

IT IS NOT TO THEIR LIKING.

His Personal Advocates Engender Political Enmities.

MANY WARNINGS TO THE MACHINE

Illinois correspondents of THE TRIBUNE continue to gather expressions from party leaders relative to the candidacy of Martin B. Madden for the United States Senate. The trend of public opinion is shown in the following replies to the query:

"Is Martin B. Madden objectionable as a Senatorial candidate?"

BELLEVILLE.

Belleville, Ill., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—Few of the prominent Republicans in Belleville are prepared to express themselves with reference to Madden. Most of them never heard of him until his name became prominent in the present connection. A few claim to have an opinion, but decline to commit themselves.

John E. Thomas, newly elected member of the Legislature—I do not know Mr. Madden, and have formed no opinion with reference to his fitness.

R. W. Ropiequte—I do not think Madden would be the choice of the people of St. Clair County or the State. He would be a machine candidate. He is not a man of the right caliber for the position.

Charles Becker—I am for Mason, but I have only newspaper accounts on which to base an estimate of Madden, and must decline to commit myself further.

Samuel Tobias—There are other men in the State who have more right to aspire to the position, men also of greater fitness.

Capt. Edward Rogers—I met Madden at Springfield and liked him personally, but judging from the newspaper accounts he is scarcely the man to represent the State in the Senate.

Half a score leading Republicans—Who is Madden?

BELVIDERE.

Belvidere, Ill., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—A dozen or more representative Republicans of this city expressed themselves to a man as being for R. R. Hitt first, last, and all the time, and unwilling to enter into the Madden controversy.

BUSHNELL.

Bushnell, Ill., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—Your correspondent is unable to find a Republican of prominence or who is not prominent who is for Mr. Madden for United States Senator. It is not likely there is any. Every one interviewed expressed himself in strong terms against his candidacy. He is regarded here as a ringster of the worst stripe, who is endeavoring to get the nomination in the Republican caucus through means Bushnell Republicans do not indorse.

He is not looked upon as a working Republican except in his own City of Chicago, and Republicans here seem to look upon his reputation as unsavory. From all appearances Mr. Madden would not get a Republican vote in the city if they had an opportunity to express their choice by ballot tomorrow. The sentiment is overwhelminly for Mason.

CHARLESTON.

Charleston, Ill., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—Interviews with perhaps a dozen leading Republicans of Charleston, taking in politicians, professional and business men, discloses the fact that Martin B. Madden has no following here whatever for Senator. His record as an Alderman and the fact that the machine is back of him are the chief objections to his candidacy. As one of the parties interviewed expressed it: "He hasn't the stuff in him of which United States Senators should be made." Billy Mason seems to be the general favorite here, while Joe Cannon has many friends. Hitt or Hopkins either would also give satisfaction. They are all regarded as statesmen, while Madden is looked upon as a mere ward politician.

CHAMPAIGN.

Champaign, Ill., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—An interview with leading Republicans of Champaign and Urbana shows nearly all are for Mason first, last, and all the time. Some regard Madden as an objectionable candidate, and others declare his nomination would be a party calamity on account of his board record. Little interest is taken in Madden one way or the other in this vicinity.

CANTON.

Canton, Ill., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—The consensus of opinion among leading Republicans here is that Cook County is fairly entitled to the United States Senatorship, and that a selection made by the majority of the Senators and Representatives from Cook County should be acquiesced in. Of the candidates outside of Cook the feeling would be friendly to Col. Clark E. Carr.

CARLINVILLE.

Carlinville, Ill., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—No one here is in favor of Madden for Senator. Our county convention indorsed Billy Mason for Senator and no other man is talked of, so far as known. Count Macoupin Republicans for Billy Mason.

DIXON.

Dixon, Ill., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—Not a Republican was found who was for Madden and it is a fact that not a Madden advocate resides in Lee County.

James H. Thompson, County Clerk—It is rather a hard matter to decide between Mason and Hitt, but no one out here is for Madden and he ought to have no following in the Legislature. His incompetency for so high a position is so well known by the people of the State at large that I think if it was put to a vote of the people he would be defeated by a big majority by either Mason or Hitt. My personal choice is Mason or Hitt.

Charles H. Hughes, Mayor—It does seem to me that this State should be represented in the United States Senate by a man who has shown some qualifications. Certainly one who has been trained only in the shrewd politics of a ward politician like Madden is not qualified. I think the people of this cality are for Hitt and certainly against Madden.

Arvine Hyde, County Clerk—I don't know much about it, but the reasons are well known why Madden should not be chosen Senator.

C. B. Morrison, ex-State's-Attorney—I am not for Madden, but presume the caucus at Springfield will select the best man, and he will suit me.

Dr. G. W. L. Brown—We don't want this State disgraced by the election of such a man as Madden to the United States Senate. We have just redeemed the State from ring and gang rule and we should not be forced to make the fight over again.

S. H. Bethea, who, it is said, is slated for United States Attorney from this district, would not express himself, but from a friend it was learned he favors Mason or Hitt.

Judge R. S. Farrand, Chairman of the Republican Campaign committee, said that while he did not believe all the papers charged against Madden, still he thought perhaps enough was true to prevent his election to the Senate. His choice was Hitt, and he thought most of the people here were for Mason or Hitt. If it was true that Gov. Tanner was for Madden he would undoubtedly be chosen. His information was that a strong fight would be made against Madden throughout the State.

B. F. Shaw, ex-Postmaster—Hitt or Mason would suit me for Senator. Certainly we don't want Madden.

Eustace Shaw, editor of the Daily Telegraph—The reasons why Madden should not be chosen Senator are too well known to call for comment from me. I am for Hitt or Mason.

DANVILLE.

Danville, Ill., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—Leading Republicans object to being quoted as to Mr. Madden's candidacy for Senator.

EFFINGHAM.

Effingham, Ill., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—Interviews with a number of leading Republicans of Effingham reveal the fact that Mr. Madden is not looked upon as an ideal candidate for United States Senator by any of them. All seem to be of the opinion that neither his statesmanship nor party service entitles him to any such honor and believe that his election would be a decided misfortune to Republicanism in Illinois. On the other hand, they are unanimous for W. E. Mason and feel that he is entitled to the Senatorship for services rendered the party. They deem him eminently qualified for all duties incumbent upon a United States Senator. All feel that Cook County is entitled to the Senatorship. However, if Cook County cannot agree upon a man Effingham can furnish the peer of any of them in the person of Congressman Wood.

EDWARDSVILLE.

Edwardsville, Ill., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—Of a number of leading Republicans here interviewed by your correspondent relative to Martin B. Madden being objectionable for United States Senator, not a single one is in favor of him. Most of them express decided objections to his candidacy and many express their preference for Mason.

HILLSBORO.

Hillsboro, Ill., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—James M. Truitt—It has been my understanding that Chicago should have the Senator. If a Chicago man is to be chosen the people in this section of the State want William E. Mason.

Dr. S. H. McLean, member Congressional committee—I think Cook County should have the Senator, but if reports are true I doubt whether Madden is the choice of the people of Cook County.

Ex-Representative Charles A. Ramsay, Chairman Montgomery County Republican Central committee—If Chicago is to have the Senator the sentiment of the Republicans of Southern Illinois is decidedly in favor of William E. Mason.

Capt. John F. Glenn—The Republican party cannot afford to send to the United States Senate a man of Martin B. Madden's reputation as a Chicago boodler, and this is the sentiment of a large majority of the party in this section of the State. No, no, we do not want the party disgraced.

Judge George R. Cooper—If the United States Senator be chosen from Chicago the sentiment here among Republicans is in favor of W. E. Mason.

JACKSONVILLE.

Jacksonville, Ill., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—Out of thirty prominent Republicans in this city and vicinity interviewed by THE TRIBUNE representative not one expressed himself as being favorable to the selection of Ald. Madden to a seat in the United States Senate. Some of the opinions expressed ran as follows:

"The last choice."

"Lacks necessary qualification."

"If selected he would go into office with a stigma over him."

"Any one favoring and assisting him to the office would be forever politically killed."

"Any of the candidates in the field would be more preferable."

Many such views were expressed confidentially, but nearly all those interviewed refuse to permit their names to go in print in connection with such views. Billy Mason seems to be the choice of the majority of the Republican politicians. Among those expressing opinions for publication were the following:

James H. Hackett—I would not select Madden for the position, but if Tanner and Cullom are favorable to him and are instrumental in placing him in the office I would not throw a straw in his way, but would say amen.

Ensley Moore—He is not the kind of material of which Senators from Illinois are made.

Frank J. Heinl, County Clerk—Anybody in Illinois but Madden. Personally, Conway is my choice; but Tanner, Allerton, or Farwell, or any of those mentioned in connection with the office would not be objectionable.

Cyrus W. Matthews—I do not favor Madden and would regret very much to see him placed in the Senate.

JOLIET.

Joliet, Ill., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—William D. Heise, Prosecuting Attorney of Will County—Madden is certainly not objectionable. He is all right and the man for the place, understand me.

Henry Pohl, Secretary of People's Loan and Homestead Association—He is objectionable and cannot be elected.

F. H. Muhlig, Assistant Superintendent of County Schools—If the machine can keep together he will be elected. He is acceptable to me.

James W. Martin, County Treasurer—Judging from this locality he is objectionable and cannot be elected.

Edward S. Munroe—Certainly he is not objectionable, judging from my personal knowledge of him.

John Francis, Sheriff of Will County—Madden is the winner, sure to win. He did more for John R. Tanner than any other man in the State; should say he was most assuredly not objectionable.

Ex-Congressman Charles A. Hill—Don't think Madden is the man. He is not developed enough. Although I do not know the man personally, he is not my idea of the man for United States Senator. Joe Fifer, in my opinion, is the man.

Howard M. Snapp, Chairman Will County Republican Central committee—I believe Martin B. Madden is an honorable citizen and able business-man and will make an excellent Senator. I hope he will be elected.

LITCHFIELD.

Litchfield, Ill., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—After interviewing a dozen or more Republicans here your correspondent failed to find any one in favor of M. B. Madden for United States Senator. Every one seems to think W. E. Mason has earned the office. They look upon Madden as a machine politician, and no matter what his personal attainments may be they do not believe him worthy of the office, and there will be much disappointment in the community should Madden secure the plum.

MONMOUTH.

Monmouth, Ill., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—The leading Republicans here are not talking much about the Senatorial nomination. Being in elbow touch with Galesburg, they are all for Clark E. Carr, professedly so, at least, and are unwilling to commit themselves concerning Madden's candidacy. The rank and file, however, are against Madden, whom they look upon as a machine politician. Many of them are for Mason or Hitt, and nearly all are for almost any of the candidates except Madden.

PEKIN.

Pekin, Ill., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—Tazewell County Republicans present a solid front for W. E. Mason, and are therefore opposed to Mr. Madden for Senator. In interviews with leading Republicans of this city there is found a unanimity of sentiment in favor of W. E. Mason. They regard him as a man not only qualified to fill the high position but justly entitled to it by reason of being faithful to party service. Tazewell County Republicans regard Madden as a decidedly objectionable candidate, and the leading members of the party have so expressed themselves. State Representative-elect Jonathan Merriam of this district is instructed to vote for Mr. Mason when it comes to balloting.

PANA.

Pana, Ill., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—The sentiment among the Pana Republicans is largely against Martin B. Madden for United States Senator. The opinion of nearly every Republican interviewed is that his record as Chicago Councilman is against him. Also that he is merely a machine man, and a ward heeler, and not a State politician. Some few, however, claim they do not know enough about him to express a decided opinion, but think Mason is the man that the people want. All the leading Republicans here are unanimous in favor of Mason.

QUINCY.

Quincy, Ill., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—Opinion here is divided as to the candidacy of Madden for the United States Senate. He has some friends among the Republicans here and some enemies. The majority is inclined to be indifferent, conceding that the Senator should come from Chicago and willing to accept any one on whom the Chicago delegation can unite. Some of his enemies are extremely bitter.

T. C. Poling—The election of Madden would be a disgrace to the State second only to the election of Altgeld. I would not vote for a member of the Legislature who voted for Madden, but would work to defeat him.

John S. Cruttendon—Whether the charges against Madden are true or not, a man against whom such charges can be made is not fit for the Senate.

William Denson—I know Madden and am against him by a large majority. I am for Mason.

STERLING.

Sterling, Ill., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—This vicinity some time ago expressed itself through many of its business-men to our Representative, J. W. Dinneen, in favor of W. E. Mason. The following interviews show how some of our politicians stand:

F. S. Ferguson, ex-State Senator—The current and generally accepted reports of Mr. Madden's past political life, whether true or false, would be seriously detrimental to his efficiency as a United States Senator should he be elected. I favor him last among all the aspirants for the position. I am for W. E. Mason. He is free from evil rumors and entangling alliances, and he did heroic work in the last campaign in Chicago and in the State. He has justly earned the Senatorship.

A. R. Hendricks—I am for Billy Mason for United States Senator because I think he deserves the place. I do not have any personal objections to Madden, but I do not consider him entitled to the place.

D. L. Miller, member of the Republican Central committee—Mr. Madden is objectionable to me as a Senatorial candidate only because I prefer W. E. Mason for the position. I look upon Mr. Mason as a man of broader experience and a man better qualified to represent the interests of the great State of Illinois.

J. F. Pratt—From what I have heard and read of Mr. Madden's record I would not have confidence to intrust him with the office of United States Senator.

T. A. Galt—I am for Billy Mason. I think Madden is objectionable because he is entirely too fresh in politics. He has not had the general experience and does not possess the standing that a United States Senator should have. His experience in legislation does not extend beyond the City Council of Chicago.

SHELBYVILLE.

Shelbyville, Ill., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—The sentiment among Shelby County Republicans is largely for Mason, because they know him, and against Madden. Among the expressions of opinion are:

George D. Cafee, ex-Representative—If I were a member of the Legislature I would not vote for any candidate against whom so many charges have been preferred by his neighbors as in the case of Mr. Madden. I am for Mason for Senator.

Walter C. Headen, ex-Representative—I'm for Mason first, last, and all the time, and against Madden for that reason.

J. W. Powers, cashier First National Bank—I am opposed to Mr. Madden because of his record in the Chicago City Council, as given in his own city papers. I'm for Mason.

George A. Durkee—I am opposed to Madden for United States Senator, because he is the machine candidate. We need no machine politics in State or Nation.

J. N. Ballard—Madden is a representative ward politician, and as such I am opposed to him for Senator or any other office.

Dr. Westervell, Chairman County Central committee and Mayor—Madden has a bad record as a Councilman, and for that reason should not go to the United States Senate.

J. B. Isenberg, merchant—I do not know Mr. Madden, but his own city papers give him a bad record. A United States Senator should be above suspicion.

STREATOR.

Streator, Ill., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—Some of the leading Republicans are emphatic in their opposition to Madden for Senator. Among the objections given are: "He is not big enough; he has no record to warrant his ambition, and his Aldermanic service is not free from suspicion of boodling." On the latter point objectors use very strong language. There are also some very near the inside of political management who hold that Madden is the victim of a newspaper crusade and that no charges of corruption have been proved against him. They think he is the equal of any of the candidates now out for the Senatorship.

IT WARNS THE CHICAGO MACHINE.

Another Prefers Mason for His Jokes to Madden for Boodle Leadership.

Wenona Index: The time is nearing when the United States Senatorship will come up for settlement by the Illinois Legislature. There is no question but a large part of the people throughout Illinois are substantially settled in their own minds as to who the choice of the Legislature should be, and that his name is the Hon. W. E. Mason, but they are very much in doubt as to whether "the machine" men are stronger than the people in the Legislature. The Mason sentiment among the people is one that those politicians who have the interests of the party at heart should heed, and the sooner what is known as "the machine" put their ears close to the ground and listen to this sentiment the better it will be for the party. Billy Mason, by good, faithful service, has earned this recognition by the party, and none are in a better position to know this than those known as "the machine," and undoubtedly a very large per cent of the party want to see him made United States Senator. While the Index recognizes the fact that "the machine" is a power in the Republican politics of Illinois, it also recognizes the fact that the people turned this same machine down on the Presidential issue and it would seem an act of wisdom for them not to tempt fate too far on the Senatorial question.

If as the result of the recent election Ald. Madden is to be crammed down our throats as a dose of Senatorial jobbery, it is about time the Republican goose should consider itself cooked.—Elgin Every Saturday.

Nothing but "Senatorial jobbery" will ever make Madden Senator, and even then the people object to having him crammed down their throats. The people of the State have decided who their preference is for United States Senator, and had they a right to vote upon the question would settle it very quickly. That man is William E. Mason, the only man who can beat the Cook County machine if the country members will only stand by their guns and vote as their constituents wish and desire.—Geneva Republican.

UNCLE SAM AS MEDIATOR.

TO PROPOSE TERMS TO INSURGENTS AT SPAIN'S REQUEST.

Secretary Olney and Minister De Lome Conclude Negotiations Which Are to Be Presented to Congress When It Convenes—Offers Cuba a Council of Administration to Control All Matters Pertaining to the Home Government and Commerce.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 28.—It has been learned from an authoritative source that Secretary Olney and Señor Dupuy de Lome, the Spanish Minister, have practically terminated the negotiations on the Cuban question which are to be submitted to Congress when it convenes on Jan. 5. The terms of the agreement are based on the recent official communication from Premier Canovas, addressed to the Secretary of State.

The Premier states clearly the terms which Spain will accord to the insurgents, and practically asks the United States to propose these conditions to her rebellious subjects. In return for our good offices Spain assures this government that she sincerely deplores the great commercial loss which we have sustained on account of the Cuban disturbance. She assures us that she is even now considering a reciprocity treaty which will deal mainly with Cuban products, and which will be framed in such advantageous terms toward this government that our losses, both in commerce and in the destruction of American property in Cuba, will be most generously compensated.

Premier Canovas says that Spain cannot of course as a self-respecting and respected nation stand before the world as having been coerced into measures by the United States. She has freely granted all that she now offers, and that in the face of a rebellion. But she accepts the good offices of the United States to act as mediator and to guarantee to the insurgents amnesty and the enforcement of the new reform law which she is about to proclaim in Cuba.

The form of government offered is, the Spanish statesman declares, the limit of independence which can be granted to a province by any nation without absolutely severing the bonds of union with the mother country. Autonomy, as enjoyed by the Canadians, can never be granted in Cuba.

What Spain is willing to grant the insurgents if they lay down their arms, and what she asks the United States to guarantee, is an act which provides for a council of administration, which shall control all matters pertaining to the commerce of the Indies and all estimates upon the general taxation and expenditures of the island, as well as its general home government.

BLOCKADE-RUNNING IS NOT PIRACY.

Acting Attorney-General Gives an Opinion in Three Friends Case.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—Cuban sympathizers here are much exercised over the kind of prosecution the master and crew of the filibustering steamer Three Friends will have to submit to. Some of the Spanish agents have claimed that if the filibusters really did fire first on an armed launch and secondly on a gunboat they became pirates by that act and could therefore be extradited and tried before a Spanish naval court-martial on the charge of piracy on the high seas.

It was intimated that the visit of Assistant Secretary Wike to Florida was in pursuance of special instructions from the Treasury Department in view of the gravity of the case, and it was rumored that the administration intended to secure the gratitude of Spain and demonstrate its intention of preserving neutrality by surrendering the Captain and such of the crew as could be found for trial by a Spanish court.

Attorney-General Harmon is out of town and his subordinates were unwilling to say just what course would be pursued, but it was evident from their talk that under no possible contingency could the crew of the Three Friends be prosecuted for piracy. It is said to be a well established principle that to be guilty of piracy a vessel must be an open enemy of mankind and commit depredations against all nations indiscriminately.

Simply a Blockade Runner.

On the contrary, the Three Friends, so far as other nations are concerned, was simply a blockade-runner, and it had a perfect right at its own risk to defend itself when fired upon. In any event, it is said, that if the crew could be treated as pirates, they could not be tried by a Spanish court, as there is no jurisdiction to the question of piracy which is committed on the high seas, and the nation making the capture is necessarily the one to inflict the punishment.

There is, however, an interesting question growing out of the alleged fight which will have much to do with the punishment meted out to the filibustering crew. Attorney-General Harmon some time ago gave out a written opinion to the effect that no one could be successfully prosecuted merely for carrying munitions of war to the insurgents in Cuba, that was not prohibited by our neutrality laws, which aimed only to prevent the sailing of organized expeditions, or of ships armed in this country, for the purpose of committing depredations on the commerce of Spain. The point which the Department of Justice is anxious to ascertain is whether Three Friends had on board a Hotchkiss cannon ready for action.

Vessel Liable to Confiscation.

Whether it was used or not makes no difference, but if it was mounted on deck in such a way that it could be used it makes the vessel liable to confiscation and its master and crew to imprisonment for having fitted out an armed ship for service against a friendly power. The Cuban representatives here say very frankly that they are not afraid of any prosecution in this country for violating the neutrality laws, as it is a notorious fact that no jury in the State of Florida can be found to convict anybody for rendering assistance to the Cuban patriots.

All they were afraid of was the possibility of having to face a charge of piracy and a trial by a Spanish naval court-martial. The officials at the Department of Justice while unwilling to discuss the case of the Three Friends specifically, nevertheless expressed themselves freely in regard to suppositious cases of exactly the same character.

Right of Self-Defense.

"Whenever a vessel is fired upon at sea," said Solicitor-General Holmes Conrad, who is Acting Attorney-General in the absence of Attorney-General Harmon from the city, "the Captain and crew have as much right to return the fire or defend themselves as though walking along Pennsylvania avenue and being attacked by footpads. No charge of piracy could lie against a Captain and crew for acting on the defensive even if they were engaged in running a blockade. Pirates are regarded as common enemies and are treated accordingly, extradition being unnecessary, inasmuch as every nation connected by means of a treaty is interested in getting rid of such pests. It is not necessary that the commerce of any particular nation should be preyed upon to entitle pirates to a short shift and a ready rope, as was shown in the case of the Algerines about a decade ago. There was no complaint that these pirates were committing depredations upon American commerce, and yet an American man-of-war pursued them and gave them a lesson which they will never forget.

"During the late war of the rebellion men engaged in blockade running or filibustering expeditions rendered themselves liable to have their vessels and cargo confiscated, but they could not be declared pirates, nor could their extradition be demanded. If they succeeded in running the blockade successfully and landing their supplies or munitions of war as soon as they reached the United States they were perfectly free against extradition proceedings.

"This, however, would not prevent the libeling of their vessels at any port they might enter in this country, but they could not be taken into a foreign country for trial. Even if captured on the high seas while engaged in one of these filibustering expeditions and taken to a foreign country for trial it would be the duty of the diplomatic representative of the United States to see that the accused had a fair trial, just as much so as if they had been arrested in their own country."

PROTECTION FOR AMERICAN SHIPS.

Owner of Whitford Complains of Actions of Colombian Officials.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 28.—The action of the Colombian authorities in detaining the American schooner Whitford nearly three weeks last spring at Colon may be made the basis for the correction of many of the petty official annoyances and illegal obstacles that have been thrown in the way of American shipping merchants doing business with the Spanish Main.

Leopold Schepp, a New York merchant, and owner of the Whitford, with his attorney, Alfred E. Seligsberg, called at the department today and laid the facts in the Whitford case before the officials. They told how the schooner was seized at Porto Cabello under suspicion of carrying arms and ammunition; how, upon search being made without success for these, the Colombian officials asserted that the manifest of the vessel was wrong; and how they carried it to Colon and detained it there for eighteen days against the protest of owners.

United States Consul Pearcy, who is in Washington on leave, corroborated these statements. In addition Mr. Schepp said that since the departure of the Whitford from Colon the authorities had trumped up a charge against Capt. Hendricks and had him indicted under an obsolete regulation for failing to stop at Colon on his way to Porto Cabello.

He asserted that the American trade had been systematically harassed in this fashion and discriminated against, as it was noticeable that none of the English and German ships was molested. Mr. Schepp said that it required only a firm front on the part of our government to secure this treatment for our shipping, such a stand, for example, as had been shown in 1887 by Secretary Tracy, when he sent warships to the Caribbean to prevent just such illegal interference with American shipping in the Spanish Main. So far no claim for indemnity in the case of the Whitford has been lodged, but the State Department is giving the matter earnest attention.

SANGUILLY TO BE CHAINED FOR LIFE

Havana Court Passes Sentence Upon the Naturalized American.

[SPECIAL CABLE BY GEORGE E. BRYSON.]

Havana, Dec. 28.—[Copyrighted, 1896, by the New York Journal.]—With regard to today's decision of the Havana Criminal Court in the case of the naturalized American, Julio Sanguilly, overruling various exceptions taken during the trial by counsel for the defense and sentencing the prisoner to the payment of half the costs of the prosecution and life imprisonment in chains for rebellion aganst Spain, I am authorized to state that Sanguilly's lawyer, with the approval of the Consul-General here, will appeal the case to the Supreme Court at Madrid.

Consul-General and Mrs. Lee were dined at the Hotel Inglaterra last night by Congressman Edward Everett Robbins of Pennsylvania and his wife, who are spending their holidays in Cuba. The entire party visited the palace this afternoon, Gen. Lee presenting them to Acting Governor-General Ahumada. The ladies were shown the throne and picture rooms and other features of interest in the building.

La Carta del Sabado, a local political journal, edited by the Marquis de Cervera, a former military attaché at the Spanish Legation in Washington, and recent commandant of the suburban Havana Town of Marianao, commenting on Gen. Lee's return, says:

"We owe to this distinguished personage sincere gratitude for the dispassionate and impartial manner in which he has judged us. Knowing as we do the value of his views, and that his reports upon the situation have gone far to influence the conscientious and elevated attitude of Secretary Olney, whose firm and dignified stand in the Cuban question has done much to check the propaganda waged by the American jingoes in favor of the Cuban insurgents, we may congratulate ourselves upon Gen. Lee's return."

Today's Madrid special dispatches say that El Diario de la Marina, the organ of the Cuban reformist party, intimates that peaceful entente between the United States and Spain is alleged to have been reached in the recent interview between Minister Taylor and the Duke of Tetuan. Editorially commenting on the dispatch, El Diario expresses no surprise that President Cleveland's attitude is friendly, but it says the entente, while it may benefit Americans commercially, can mean no intervention to prevent Spain settling her interior affairs as her own statesmen and military men may deem best.

La Luchas' Madrid correspondent wires that Minister of War Azcarraga had a lengthy conference with Gen. Martinez Campos to which is attributed much importance, and it has caused much comment

The Havana dentist, Gaspar Betancourt, a naturalized American and father of Lawrence Betancourt, who acted as interpreter here for Correspondents Michelson and Johnson, was detained to day by the Havana police and charged with political conspiracy. The prisoner is a personal friend of President Cleveland.

Official advices report another railway train dynamited in Santa Clara Province by the insurgents on the Cienfuegos Villa Clara line, near Esperanza, the rebel party afterwards attacking the passengers. They were promptly repulsed by the military escort. The enemy lost one killed and four wounded. The government commandant conducting the train captured the infernal machine and accoutrements.

From Manzanillo came reports that the rebel Chief Cebreco was mortally wounded in the late engagement between Gen. Rey's column and Calixto Garcia's forces.

On the road to Bayamo, in a skirmish in Havana Province today, near Caimito, the column under Maj. Cirujeda had a combat with the insurgent forces under Castillo Acosta and the rebel chief Villaneauva, of whose followers twelve were killed.

A correspondent at Artemisa reports movements of military importance in Pinar del Rio. Gen. Weyler encamped yesterday near Palacios Arolas, leaving 6,000 men at the foot of the Cuzco Hills. He is preparing to attack the rebel positions. Gen. Gasco has returned to Guanajay to meet the additional reinforcements from Havana.

STATISTICS BY SPANISH SURGEON.

Says the Number of Soldiers Wounded by Insurgents Is Small.

[SPECIAL CABLE BY WM. SHAW BOWEN.]

Havana, Cuba, Dec. 28.—[Copyrighted, 1896, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—Gen. Losada, the Surgeon-General of the Spanish army in Cuba, has shown the statistics of deaths, sickness, and wounds since he assumed office. Gen. Losada is a highly educated, energetic, kindly old man, much respected by all classes. He said that the medical department has been called on to treat but few wounded men since the beginning of the rebellion.

"I have treated wounded soldiers in all the military hospitals," added he, "but they have come in small numbers from different points. The wounds were results of skirmishes with insurgents. The largest number of wounded treated at any one time was eleven to each 1,000 men in the army. The number of deaths from which is 28 per cent of the total. The largest death rate from yellow fever was 38 to 1,000.

"The health of the army is singularly good compared with the former rebellion. The highest sick rate this year was in August, when there were 250 sick out of each 1,000. In that same month of 1887 the proportion was 300 to 1,000. The highest death rate last August was 50 to 1,000; in August, 1877, it was 68.

"The troops have suffered severely from simple malarial poisoning—chills and fever—but the health of the army is improving now very rapidly. The cool weather prevailing will end the yellow fever."

Gen. Losada surprised me by stating that quinine had not been used until the signs of malarial diseases were apparent. The medical department does not use quinine as a preventive, as was generally done in the United tSates army during the civil war. Change of locality is the only precautionary measure adopted here. Losada laughed over reports published in the United States of severe battles in Pinar del Rio Province, resulting in many of the troops being wounded. Many have been ill of malaria, but the killed and wounded were few and far between.

He has used X rays in locating bullets, and is preparing statistics regarding the effects of the bullets fired from the new small bore rifles. He has comparatively few cases, however, to draw conclusions from. He pronounces the reports of injured soldiers from dynamite absurd except in cases where trains have been blown up. On such occasions some soldiers have been killed and others wounded, but he says there is no truth in reports of mines being exploded under the feet of insurgent columns so as to cause serious injury.

CAN'T COMPETE WITH STANDARD OIL

Russian Exporters Cannot Successfully Compete for German Trade.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 28.—United States Consul Sawter at Glauchau says notwithstanding favorable concessions made to Russia under treaty, and the reduction of railroad freight rates, Russian petroleum exporters have not yet been able to succeed in their contest with the Standard Oil company in the struggle for German trade. The Consul gives figures to sustain his assertion and explains the cause for the Russians' failure, one being the superiority of American coal oil.

ARE PROUD OF CANOVAS.

SPANIARDS THINK HE HAS OUTWITTED CLEVELAND.

Popular Opinion Is That He Has Obtained Much More than He Has Given in the Way of Concessions and That Precedents Have Been Established Which Will Bind the Next Administration — Interviews with Romero Robledo and Senor Sagasta

[SPECIAL CABLE BY A. E. HOUGHTON.]

Madrid, via Bayonne, France, Dec. 28.—[Copyrighted, 1896, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—I have carefully explored the drift of public opinion in the last few days and have consulted many Spanish statesmen and Generals in regard to the present condition of the relations with the United States. Rightly or wrongly their almost unanimous opinion now is that Spain's position has been much improved lately by the tactics of Premier Canovas, who practically has obtained from the American State Department and Chief Magistrate very much more than he has ever given in the way of concessions on minor points, like the claims of American citizens in Cuba, or even in very indistinct and undefined conditional promises of distinct reforms for the West Indies.

Spaniards think that Premier Canovas has obtained from President Cleveland in the message to Congress and from Secretary Olney in his statements to the Senate committee admissions and arguments that very much strengthen the Spanish case in the eyes of Europe and America, and that naturally will be binding upon the successors of Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Olney, both as regards recognition of belligerency and the independence of Cuba. The Spaniards also think Señor Canovas has clearly proved that the American executive and the conservative and moneyed classes in the United States are willing to risk a conflict or a war for Cuba.

Secured a Truce Until March.

They are convinced that Señor Canovas has thus secured a positive truce until March, with every prospect of even longer delay by the American Government, which will give the Spanish Generals time enough to clear, on the surface, the Provinces of Pinar del Rio, Havana, and Matanzas sufficiently to furnish the government with the desired opportunity to proclaim that Spain will begin to carry out reforms in Puerto Rico and Cuba after the decisive success of her forces, not under foreign pressure.

The Spaniards are exceedingly proud to see that Señor Canovas has shown more resolution in his controversy with the United States that Lord Salisbury exhibited. They say Señor Canovas has faithfully reflected the national feeling in intimating publicly in Spain and by diplomacy to President Cleveland that neither he nor the Spanish Government would risk the prestige and stability of the monarchy by submitting to the intervention or medium of the United States.

Last, but not least, they say that Señor Canovas has thus strengthened his own position at court and in office, as he has made it next to impossible for any probable successor to enter the councils of the regency with a program of surrender to American dictation, or a very expensive home rule policy in Cuba, or of too much concession to American trade.

Romero Robledo Talks.

Ex-Minister Romero Robledo has kindly granted me a formal interview.

"My opinion," he said, "is the military aspect of the Cuban question is decidedly improved under Gen. Weyler, but we must wait to see the results of his military promenade in the Province of Pinar del Rio before we can judge the present outlook, as the death of Maceo up to the present has not had much effect on the attitude of the rebels. I don't think there is much ground yet for believing his successors or the white chiefs of the rebellion are disposed to give in, and I certainly believe they would not submit if promised any kind of autonomy, as they are fighting for independence.

"I don't believe reforms or autonomy are likely to improve our prospects in Cuba, but I am firmly convinced the Cuban conservative party will grow and adhere to any policy which the imperial government may deem fit to adopt to hasten the pacification of the island and maintain Sanish rule there. I also think our Spanish conservatives and manufacturers and agriculturists and all home interests will accept even tariff reforms which are detrimental to their export trade and favorable for Cuban and United States interests.

Finance the Greatest Difficulty.

"If we can thus reëstablish peace and consolidate relations between Spain and Cuba our greatest difficulty, even after pacification, would be the restoration of Cuban finance. We cannot appeal to or expect much from direct taxation, and any tariff reforms or treaties with the United States will naturaly affect the Cuban customs revenues that barely sufficed to pay the face requirements of Cuban debts before the present insurrection. How, then, is the cost of the present struggle and pacification to be met except by a heavy burden of taxation for Spain during many years?

"I positively consider it exceedingly difficult to prevail against the repugnance of the Spanish people and press for any foreign interference and for any recognition of American pretension to play a part or secure pledges from Spain in settlement of the Cuban question or in fixing the conditions of colonial autonomy."

Señor Romero Robledo is considered in Spain the principal wire-puller of the Conservative party in domestic politics in the kingdom, and hitherto even in colonial affairs, and he is the exponent of the views of Cuban Conservatives. Especially he is credited with great influence over Minister Canovas. Though no longer a Minister he has been Señor Canovas' colleague in several Cabinets. He always opposed home rule.

Interview with Senor Sagasta.

Señor Sagasta, the chief of the Spanish Liberals, said to me today:

"I certainly do not think that matters are much improved in Cuba. Maceo's death has not produced much in the way of political or military results up to the present time. The Liberal party believes that political action in the West Indies would have been very useful at the beginning of the Cuban struggle, and even now would powerfully aid the military efforts.

"I think that both political and military action ought to have been combined with diplomatic efforts in Europe, and especially in the United States. I cannot see why our government did not welcome and discuss the diplomatic advances of the United States, particularly if such advances are admitted to have implied nothing detrimental to our rights in the West Indies.

"The Liberal party before going out of office induced the Cortes to vote the home rule reforms, which our successors ought to implanted in Puerto Rico at least, to convince Europe and America of the sincerity of our proclaimed intentions in regard to the colonies. The same reforms should have been applied to Cuba and also the tariff reforms we obtained from the Cortes. The carrying out of these reforms ought to have enabled the present government to avert all conflicts with America."

Señor Sagasta assured me that he and the Liberal party have been and still are most anxious to create no difficulty for the government and most desirous of coöperation in the pacification of Cuba.

SAYS INTERVENTION IS LOGICAL.

Change of Front by the Spanish Government Organ, Epoca.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

Madrid, Spain, Dec. 28.—[Copyrighted, 1896, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—An evidently inspired editorial in the Epoca today, foreshadowing the possibility of an understanding between the Spanish Government and President Cleveland, has caused a profound sensation in Spain. The Epoca is the principal organ of the Conservative party, now in power in Spain. It says:

"American intervention in Cuba is perfectly logical on the grounds of material interests and national sentiment. It might become an inevitable necessity of American home politics, and would be eminently to the interest of our own country to avoid a conflict while we can do so with honor, maintaining our dignity and sovereignty."

The present active efforts of Spanish diplomacy are all aimed, it is asserted in diplomatic and political quarters here, at convincing the American State Department that exigencies of domestic politics make it impossible for Spain to enter into any formal agreement or convention with the United States for the settlement of the Cuban question.

Strenuous efforts are being made by the Spanish and other European Governments to prevail upon President Cleveland to be content if Spain assents tacitly only to his interference, and satisfying American opinion for the time being by the voluntary and prompt instituting in Cuba and Puerto Rico of the reforms voted by the Cortes on the understanding, however, that Premier Canovas will ask the Cortes this year to authorize a complete colonial autonomy and a reduction of the colonial tariffs to prepare the way for a reciprocity treaty with the United States.

The Spanish Generals agree that it is possible to reduce the insurrection in Cuba to the three eastern provinces in a few months with the forces now in the island, but they share the opinion of Gen. Weyler that complete pacification of the rest of the island would require a much longer time unless the rebels should be convinced that outside assistance is sure to diminish in consequence of the Spanish Government coming to an understanding, even unofficial, with the United States to settle the Cuban question.

CANOVAS DENIES THE REPORTS.

Says No Political Action Will Be Taken Until Rebellion Weakens.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

Madrid, Dec. 28.—[Copyright, 1896, by the New York Journal.]—Premier Canovas persistently affirms that no arrangements with other powers exist with respect to the Cuban question, and that he will take political action only when the rebellion shall have been much weakened. Much activity is, however, noticed among the Ministers, and attention is specially directed to the frequent interviews between the British Ambassador and the American Minister with the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The government is receiving many Mauser rifles from Germany, and other war preparations continue.

It is asserted that the Chambers will shortly meet to take into consideration important international matters relating to the Cuban question.

Denial at London.

London, Dec. 28.—The Foreign Office declares that no communications to any power regarding Cuba and the United States have been made by Great Britain, and it is added that no representations, directly or indirectly, have been made on the subject to the United States by Great Britain. If any other powers have done so the Foreign Office has not heard of the fact.

The Chronicle's Berlin correspondent reports that Germany has offered no advice to either the United States or to Spain in regard to Cuba.

"Germany would prefer to see Cuba in the hands of Spain," this correspondent goes on to say, "and in the event of affairs becoming acute, would advise Spain to grant such concessions as would enable her to retain the island."

Denial at Berlin.

Berlin, Dec. 28.—The representatives of the Associated Press are informed that not only has Germany not made representations to Washington regarding Cuba, as stated in a dispatch to the Times from Paris, on Saturday last, but Germany has not been approached on this subject by any other power in any way whatever.

TIMES MAN STILL STICKS TO IT.

Correspondent at Paris Insists That Austria Is Uneasy About Cuba.

London, Dec. 29.—The Paris correspondent of the Times this morning renews his surmises regarding opposition by European powers to intervention by the United States in Cuba. He says:

"The Austrian court and Government have long been uneasy over the attitude of America jingoism towards Spain, and such uneasiness has long been the subject of diplomatic talk. The Queen Regent of Spain is one of the most beloved Princesses of the Austrian house."

The Times' Paris dispatch further reports that the Temps remarks upon the Cuban situation that military successes and the attitude of the United States should facilitate concessions by Spain.

"It would be tactless," adds the Temps, "to spoil the situation by explicitly suggesting to the Madrid Cabinet steps apparently dictated by their own interest and the glory of the country. It would be more opportune to use toward Washington discreetly, on behalf of the whole of Europe, language calculated to confirm President Cleveland's and Mr. Olney's good intentions and to give valuable hints to Mr. McKinley and his eventual Secretary of State."

The Chronicle has a Rome dispatch which says: "Spain has questioned England, France, and Italy as to their attitudes in the event of war between Spain and the United States. France and England replied indefinitely that 'Everything depends on the course of events.'

"Italy offers to assist in producing an amicable arrangement, without promising to support Spain against the United States. I am informed that negotiations are continuing between Spain and the European Cabinets."

BUSINESS IS DEAD AT HAVANA.

Spies Abound Everywhere and Nobody Dares Discuss the War.

New York, Dec. 28.—[Special.]—Capt. McIntosh of the steamship Vigilancia of the Cuba Mail line, which arrived at noon today from Havana, said everything was quiet in Havana and business almost at a standstill. Nothing had been heard by those on board of the conflict between the Three Friends and a Spanish gunboat until the Vigilancia reached quarantine.

One of the ship's officers, in response to inquiries about the situation in Cuba, said:

"In Havana I could find none to talk about the war. Suspicion taints the air. Detectives and spies are on every side. One is afraid to avow any sentiments for fear of awkward results. In the hotels, cafés, and about the docks, even, there are men listening to everything said. People are arrested who believe themselves secure. Life is not pleasant in Cuba at present. We have a force of tally clerks half of whom are Spanish and half Cuban, for business depends on our absolute neutrality. Many of our men are afraid to go ashore in Havana."

An intelligent Chinese passenger said that the Chinamen were forsaking Cuba, as there was no money there for them. There were eleven Celestials aboard.

CRITICISE POLICY OF THE STATES.

Havana Papers Inveigh Against the Filibustering Expeditions.

Key West, Fla., Dec. 28.—The Havana morning papers are savage in tone against the United States, and especially against that policy which permits filibustering steamers to leave port, and also the eagerness of the American press to print "anything to discredit Spain," as they put it. The story of the Three Friends expedition as printed in New York is used as the text.

La Lucha is especially bitter and sarcastic in its comments, stating that the "mercenary, lying press is to blame for half the war troubles."

The attacks upon the suburbs in and around Havana have become a common affair now. On Saturday night the firing could be heard in the city proper, while the fires from burning buildings could easily be seen. The officials sent out extra troops yesterday for guard duty.

Advices from Artemisa report desultory fighting, as Rivera's band has made several dashes at the Spanish columns, and in two instances inflicted considerable losses.

Senator Thurston Is for War.

Omaha, Neb., Dec. 28.—Senator Thurston talked on war tonight before members of the Chautauqua circle. He announced his intention to vote for the recognition of Cuban independence, and towards the latter part of his speech his words gave the impression that he would be a little disappointed if that action failed to bring on a war.

WASHINGTON HAS A FURNITURE FIRE.

Store of Julius Lansburg on New York Avenue Is Destroyed, with a Loss of $160,000.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 28.—The large furniture house of Julius Lansburg on New York avenue was destroyed by fire this evening. The loss is $160,000, on which there is $60,000 insurance.

New York, Dec. 28.—The double-decked ferry-boat New Brunswick was burned today. Loss, $120,000.

Forty-four families were driven out of their homes early this morning, when the temperature was 12° to 14° above zero, by a fire in West Fifteenth street. Loss, $50,000.

Binghamton, N. Y., Dec. 28.—The Broome County Court-House was destroyed by fire tonight, entailing a loss of $100,000.

ABDUL HAMID SAYS NO.

HE REFUSES THE PROPOSITION OF THE POWERS.

Sultan Declares He May Be the Last of the Caliphs, but Never Will He Become a Second Khedive—Will Submit to No Sort of Control for Turkey—Ambassadors Will Meet Again to Discuss the Situation—Armenian Prisoners Being Released.

Constantinople, Dec. 28.—The Russian Ambassador on Saturday, acting in concert with the representatives of Great Britain, France, Italy, Germany, and Austria, had an audience of the Sultan, Abdul Hamid, one of many such interviews which have taken place within the last year on the same subject, that of a better administration of the affairs of the Turkish Empire.

The Russian diplomat, began by warning the Sultan and the Turkish Government that if the revenues ceded for the payments of the Turkish debt were touched the European control of the finances of the empire would become inevitable.

M. de Nelidoff, the Russian Ambassador, further informed the Sultan that the Czar guaranteed his personal safety and engaged himself to maintain the Sultan's supremacy in the event of several measures being necessary upon the part of the powers. The Sultan, however, remained obdurate, refusing his consent to any measure of control, financial or otherwise, by the powers.

To this the Russian Ambassador replied that the condition of the Turkish Empire placed the throne and the caliphate in imminent peril. Thereupon Abdul Hamid remarked, impressively:

"I may be the last of the caliphs, but I will never become a second Khedive."

In addition to these warnings, M. Nelidoff sent a note to the Turkish Government and to the palace, and the most significance is attached to it in diplomatic circles. He pointed out in precise terms the necessity of the Sultan following the advice of the powers, and acting in complete agreement with their plans for improving the situation, warning them once more that the Sultan's refusal to do so involves the most disagreeable consequences.

The Ambassadors of the powers will meet again in order to discuss the situation, and will reassemble in the future twice a week until they complete their recommendations to the Sultan and his advisers. The envoys acting together will henceforth maintain the strictest secrecy regarding their deliberations and the action taken or contemplated, and will not even inform the envoys of the other powers of the decisions reached.

These latest steps on the part of the powers are, once again, reported to have produced a profound impression at the kiosk, and in pursuance of the issuing of the amnesty decree Armenian prisoners in Asia Minor and this city and vicinity are being released daily in batches of fifteen.

London, Dec. 29.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg to the Daily Telegraph says: M. Nelidoff, the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople, while here warmly advocated a military occupation of Constantinople. The council has convened to discuss this project. The majority of the Ministers opposed M. Nelidoff's scheme, whereupon the Czar announced that he, also, was opposed to active coercion.

GERMANY AND TURKEY ARE ALLIES.

Important Letter Giving Insight into Present State of Affairs.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 28.—The statement that a secret alliance exists between Germany and the Sultan of Turkey is made in a letter from Constantinople received by a prominent official of the State Department. The letter was written by one high in authority in the Turkish Government, and explains that the alliance is for the purpose of thwarting Russian and English encroachment in the Sultan's dominions.

The writer gives an insight into present affairs in Turkey.

After the great powers had sent, through their Ambassadors in Constantinople, a collective note to the Sultan insisting on his giving reforms and an absolute guarantee in the future for the lives and property of all his subjects, the Eastern question again became the great center of European diplomacy. The Sultan gave his promise. The Sublime Porte entered on the reform with a feverish energy which surprised all Europe. Garrisons were established on the outskirts of the empire, and the whole country was placed under a practical military rule.

The Sublime Porte removed Governors and lesser officials with a dispatch astonishing to those conversant with the usual bewildering delays in Eastern diplomacy. An amnesty was promised towards Armenian prisoners, and over 1,300 of them have already been set at liberty.

Powers Not Confident.

England, France, and Russia were not, however, absolutely confident of the Sultan's perseverance in this work. Sir Philip Currie, the English Ambassador, intimated to the Minister of Foreign Affairs that England, although pleased with what had already been accomplished, was fearful that the Sultan would not be strong enough to insure the permanent enforcement of these measures. It was therefore desirable, he said, that those powers which had the most vital interest in Turkey—namely: England, France, and Russia—should have written negotiations on the subject. To agree to this proposal would mean that Turkey tacitly consented to a protectorate composed of these three powers. In case she failed to fulfill her contract she would be virtually at the mercy of the triumvirate.

The Sublime Porte was much disturbed by Sir Philip's visit, and for a time it seemed that English diplomacy would win. Suddenly the Sultan assumed a defensive attitude. Sir Philip was informed that the Sublime Porte would continue the reforms on the lines which had been laid down; that it guaranteed absolute protection of life and property to all its subjects, and that any further assurance was deemed unnecessary. It is now generally known in Constantinople, the letter says, that Abdul Hamid acted on instructions received from the German Government, and no little chagrin is felt among the supporters of the English, Russian, and French plans.

Kaiser's Visit Recalled.

Diplomats there, according to the writer, are now recalling that a year and a half ago Emperor William of Germany visited the Sultan at Constantinople and was received with extravagant honors. It was hinted then that perhaps a secret treaty had been formed between the two monarchs to prevent both Russian and English encroachments.

The Sultan, according to the letter, while not yet completely reassured that he will be left in peaceful control of his domain, with the privilege of butchering the whole empire if he so desires, is shrewd enough to know that the powers of Europe hate each other much more than they hate him. The conclusion of the letter is that, "No matter what happens, the great Christian nations cannot afford to become embroiled with each other. Russia least of all, hemmed in, as she is, on all sides by enemies, can afford the luxury of war, much as she desires it. Statesmen here state that in such an event it would not be a question of the dismemberment of Turkey, but of the dismemberment of Russia."

BEHEAD CHINESE COUNTERFEITERS.

Officials Who Caught Them Are All Promoted.

San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 28.—According to the latest advices from the Orient Li Ka Chuch, the Superintendent of the Canton police, on Nov. 23 seized a large number of counterfeit Chinese coins and materials for their manufacture. The chief coiner, Cheng Tung, and his confederates, Chan Sui, Tse Sang, and others, were arrested.

An imperial decree from Pekin commanded the immediate decapitation of the three above named offenders and enjoins the Viceroy to deal with the others as he thinks necessary, according to law, as a warning in future to the people. The officials who effected the seizure were all promoted in rank.

The Canton Viceroy reported in another memorial the capture of two notorious pirate junks in the open sea near Tau Chow by the military officials. In effecting the capture one military official lost his life. A decree was issued on the 19th of November authorizing the execution of the captives and ordering the officials concerned in the capture to be promoted in rank, and that the matter of the military officer having lost his life be referred to the board concerned for rewards and money.

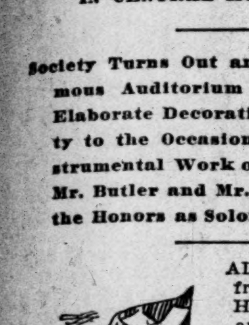
Le Ghait to Go to St. Petersburg.

London, Dec. 28.—A Brussels dispatch to the Chronicle says that Mr. Alfred Le Ghait, Belgian Minister at Washington, will be transferred to St. Petersburg.

SING THE SONGS OF YALE.

NEW HAVEN MEN GIVE A CONCERT IN CENTRAL MUSIC HALL.

Society Turns Out and Fills the Famous Auditorium to the Doors—Elaborate Decorations Lend Beauty to the Occasion—Vocal and Instrumental Work of a High Order—Mr. Butler and Mr. Lapham Divide the Honors as Soloists.



YALE "men," fresh from under the New Haven elms, sang and played and shuffled last night at Central Music Hall while the Yale "boys," with heads gray but enthusiasm unbounded, sat with wives, sons, and daughters and applauded to the echo.

It was the annual concert of the Yale Glee, Banjo, and Mandolin club, now making its swing from Brooklyn to St. Louis. Society turned out to give the pilgrim collegians a royal welcome. More fashionable audiences seldom gather to honor any performers. "Theater" parties were numerous. Every seat in the house was taken, so the collegians faced an audience of 2,200 people.

The stage was sylvan with pines, holly, and cedar. Elaborate festoons embroidered the proscenium and organ space. Young cedars screened the back of the stage. Unusual brightness and beauty of coloring in the handsome gowns lit up the entire house in contrast to the somber richness of the background to the student minstrels.

Good music, shrill, penetrating humor, some pretty bits of sentiment, and unswerving loyalty to alma mater characterized the program. The glees were enriched with sweet, clear voices, and the instrumental work gave evidence of thorough training. Mr. Butler and Mr. Lapham divided honors as soloists.

Few seats had not been taken when the Banjo club opened with the "Handicap March."

Enthusiasm among the alumni was awakened by the Glee club in "'Neath the Elms," the second number. Its ending is:

"Jolly, jolly are the days,
'Neath the elms of dear old Yale."

Spirited Topical Song.

As an encore the club rendered "A Song for Old Yale."

The topical songs, from start to finish, were bright, catchy, and full of humor. This one first broke the formality of the occasion:

If preachers did not preach so long,
  How sweet this life would be!
If deacons did not snore so strong,
  How sweet this life would be!
If boys in church would sit quite still,
If choirs would sing in tones less shrill,
If some one would the tenor kill—
  How sweet this life would be!

If every girl you loved were true,
  How sweet this life would be!
If every girl you kissed kissed you,
  How sweet this life would be!
If girls were not so free with sours,
If they liked weeds as much as flowers,
If all your bank accounts were ours—
  How sweet this life would be!

If football games were not so rough,
  How sweet this life would be!
If tiddlewinks were good enough,
  How sweet this life would be!
If Yale men were not such fearful rakes,
If papers did not print such fakes,
To give our loving parents shakes—
  How sweet this life would be!

George Washington and a Shuffle.

"Who was George Washington?" was the encore, and it brought the laughter out with a rush at the shuffle step which came from a tenor by way of marking time before the final and funereal "Amen."

Mr. Butler and the club sang "The Nipper's Lullaby" with fine pathos, and "Tutti Frutti" by the Glee and Banjo clubs in the next number led into a mélange of "Linger Longer, Lucy," "Bartender," while "Uncle John" played hands with the sad-eyed "Louisiana Lou," and other celebrities in "Paradise Alley." Encores strung out this appearance several chapters, and all were good.

"A Little Knot of Blue," one of Yale's later songs, was a hit for sentiment. "Chinatown March," by the Banjo club, and the Mandolin club's "Nightingale and the Frogs," preceded negro melodies by G. G. Schreiber, J. W. Wadsworth, W. J. Lapham, and E. H. Brewer. These abounded in cornpone humor, negro idiom, and melody, the genuine darky imagery and quaint, razor-edged comparisons. Dialogue and private meditations after the Uncle Remus sort interspersing the lines added to the effect. Biblical characters were not slighted.

People in the Boxes.

In the boxes were:

Mrs. H. O. Stone, Miss Stone, Miss Parker, Mr. Philip Hamill, Mr. Robert Stone.

Mrs. William A. Fuller, Mrs. George A. Seaverns Jr., Miss Genevra Fuller, Miss Frances Dibblee, Mr. Charles King, Mr. Stanley Field, Mr. Joseph Fair, Mr. Charles Currier.

Mrs. J. M. W. Jones, Miss Helen Jones, Miss Walker, Mr. Charles Hanford, Mr. John Arthur Farwell, Mr. E. Lee Jones.

Mrs. M. M. Kirkman, Mrs. Bryon Lapham, New York; Mrs. Allen Mayer, St. Paul; Mrs. William Bruce Kirkman, Miss Kirkman.

Mrs. John M. Clarke, Miss Clarke, Miss Madeline Henderson.

Mrs. George H. Webster, Mrs. J. E. Otis, Miss Louise Shephard, Miss May Webster, Mr. Sidney Mitchell, Mr. Henry E. Taft, Mr. Lyman Bournique.

Mrs. Henry J. Willing, Miss E. Isham, Miss Haroldine Peck, Miss Mary Prentice, Mr. W. Fincke, Mr. M. S. Willing.

Mrs. Byron L. Smith, Mrs. E. F. Lancaster, Miss Lancaster, Miss Florence Higinbotham, Mr. S. A. Smith, Mr. W. B. Smith.

Among those who entertained parties of from six to twenty guests were:

Mrs. T. C. Austin,
Mr. Tracy Drake,
Mrs. W. D. Kerfoot,
Mrs. George Sturgis,
Mrs. R. Hall McCormick,
Mrs. John R. Walsh,
Mrs. Theodore W. Letton,
Mrs. Frederick S. Winston,
Mrs. George W. Young,
Mrs. A. A. Sprague.

Some of the "Old Boys."

Some of the "old boys" present were:

B. B. Lamb,
R. S. Critchell,
H. Darlington,
W. E. Kelley,
George Young,
E. G. Mason,
H. B. Mason,
H. E. Mason,
W. G. Miller,
J. R. Trowbridge,
G. C. Clark,
W. Raymond,
W. D. Allen,
Azel F. Hatch,
Henry Thompson,
W. C. Williams,
Ben T. Cable,
J. S. J. Nolan,
Paul Hamlin,
Morris Mundy,
T. S. Kinney,
W. S. Miller,
Norman Williams,
Albert Erskine,
Garfield King,
Thomas Dyer,
W. D. Walker,
Frank Gilbert,
Walter Brewster,
Dunlap Smith,
Stewart Patterson,
C. H. Ferry,
James Charnley,
W. H. Bradley,
S. Leonard Boyce,
Stewart Clark,
Owen F. Aldis,
F. S. Peabody,
George Manierre,
A. Bigelow,
Washington Hesing,
A. A. Sprague,
D. M. Cummings,
Chester Dawes,
J. L. Houghteling.

ATTEND A DANCE AT BOURNIQUE'S.

Yale Students at the Ball Given by Mrs. J. G. McWilliams.

Mrs. John G. McWilliams, No. 3945 Lake avenue, gave a young people's dance at Bournique's last night for her son, Mr. Roy McWilliams, who is at home from Yale for the holidays. The guests included, in addition to all the society young people in town, the members of the Yale Glee, Banjo and Mandolin clubs, who repaired at once to the dance upon the conclusion of the concert at Central Music Hall.

The ball-room was decorated with Christmas greens, palms, and holly. Hand's orchestra provided the music and Smiley served the supper. The cotillon was danced at 12 o'clock, Mr. Robert McNeill of New Haven, who is the guest of Mr. McWilliams, leading. The favors included a variety of unique and beautiful trifles of German importation. Mrs. McWilliams received, attired in a gown of pink brocade with garniture of Venetian lace; diamonds.

Among the participants were:

Miss Genevra Fuller,
Miss Helen Johnston,
Miss Grace Bogue,
Miss F. Higinbotham,
Miss Louise Mattocks,
Miss Arline Peck,
Miss Marion Austin,
Miss Fannie Warner,
Miss Alice Higinbotham,
Miss Florence Partridge,
Miss Maude Merigold,
Miss Virginia Coffee,
Miss Katherine Baker,
Miss Bertha Dunlap,
Miss Edith Thomas,
Miss Jessie Colvin,
Miss Alice Fisher,
Miss Emma Merigold,
Miss Mary McWilliams,
Miss Hazel Martyn,
Miss Mary McWilliams,
Miss Moseback,
Miss Larrabee,
Miss Lowe,
Miss Brooks,
Miss McAuley,
Mr. Robert McNeill,
Mr. Dudley Palmer,
Mr. J. R. Bensley,
Mr. Thomas Otis,
Mr. Ralph Hanford,
Mr. T. G. McWilliams,
Mr. Kent Murphy,
Mr. C. M. Raymond,
Mr. M. T. Clark,
Mr. Sanger Pullman,
Miss Alice Moore,
Miss Florence Grey,
Miss Louise Shephard,
Miss Cecil Clark,
Miss Lucy Sprague,
Miss Kate Lancaster,
Miss Alice Fair,
Miss Katherine Young,
Miss Marjorie Streeter,
Miss May Webster,
Miss Marion Ream,
Miss Muriel Byram,
Miss Margaret Potter,
Miss Louise Stockton,
Miss R. Winterbotham,
Miss Marion Curtis,
Miss Anne Barker,
Miss May Partridge,
Miss Ethel Hooper,
Miss Alice Lord,
Miss Helen Cornell,
Miss Carrie Neeley,
Miss Mary Williams,
Miss Madeline Noyes,
Miss Maud Kelley,
Miss Elizabeth Hamlin,
Miss Camille Coffee,
Miss Mollie Sibley,
Miss Elizabeth Baker,
Miss Anne Reed,
Miss Sara Amory,
Miss Margaret Walker,
Miss Bessie Belden,
Miss Bertha Bouton,
Miss Georgiana Walker,
Miss Ethel Counselman,
Miss Juliet Bond,
Miss Persis Bouton,
Miss Dora Schmitt,
Miss May Boak,
Miss Elizabeth Walton,
Miss Olive Nolan,
Miss Anna Faulkner,
Miss Katherine Strong,
Miss Harriet Stuart,
Miss Helen Drake,
Miss Susan Bell,
Miss Mary Strong,
Miss Lillian Drake,
Miss Susanne Faulkner,
Miss Daisy Follansbee,
Miss Edith Hoyt,
Miss Susan Follansbee,
Miss Eleanor Kelly,
Miss May Bell,
Miss Lillian Vent,
Mr. R. H. McCormick,
Mr. John Carpenter,
Mr. N. Williams Jr.,
Mr. N. L. Barnes,
Mr. Paul Owsley,
Mr. Sidney Mitchell,
Mr. Walter Smith,
Mr. Frederick Vent,
Mr. George Young,
Mr. Paul D. Kelley,
Mr. Gordon Ramsey,
Mr. David Kales,
Mr. Franklin J. Ely,
Mr. John Roper,
Mr. Robert Moore,
Mr. Frank Trego,
Mr. Buell McKeever,
Mr. G. M. Pullman Jr.,
Mr. Perry Davis,
Mr. Leroy D. Kellogg,
Mr. Mark Kimball,
Mr. James W. Thorne,
Mr. R. Stevenson,
Mr. Shirley High,
Mr. Walter Grey,
Mr. Lyman Bournique,
Mr. Oswald Lockett Jr.,
Mr. Joseph Fair,
Mr. Robert E. Stone,
Mr. Bruce Clark,
Mr. Lawrence Hamill,
Mr. John W. Walsh,
Mr. Charles Strong,
Mr. Philip Hamill,
Mr. Alex. Jerrems,
Mr. John Roper,
Mr. Frank Sibley,
Mr. Redmond Stevens,
Mr. Ralph Otis,
Mr. Carl Keith,
Mr. Albert Sprague,
Mr. Julian Mason,
Mr. R. Huntington,
Mr. Albert Barrell,
Mr. Roy Harper,
Mr. Harry Taft,
Mr. Charles Pike,
Mr. Charles Conrad,
Mr. John Marden,
Mr. Harold Letton,
Mr. Alvyn D. Warren,
Mr. W. T. Bond,
Mr. Arthur Schmitt,
Mr. B. H. Marshall,
Mr. Robert Boak,
Mr. Clarence Marden.

Mrs. John Towne McAuley, No. 397 Ontario street, entertained at a dinner last night for her daughter, Miss Harriet McAuley, one of the season's débutantes. The young people attended the Yale concert later and went afterwards to Mrs. McWilliams' dance. The guests were:

Miss Marjorie Cook,
Miss Madeline Noyes,
Miss Margaret Beebe,
Mr. Stewart Shepard,
Mr. J. Winterbotham,
Mr. L. Pierpont,
Mr. Hunter Stearns.

YALE MEN GUESTS AT A LUNCHEON.

Mrs. R. Hall McCormick Entertains the New Haven Clubs.

Mrs. R. Hall McCormick, No. 124 Rush street, gave a luncheon yesterday at 12 o'clock for the members of the Yale Glee, Banjo, and Mandolin clubs. The guests included the members of the younger society set, and the following:

Miss Julia Grant of New York,
Miss Mary Dana,
Miss Bertha Dibblee,
Miss Juliet Barrett,
Miss Mary Dwight,
Miss Merwyn Winston,
Miss Helen Birch,
Miss Lucy Runnells,
Miss Marie Clarke,
Miss Alice Poole,
Miss Janet Ayer,
Miss Annie Rogers,
Miss Helen Fontaine,
Miss Clara Sturges,
Miss Cecile Clark,
Miss May Beebe,
Miss M. Henderson,
Miss Alice Stone,
Miss Jessie Lincoln,
Miss Alice Hosmer,
Miss Arline Peck,
Miss Frances Dibblee,
Miss Alice Higinbotham,
Miss Catherine Eddy,
Miss Alice Hooper,
Miss Ethel Kirkland,
Miss Alice Burke,
Miss Polly Fales,
Miss Daisy Day,
Miss Prentice,
Miss Patterson,
Miss Williams,
Miss Fairbank,
Miss Norton,
Miss Jones,
Miss Bellas,
Miss Chapman,
Mr. N. Williams Jr.,
Mr. George Young,
Mr. John Chapman,
Mr. Joseph Patterson,
Mr. Ralph Poole,
Mr. Lee Jones,
Mr. Mark Willing,
Mr. Spencer Eddy,
Mr. M. McCormick,
Mr. Owen Aldis,
Mr. Ralph McClurg,
Mr. Roy McWilliams,
Mr. A. Rutherford,
Mr. Babcock,
Mr. Lamb.

Mrs. Frederick C. Austin, No. 40 Bellevue place, entertained at dinner last night for her daughter, Miss Marion Austin, and her guest, Miss Rust of Gambier, O. The party later attended the Yale concert at Central Music Hall. Those present were:

Miss Merwyn Winston,
Miss Edith Brooks,
Miss Lita Stouffer,
Miss Richardson,
Mr. H. W. Letton,
Mr. Clive Runnells,
Mr. R. Dunham,
Mr. E. H. Brewer,
Mr. G. Schreiber,
Mr. Charles Gillette,
Mr. W. H. Hulton, Cincinnati.

Mrs. Harry H. Honoré Jr., No. 2702 Michigan avenue, gave a dinner last night for Miss Julia Grant of New York. The guests were:

Miss Fargo,
Miss Jones,
Miss Abbott,
Mr. Fargo,
Mr. Honoré Palmer,
Mr. Babcock,
Mr. Potter Palmer Jr.

GIVEN A RECEPTION AT EVANSTON.

Yale Clubs Welcomed by Mr. and Mrs. Marshall M. Kirkman.

Mr. and Mrs. Marshall M. Kirkman of Evanston gave a reception yesterday afternoon from 3 until 6 o'clock for the members of the Yale Glee, Banjo, and Mandolin clubs. A special train conveyed the Yale men to the function, returning at 6 p. m.

The hostess had the assistance of the following young women, who presided in the tea-room:

Miss Fletcher of Washington, D. C.,
Miss Wilson,
Miss Bartlett,
Miss Holabird,
Miss Augur,
Miss Griffith,
Miss Williams,
Mrs. Byron Lapham, Glens Falls, N. Y.

The table was decorated in English violets and white roses. Kinsley served. The guests included, in addition to the men from New Haven, the resident alumni of the institution and fifty young society women.

GLEE CLUB STARTS ON ITS TOUR.

Chicago University Musicians Off for Iowa and Nebraska.

The thirty-five students of the University of Chicago, who are to sing college songs and play college airs in Iowa and Nebraska during the coming fortnight, left the city yesterday afternoon. All the voices were in good shape, and the mandolins and guitars twanged in unison.

"There is no trouble in the club," said one of the members. "All that seemed to threaten us has been smoothed over. The fellows have put aside their feelings in regard to the expulsion of Smith, and are going to work for the honor of the school alone. Our trip will be a success in every way. Of course I can't say what may happen after we get back. The truce that has been made will end then."

The first concert of the trip was given last night at Elgin. Concerts will be given every night this week. Saturday and Sunday will be spent in Omaha, after which the club will return by another route, giving concerts every night until Jan. 10.

PRINCETON GLEE CLUB AT PEORIA.

Members Are Entertained by Alumni and Society Women.

Peoria, Ill., Dec. 28.—The Princeton College Glee, Mandolin, and Banjo club tonight gave a concert before a large and fashionable audience at the Grand Opera-House. The members of the club were met here this afternoon by the Princeton alumni and driven about the city, after which they were entertained at the Elks' club. Many of the members were entertained at dinner parties, and, after the concert tonight, a ball was given at the National Hotel, many of the society women acting as patronesses. The club leaves early in the morning for Davenport, Ia.

CHARITY BALL MAY NOT BE GIVEN.

Change of Opinion Among Members of the Executive Board.

It is doubtful now whether the great charity ball will come off this season. The prevailing financial depression has worked a change in the opinions of the advocates of the ball and a prominent member of the Executive Board stated yesterday that in all probability the committee would be asked at its meeting tomorrow to declare the function off—for this season, at least. However, the committee has an option on the Auditorium for the night of Jan. 18, and will retain the same until the question is settled beyond all doubt. Several of the most generous supporters of this annual ball signified their willingness to subscribe an equal sum to be distributed among the charities designated, without the expense and labor of giving the entertainment, especially in view of the fact that the ball would prove perhaps only a partial success.

IOWA SOCIETY TO HOLD A REUNION.

Chicago Hawkeyes to Give a Banquet at the Auditorium Hotel Tomorrow Evening.

Former residents of Iowa now living in Chicago have organized the Chicago-Iowa Association and will hold their first reunion and banquet at the Auditorium Hotel tomorrow, Dec. 30, at 8 p. m. The officers are:

President—John S. Runnells.
First Vice-President—Frank O. Lowden.
Second Vice-President—John W. Burdette.
Treasurer—W. T. Fenton.
Secretary—Albert L. Miller.

Congressman Robert G. Cousins, the Rev. Dr. N. D. Hillis, and ex-Gov. Frank D. Jackson are among the speakers.

A general reception will be held from 7 to 8 o'clock, at which the following Reception committee will officiate:

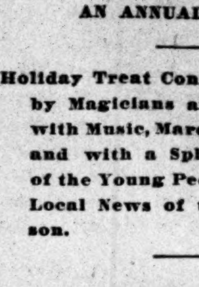
Andrew J. Hirschl,
J. A. Miller,
Maj. A. W. Clancy,
William R. Kerr,
Hugh R. Belknap,
John S. Taylor.

Have you smoked the Liberty Bell 5c cigar? If not, you have missed a treat.

SMALL FOLK AS GUESTS.

ILLINOIS CLUB ENTERTAINS THEM AT AN ANNUAL FUNCTION.

Holiday Treat Consists of Exhibitions by Magicians and a Dog Trainer, with Music, Marching, and Dancing, and with a Splendid Dinner—List of the Young People Present—Other Local News of the Christmas Season.



THE children of members of the Illinois club were entertained in right royal fashion last evening. The beautiful West Side clubhouse with all its resources for entertainment was given over wholly to them; for it was an event which they had looked forward to for twelve long months—the annual children's party, which has been a prominent feature of the club's social year ever since its founding.

There were nearly 300 present last evening. Indeed, not a child who has a papa or a big brother in the club would miss this treat of the holiday season for anything. And they were real guests. President Burkhart and the members of the Reception committee were all there to receive them, and an elaborate program had been prepared with the same care as if they were grown folk and the very best and most distinguished in the community.

By 5 o'clock this brilliant little company had arrived. Every youthful cheek was flushed with excited anticiptation of the pleasure in store. Nor were they to be disappointed. First came an hour of funny entertainment. Ziska, the magician, was there to astonish everybody by drawing white rabbits out of the most unexpected places and to do other things equally strange and marvelous. A ventriloquist named Kayne also created merriment with his laughable dolls, and Prof. Week's dogs and monkeys were thought to be the most amusing little things that ever did a funny trick.

Supper, Then the Dance.

But, for all this entertainment was immensely enjoyable, it was only the beginning of the fun. The supper came next, and this was served in the billiard-room. The tables had been covered with spotless linen, and on these the rich store of viands were spread out. About them in the aisles were set several low tables, so that the tots could easily reach them. Young men of the club acted as waiters, and there was no delay or confusion in the service.

At the close of the supper the children were taken to the large art gallery upstairs. Here Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Beek were in charge to direct the children through the dances. For the benefit of those who could not dance there was first a pretty marching figure and then came a german for the rest. The favors were bonbonières of solid silver and cut glass sets for the girls and purses for the boys.

This completed the evening's entertainment, and at 10 o'clock the company departed, tired, but supremely happy.

List of the Guests.

The following girls and boys were present:

Virginia Alsip,
Grace Artingstall,
May Artingstall,
Sadie Artingstall,
Lilian Artingstall,
Katherine Avery,
Bessie Ambuhl,
Martina Ambuhl,
Amy Blodgett,
Nellie D. Bogle,
Alberta L. Brophy,
Jennie L. Barr,
Majorie Barr,
Agnes B. Bradshaw,
Agatha Birkhoff,
Christy Brown,
Irene W. Bussey,
Cornelia G. Bussey,
Florence E. Booth,
Clara Bond Bartlett,
Jane Conkey,
Brownie L. Clark,
Baby Clark,
Beulah Clark,
Julia L. Dole,
Josephine H. Dole,
Crystal Darrow,
Julia Darrow,
Ruth Dougherty,
Jessie F. Elliott,
Ethel Edmonds,
Alice Evans,
Edith Evans,
Ruth Evans,
Eunice Eckhart,
Dorothy Eckhart,
Ruth Forbes,
Margery Frilze,
Violet Fraser,
Marjorie Fraser,
Janet Fraser,
Emily Frake,
Gladys Griswold,
Catherine F. Graham,
Dora F. Gregory,
Mary Healy,
Frances Healy,
Anita M. Healy,
Cora B. Helm,
J. Agnes Hay,
Ethel R. Holden,
Marion Holden,
Katherine Plumley,
Florence Brett,
Lillian Kent,
Olive Kent,
Mary L. King,
Julia Holmes,
Ida M. Kralove,
Henrietta Keith,
Laura E. Lydiard,
Laura P. Lansing,
Mary A. Lane,
Margaret E. Leonard,
Helen Ledgerwood,
Josephine Ledgerwood,
Janie N. MacMillan,
Agnes McMahon,
Cora McMahon,
Alay McMahon,
Grace V. McCarthy,
Mae McCarthy,
Lillie McCarthy,
Lillian A. McDonald,
Alma C. McCauley,
Blanche M. McCauley,
Emma J. Mason,
Clara L. Martin,
Grace Mitchell,
Marjorie W. Meacham,
Madeline N. Meacham,
Florence D. Meacham,
Ethel Maxwell,
Adelaide Maxwell,
Ursula G. Marshall,
Elsie M. Mortimer,
Coe M. Martin,
Ella S. Meek,
Ella L. Morrison,
Alice Mark,
Lydia Mark,
Julia Main,
Elsie Main,
Mildred Merriman,
Edith Nickelson,
Helen Norris,
Katherine Norris,
Lois Peters,
Mary A. Pitkin,
Ruby Gertrude Post,
Cornelia Pettibone,
Caral B. Price,
Pauline Palmer,
Jeannette Pyott,
Katherine I. Reed,
Ruth Ripley,
Edna L. Richolson,
Marguerite C. Roeschlant,
Genevieve S. Roeschlant,
Carol Rawleigh,
Elsie M. A. Rawle,
Eva E. M. Rawle,
Ellilyn V. Rawle,
Ethel Rogerson,
Loreto Smyth,
Ruth Stanford,
Bessie Stehman,
Genevieve Stehman,
Lilly D. Schuttler,
Joan Sennott,
Jeanie P. Stearns,
Edith Swift,
Bessie Spry,
Loua G. Strong,
Adelaide B. Solbery,
Louise St. John Booth,
Clara J. Shepard,
Alberta J. Stone,
Gertrude E. Sands,
Emeline Spry,
Gladys Spry,
Eleanor Spry,
Ethel Tatham,
Laura M. Thomas,
Lilian M. Tuthill,
Genevieve H. Tuthill,
Virginia Titus,
Anne C. Tichenor,
Elsie Vopicka,
Clara Vopicka,
Victoria Vopicka,
Jennie M. Wallis,
Mami Wallace,
Evelyn W. Wood,
Margaret M. Williamson,
Georgina D. Williamson,
Nellie G. Williamson,
Millie Wiehe,
Trude Wiehe,
Florence Wallace,
Ethel Weaver,
Marjorie J. Wright,
Dorothy A. Wright,
Frank F. Auten,
William H. Alsip,
Sam Artingstall,
John Artingstall,
Daniel E. Avery,
Martin Ambuhl,
Sam Bingham,
George Birkhoff,
Walker Banning,
Ephraim Banning Jr.,
Dwight M. Bennett,
Kenneth Brown,
Ralph Burke,
Thomas S. Booth,
Henry Conkey,
Walter F. Clark,
Ralph I. Clark,
Warren E. Clark,
H. H. Chandler Jr.,
Samuel Pirie Carson,
William R. Durgin,
June Darrow,
Emery S. Elliott,
Paul Eckhart,
William Farson,
Ray M. Foskett,
George D. Foskett,
Elmer Foskett,
D. Ross Fraser,
Allen Frake,
Frank F. Farrell,
Evarts A. Graham,
Lee Gregory,
George H. Grassie,
Arthur A. Hale,
Marquette A. Healy,
Ralph S. Hale,
Vincent Healy,
Columbus Healy,
Raymond P. Helm,
Wm. P. Henneberry Jr.,
Wm. S. Harvey Jr.,
William Kent,
Marshall Kent,
Harold Holmes,
George P. Holmes,
Allen S. Halls,
John F. Lydiard,
Charles Linnington Jr.,
Edward S. Leonard,
Robert W. Leonard,
James C. Leonard,
James H. MacMillan,
Donald J. McCarthy,
Clifton J. McCourtie,
George McCarthy,
Norman McLeod,
Arthur H. Mitchell,
Jay C. Magill,
Sterling Maxwell,
Harry L. Marshall Jr.,
George Mullaney,
A. Osborne Mortimer,
Nevin S. Morrison,
Arthur S. Morrison,
Theodore N. Morrison,
Clarence Mark,
Clayton Mark Jr.,
George Maxley,
Robert Nickelson,
Harold J. Newton,
Frederick A. Newton,
Walter G. Rodiger,
Albert B. Ruddock,
James Rawleigh,
Warner Raleigh,
Randolph R. Rawle,
Everett Rogerson,
Frank Rend,
Stanford Stanford,
John Stehman,
Sidney S. Sennott,
David P. Stearns,
George Salisbury,
Harry K. Stevens,
John Spry,
Robert W. Stroker,
Carl H. Stroker,
Arthur St. John Booth,
Snydam J. Stone,
Harold H. Stone,
Arthur J. Stone,
G. Herbert Taylor,
Smith B. Taylor,
Robbie B. Tatham,
Merrick J. Thomas,
Lester C. Thomas,
Benson A. Talbot,
Richard S. Tuthill,
Robert V. Titus,
Harold E. Titus,
William G. Tichenor,
Everett A. Thatcher,
Ralph Reed,
Malcolm L. Wheeler,
Ralph Wheeler,
Joseph H. Wood Jr.,
John A. Williamson,
Charles Wiehe,
Warren M. Wells,
Walter Wallace.

* * *

The marriage of Miss Lucia E. Green, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Green, No. 3854 Lake avenue, to Mr. Russell D. Hill was celebrated last night at Trinity Episcopal Church, the Rev. John Rouse, rector, officiating. The bride was attended by Miss Grace Griswold as maid of honor and Miss Grace Swift, Miss Frances Decker, and Miss Louise Middleton of Davenport, Ia., as bridemaids, and the groom by Mr. John Alling Jr. as best man, Mr. Hugh McB. Johnston, Mr. Frederick P. Boynton, and Mr. A. B. Skelding of Washington, D. C., acting as ushers. The bride was attired in a gown of white moire with garniture of point lace and carried a bouquet of bride roses. The ceremony was followed by a reception at 8:30 o'clock at the residence of the bride's parents. Mr. and Mrs. Hill will spend the honeymoon in the Bermudas, and upon their return will be "at home" on Tuesdays at No. 149 Central avenue, Highland Park.

The marriage of Miss Stella May Saterfield to Mr. Carl Dennison will take place in January.

The engagement is announced of Miss Ada Cruttenden, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Cruttenden of No. 5003 Madison avenue, to Mr. John Stuart Frasher.

* * *

Mrs. Philip Gormully, No. 459 Dearborn avenue, gave a young people's tea yesterday from 4 until 6 for her niece, Miss Ethel Gormully of Ottawa, Canada, and Miss Mae O'Meara. The decorations in both the drawing-room and dining-room were green and white. The menu was served by Kinsley. The following young women presided in the tea-room:

Miss Helen Stewart,
Miss Alice Quan,
Miss Margaret Inderrieden,
Miss Eva Jeffery,
Miss Emily Lyon,
Miss Virginia Inderrieden,
Miss Edith Key,
Miss Annie Shay.

Mrs. Harold Howard, No. 572 Division street, entertained last night at a dinner for her sister, Miss Muriel Byram.

Mrs. Emmons Blaine entertained at a dinner last night for Miss Mary Dwight and Mr. Turlington W. Harvey Jr.

Mrs. Le Roy Fuller, No. 2913 Michigan avenue, entertained at a dinner last night for Miss Genevra Fuller, a recent débutante.

Mrs. John Cudahy, No. 3254 Michigan avenue, gave a dinner, followed by a box party, for her daughters, Miss Julia and Miss Bessie Cudahy.

Mrs. Frank T. Andrews of No. 4589 Oakenwald avenue, gave a luncheon yesterday for her sister, Miss Delia Gallup, and her bridemaids. Miss Gallup is to be married on Jan. 12 to Mr. Herbert Miles by the Rt.-Rev. Charles Edward Cheney. Mrs. Andrews' guests were:

Miss Delia Gallup,
Miss Mary Bacon,
Miss Edith Miles,
Miss Eloise Gallup,
Miss Ella Peacock,
Miss Annette Ream.

* * *

Following is a schedule of the principal society events today:

The wedding of Miss Elizabeth Carter to Mr. Robert Rollo Bailey at the Church of the Redeemer, at 8 o'clock, followed by a reception at the residence of the bride's mother, No. 440 West Adams street.

The marriage of Miss Cornelia Walker Hulbert to Mr. George E. McFarland, at the Vermont Hotel.

Mrs. Edwin Walker and Mrs. Edwin Cushman Walker—A reception from 4 until 7 o'clock at the Hotel Metropole.

Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen, No. 136 Astor street—An "at home" from 3 until 6 o'clock.

Irving club—A children's holiday party.

Korma club—A dance at Kinsley's.

Mrs. John Howland Thompson and Mrs. Joseph Winterbotham—A young people's dance at the Marquette club.

Mrs. Henry Blair, No. 2735 Prairie avenue—A young people's cotillon.

Columbus club—A reception and progressive euchre party.

Sheridan club—A children's party.

The Rev. Charles E. Bowles, priest in charge for the last four years of St. Luke's Episcopal Church, South Western avenue, will be given a farewell reception tonight in the church hall. Father Bowles expects to sail in January for Egypt and the Holy Land, visiting Turkey and Greece on his way to the Lambeth conference, to be held in London next July.

* * *

Mrs. Benamin F. Ayer, No. 99 Pine street, will entertain 100 young people at a luncheon on New Year's day.

Miss Hopkins, Miss Ryan, and Miss Hair of Kenwood will give a cotillon on New Year's eve.

* * *

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—A small wedding, but a most brilliant one socially, was that of Miss Julia Scott, daughter of the late Matthew Thompson Scott of Bloomington, Ill., to Mr. Carl Vrooman, which took place at 8 o'clock this evening at the residence, No. 4012 Westminster place, of Lieut. Charles S. Bromwell of the Engineer Corps, United States army, whose wife is a sister of the bride. The presence of Vice-President and Mrs. Adlai Stevenson lent additional interest to the affair.

It was a Harvard wedding, as the groom is a Harvard man, as well as his ushers. The whole house was decorated in Christmas holly, mistletoe, palms, etc., tied with wide satin ribbons of crimson, the Harvard colors. The ushers were Mr. Harold Addison and Mr. Joseph Stillwell of Chicago, Mr. Hiram Vrooman of Baltimore, and Mr. Fordyce of St. Louis. As the groom and his best man, Mr. Walter Vrooman, walked in the choir from Christ Church Cathedral, stationed up-stairs out of sight, sang the first verse of "Fair Harvard." As the rest of the bridal party descended the stairs "The Voice That Breathed O'er Eden" was sung as a processional, and during the ceremony they softly entoned the bridal chorus from "Lohengrin."

First came the two maids, Miss Letitia Stevenson, daughter of the Vice-President, and Miss Agatha Bullitt of Louisville. After them walked the little flower girl, Miss Nannie Winston Gardiner, cousin of the bride. Mrs. Bromwell, the bride's sister, and who was last June a bride herself, came next as the dame d'honneur. Last of all was the bride, leaning on the arm of her uncle, Vice-President Stevenson. She wore a gown of gleaming white satin. The front of the bodice was almost covered with rich point lace, clasped at the throat with a superb locket, presented by the groom, in which was enameled the Vrooman coat-of-arms.

The ceremony was performed by the groom's brother, the Rev. Frank Buffington Vrooman of Chicago, after the rites of the Episcopal church.

* * *

Washington, D. C., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—Mrs. Cleveland has decreed that her last winter as mistress of the White House shall be made a gay one in every respect. When the first lady in the land left the White House eight years ago it was with genuine regret, for her husband's defeat by Mr. Harrison was a bitter disappointment. At that time Mrs. Cleveland was only 22 years old and did not care so much about society as she does now. Her experiences during the last eight years have made her a philosopher, however, and she intends to make the most of her opportunities for entertaining during the closing months of her husband's administration. With a view, therefore, to making her last social season a memorable one, breakfasts, luncheons, dinners, suppers, and receptions innumerable are to be crowded into the few weeks that will intervene between now and the 4th of March, 1897.

One of the most interesting groups of callers making the rounds of society at the capital comprises the members of the Corean Embassy. The representative from the little kingdom of Corea is a young man of wealth and democratic tendencies, and to his support of the progressive party in Corea he owes his appointment as Minister to the United States. He is tall and slender, with an interesting face, but his wife is a tiny creature, under five feet, pretty, even from an Occidental standpoint, and wears gorgeous clothes. At Mme. Gana's reception her dress was of heavy blue brocade, made in the fashion now prevailing in Seoul, with a short waist and full skirt, like Kate Greenaway gowns.

* * *

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 28.—A handsome reception was given this afternoon from 12 to 1 o'clock by Mrs. Gen. Shields, Regent of the St. Louis Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, to Mrs. Stevenson, wife of Vice-President Adlai E. Stevenson and President of the national organization of the Daughters of the American Revolution, who is now in the city. The colonial dames and daughters were out in full force. Assisting Mrs. Shields were the Misses Halstead, sisters of Gen. J. W. Noble, Mrs. Judge Thayer, Mrs. Weston Bascomb, Mrs. O'Fallon, and Miss Richardson of Covington, Ky. Vice-President Stevenson spent a comparatively quiet day.

* * *

Carmi, Ill., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—Miss Alice Berry, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. D. Berry of this place, was married to Mr. Charles Bayley of Riverside, Cal., at noon today.

CONCERT OF CHRISTMAS MUSIC.

Amateur Musical Club Gives an Entertainment at Steinway Hall.

A general concert devoted to Christmas music was given by the Amateur Musical club at Steinway Hall yesterday morning at 11 o'clock.

The following program, arranged by Mrs. Frederic Ullmann, President of the club, and Miss Gould, and in which Mr. Frederick Carberry and Mr. Louis Francis Brown assisted, was presented:

"The Holy Night"……………Dudley Buck
"And There Were Shepherds Abiding in the Field, Keeping Watch Over Their Flocks by Night"……………Chandler Starr
Cantique de Noël……………Adam
Frederick W. Carberry.
Violin obligato……………Miss Marion Carpenter
a. Romanza……………Schumann
b. Spinning Song……………Mendelssohn
Hungarian Rhapsodie No. 10……………Liszt
Miss Mary Angell.
a. Christ Baum……………Peter Cornelius
b. Simeon……………Peter Cornelius
c. Die Hirten……………Peter Cornelius
Mrs. Samuel H. Wright.
"Good Tidings"……………Lynes
Mr. Carberry.
Christmas hymn……………Otis
Mrs. Edward F. Gorton, Mrs. O. K. Johnson, Mr. Carberry, Mr. Brown.
Hallelujah chorus……………Handel
Mrs. Starr.

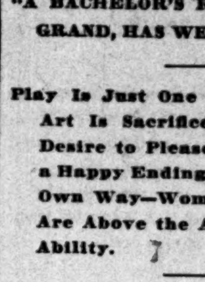
Blues Pass the Reds.

An exciting membership contest is going on at the Central Department of the Young Men's Christian Association. The Reds have led from the start, but yesterday the Blues passed them and are now in the lead. The contest lasts until 9 o'clock on New Year's evening.

RUSSELL'S PART IS FINE.

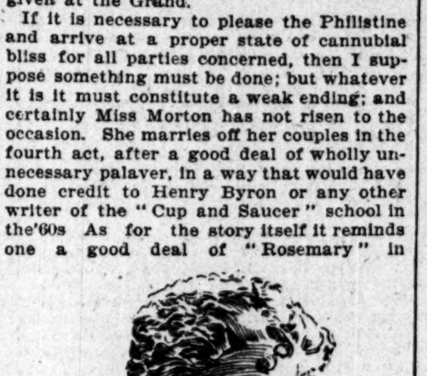
"A BACHELOR'S ROMANCE," AT THE GRAND, HAS WEAK POINTS IN IT.

Play Is Just One Act Too Long and Art Is Sacrificed to an Apparent Desire to Please the Audience with a Happy Ending—Star Has It All His Own Way—Women of the Company Are Above the Average in Point of Ability.



SOL SMITH RUSSELL is deservedly a great favorite with Chicago audiences, and it is a pleasure to see him act in any kind of play, but in the present instance he has obtained a vehicle for his art which is certainly sufficient as far as his own share in the performance is concerned. For the rest of the new comedy by Miss Martha Morton it is impossible to say as much. It is chiefly a matter of endings. Roughly speaking, the play is exactly one act too long, and as the whole performance lasted considerably over three hours the excision of one act out of four would be a great blessing. When the curtain drops at the end of the third act the interest in the different characters has been carried to the highest pitch, the emotions are thoroughly aroused, and the situation is artistic. Whatever follows must be in the way of an anti-climax. The play was given at the Grand.

If it is necessary to please the Philistine and arrive at a proper state of cannubial bliss for all parties concerned, then I suppose something must be done; but whatever it is it must constitute a weak ending; and certainly Miss Morton has not risen to the occasion. She marries off her couples in the fourth act, after a good deal of wholly unnecessary palaver, in a way that would have done credit to Henry Byron or any other writer of the "Cup and Saucer" school in the'60s As for the story itself it reminds one a good deal of "Rosemary" in which Mr. John Drew has achieved such a success, although the locale of the tale is entirely different. In both cases, however, there is a young girl, presumably in love with a young man, and there is an older man of 40, or thereabouts who has a far stronger and more amiable character, and who has it in his power to cut out his young rival. In "Rosemary" he withstands the temptation, in Miss Norton's play he doesn't, and that is all the difference. Of course our sympathies are with David Holmes, the elder man in this play, and they are bound to be so if only because the part is played by Mr. Sol Smith Russell. Consequently if the play stopped at the end of the third act, where David Holmes joins the young couple's hands and goes back wearily to his work as a literary editor — and from an artistic point of view this is the only proper ending—we should nevertheless leave the theater with a very bad taste in our mouths and suspiciously humid eyes.



BEATRICE MORELAND.

Now the average playgoer does not want to be sent empty away. He would rather be suffused with a warm feeling of bourgeois happiness towards the end of the evening. Consequently Miss Martha Morton, writing as she does for the average playgoer, scatters art to the winds and makes for respectability and the cheerful fireside. Doubtless she is right. It is better to serve the mammon of Philistinism than to starve in the pursuit of higher things.

Of course, there is this to be said for Miss Morton in "A Bachelor's Romance." She cannot, without being convicted of cruelty to young and innocent girls, do such a wicked thing as to hand over Sylvia, the heroine, to such an unmitigated young cub as Harold Reynolds, her more youthful lover. We are willing to sacrifice a good deal for art, but we could not permit Sylvia, who, as played by Miss Bertha Creighton, is really a very nice young girl indeed, to be delivered over to the rising young author who looks like a harmless lunatic and dresses like a third-rate bookmaker. If we have anything against David Holmes it is that he should give the $10,000 prize to such an imbecile.

The second act, of which the scene is laid in a fashionable drawing-room after dinner, might be good if the dialogue were different. It gives an opportunity for smart writing such as we get from the pen of Pinero or Jones, but can hardly expect from Miss Morton. She is not in her element and her lines come awkwardly, as if from an amateur. Indeed, all through the play the action drags whenever Mr. Russell is off the stage. That is the worst of a star actor: his art—which, in Mr. Russell's case, is of the highest order—completely overshadows the efforts of his inferior colleagues.

The ladies in the cast are good enough. Miss Creighton makes a winning Sylvia, though she fails at times to read her lines intelligently, while Miss Beatrice Moreland is a vivacious and good-looking woman of the world. Nor must we forget Miss Fanny Addison Pitt, who is an excellent comedienne in older parts.

For the men the least said the better. Mr. Arthur Forrest as a man of the world was passable at times, but Mr. Addison Pitt's rendering of the part of Harry Reynolds was as poor as anything could be.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Taber appeared in "Romeo and Juliet" last night at the Columbia. The performance is a new one in many ways and will be dealt with tomorrow.

NEW YEAR'S WEEK AMUSEMENTS.

Sothern Begins His Last Six Days at Hooley's—Other Plays.

Mr. Sothern and his company began the last week of their engagement at Hooley's last night. "An Enemy to the King" has proved itself one of the most successful plays of the season. At McVicker's Mr. Hamilton is still appearing as "Pudd'nhead Wilson," while at the Great Northern "The Nancy Hanks" fills the bill for another week.

In the revival of Bartley Campbell's "My Partner" the reorganized company of Hopkins' South Side Theater appeared to excellent advantage on Sunday. The new pictures are a strong feature of the program, the most interesting of them being the reproduction of an express train running at full speed. There is a long list of specialties for New Year's week.

At Hopkins' West Side Theater D'Ennery's emotional drama, "The Two Orphans," is staged in a most creditable manner. Mr. William Clifton appears in the dual part of Jacques and Chevalier, and a good local quartet has been engaged to render sweet music during the church scene.

"Olivette" will be played during the entire week at the Gaiety, so that "Zenda's King," Mr. Joseph Herbert's burlesque of "The Prisoner of Zenda," may have the advantage of a few more rehearsals. It will be presented for the first time next Monday night, and will mark the first attempt on the part of the management to give the special form of entertainment for which the new theater was originally intended.

The Irish comedians, Murray and Mack, have a new play this week at the Alhambra by George H. Emerick, entitled "Finnegan's Courtship."

At the Academy there is a rejuvenated edition of "Eight Bells," by the Byrne Bros.

The Schiller has Georgia Gardner and Edger Ely, who appear in "A Woman's Stratagem," besides a number of new pictures for the cinematographe. The management has also secured a special attraction for the holidays in Master Witter Peabody, the boy soprano, and Gilbert Gerard, a phenomenal whistler.

At the Chicago Opera-House Lizzie B. Raymond sings a number of songs in character, and Alice Shaw and her daughters contribute whistling numbers.

The program at the Olympic is headed by Adjie, a Spanish girl, who gives an exhibition of wild beast taming. The bill includes the names of Charles Seamon, Joe Doner, and the tally ho trio.

The Tivoli has a special holiday attraction in Mlle. Pilar Morin, who plays Pierrot in "A Dresden Shepherdess," one of the best pantomimes which have made the French actress famous. She is supported by her New York company, and the musical part of the entertainment is furnished by M. Lechaume.

Johnstone Bennett and S. Miller Kent are at the Haymarket, and the Cherry sisters continue to sing their songs at the Imperial. Sam T. Jack's and Kohl & Middleton's have their usual form of entertainment.

NORDICA IN OPERATIC CONCERT.

Program Will Include Entire Last Act of Wagner's "Siegfried."

Mme. Nordica, supported by her own company, is announced for an operatic concert at the Auditorium on the evening of Feb. 8. The program will include the entire last act of Wagner's "Siegfried," with appropriate scenery and costumes.

Mme. Nordica has added, as latest rôle in her repertory, the Brunhilde in this work, and will sing the part for the first time in this concert.

Herr Barron Berthald, the German tenor, whost excellent accomplishments with the Damrosch company in past seasons will be recalled, will sing the Siegfried, a rôle which he has sung with the Damrosch organization a number of times.

Herr Lohse, the husband of Frau Klafsky, and last season assistant director to Mr. Damrosch, will come on from New York to direct. A full orchestra, recruited from the Chicago Orchestra, will be engaged.

Mme. Scalchi, also a member of the company, will assist, together with Mr. Dempsey, in the concert program which precedes the "Siegfried."

Mme. Nordica's tour, which will extend across the country to the Pacific coast, is under the management of Klaw and Erlanger. The forthcoming appearance of Mme. Nordica is announced as the final one here this season.

New York, Dec. 28.—[Special.]—Mme. Nordica sang at the musical in the Waldorf today. She was warmly welcomed by the fashionable audience. It was easy to discern in the applause the expression of a sentiment of sympathetic support. She looked well, she was charmingly gowned, bore herself graciously, and sang exquisitely. She sang in French, in German, in English, and in Hungarian. Her songs were of contrasting purport. The gem of the group was a folk-song of heroic significance. This one—an old Hungarian air—had the characteristic rhythms, the sharp accents, the varying temper of the music of the race. Nordica sang it with extraordinary spirit.

"UNDER THE RED ROBE" A SUCCESS

New Piece Is Enthusiastically Received at the Empire.

New York, Dec. 28.—[Special.]—From Stanley Weyman's fascinating romance of the days of Richelieu, "Under the Red Robe," Edward Rose has evolved a play which D'Ennery might be proud to father. This dramatization served to reintroduce Charles Frohman's stock company at the Empire Theater tonight, and for both play and players there was an enthusiastic welcome.

"Under the Red Robe" is a simple, romantic drama of "The Three Guardsmen" type. The new piece has one advantage over the old. The advances that have been made in stagecraft of late years have been applied with excellent effect. The characters are drawn with greater truth, the action is less episodic and more sustained. There is much movement and clash of interest as of yore.

Mr. Weyman's story is closely followed. The curtains are strong and natural—at least three scenes genuinely thrilling tonight's audience—and the dialogue is simple but forcible.

That noted gambler and duelist, Gil de Berault, who, condemned to death, is yet promised life by Richelieu if he will capture a certain Count de Cocheforte, an enemy to the King, was played by William Faversham. Mr. Faversham was eminently successful. He looked handsome and attractive in his showy costumes, bore himself well, and played with really fine fervor and feeling.

Viola Allen was the Renée de Cochefort, a part which she played with all her usual refinement and feminine charm.

J. E. Dodson gave a finely finished sketch of Cardinal Richelieu, and W. H. Crompton, showed his pantomimic skill as the tongueless servant Clion. Robert Edeson was impressively blunt as the Lieutenant, and Ida Conquest sincere and pathetic as Mme. de Cocheforte. A genuine hit was scored by Jameson Lee Finney as Capt. Larolle, an impudent dandy. Most of the minor characters were carefully done. The scenery was accurate, handsome, and well painted. The exteriors were particularly pretty.

"Under the Red Robe" is a big hit, and should just about run out the season.

EXTRAORDINARY SCENE AT OPERA.

Signor Racini Is Arrested for Not Responding to an Encore.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

Caracas, via Hayti, Dec. 28.—[Copyrighted, 1896, by New York Journal.]—An extraordinary scene was witnessed here last night at the opera-house.

Sig. Racini, a popular baritone, was arrested because he refused to respond to encores while singing in the opera "Ernani."

Tremendous applause had followed his singing of an aria, but on the plea that he was tired he declined to sing it again. An awful uproar followed and the police were called in. The audience demanded the entrance money, which was refunded.

SOCIAL SETTLEMENT CHRISTMAS FETE

Entertainment at Central Music Hall Tomorrow Afternoon to Raise Funds for Diffusing Art and Melody.

A children's Christmas entertainment will be given at Central Music Hall tomorrow, Wednesday, at 2 p. m. for the benefit of a fund for the extension of art and music among the social settlements of Chicago.

Those who have bought boxes for the event are:

Mrs. Emmons Blaine,
Mrs. W. F. Dummer,
Mrs. W. L. De Wolf,
Mrs. George E. Adams,
Mrs. George R. Thorne,
Mrs. F. W. Proudfoot.

The entertainment will deal with the Christ Child in art, story, and song. It embraces "Christmas Recitations," by Mary French Field; "Christmas Carols," by Settlement children's choruses, aggregating 300 voices; and stéreopticon views embracing, in addition to pictures of modern Bethlehem, treatment of the following Christ Child subjects:

"The Annunciation," "Madonnas, Mother and Child," "The Nativity," "Youth and Manhood," "The Holy Night," "The Christ Child," "The Flight Into Egypt," and "The St. Christopher."

These picture series will be accompanied by readings and singing by the following:

Prof. S. H. Clark, reader; Mrs. Gudrune Thomson, story-teller; Mrs. Samuel H. Wright, contralto; George Hamlin, tenor; William Richards, baritone; Miss Harriet Brown, pianist; Oliver Brown, organist; and Miss Buckley, soprano.

The following settlements will be represented:

Hull House, University of Chicago Settlement, Chicago Commons Settlement, Northwestern University Settlement, Elm Street Settlement, Helen Heath Settlement, Olivet Mission.

The Executive committee in charge of the entertainment follows:

Miss Mary E. McDowell, Mrs. Wallace L. De Wolf, Mrs. William Kent, Miss Mari R. Hofer, Mrs. W. M. R. French, Mrs. Mary E. Ely, Frank E. Lord, N. Gallwey, George L. Schreiber.

MISS WILLARD IMPROVED IN HEALTH.

Her Physician Authorizes the Publication of a Statement to Relieve the Anxiety of Friends.

Castile, N. Y., Dec. 28.—In answer to the many inquiries as to the health of Miss Frances E. Willard, Dr. C. A. Green, her physician, has authorized the publication of a statement to the effect that Miss Willard has constantly improved in health and is now very much better than she was when she returned from England. She has at no time suffered any relapse, and all the campaign work she has abandoned is the giving up of her proposed trip to California. There has at no time been any collapse of her vital or mental energies.

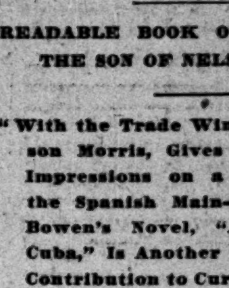
Sale of a Medal.

A medal made by Thomas Rawlins and given by Charles I., on the scaffold, to Bishop Juxon, was sold at auction in London, Nov. 16, for $3,850.

AMONG THE NEW BOOKS.

READABLE BOOK OF TRAVEL BY THE SON OF NELSON MORRIS.

"With the Trade Winds," by Ira Nelson Morris, Gives a Young Man's Impressions on a Tour Through the Spanish Main—Miss Helen M. Bowen's Novel, "A Daughter of Cuba," Is Another Timely Chicago Contribution to Current Literature.



Ira Nelson Morris.

IRA NELSON MORRIS, son of the Stock-Yards magnate, is a young man with a taste for travel and romance, and he has combined both in his attractively illustrated book, "With the Trade Winds" (Putnam), in which he describes a recent jaunt through Venezuela and the West Indies. During a portion of his trip he had the advantage of the society of "Count Bismarck of Germany, one of the younger generation of that name," and through Venezuela he was accompanied by the Spanish Marquis of Montelo, to whom he dedicates his book.

Mr. Morris evidently had the entrée of all the fashionable social circles at the places he visited, but his observations are by no means limited to the West Indian drawing-rooms in which he danced. He describes the coolie life of Trinidad or the tangled forests of the Orinoco in a style that speaks well for his powers of independent observation. His ideas are not deep, but they indicate a healthy imagination, and are set down with a creditable command of language.

At the Danish Island of St. Thomas the sight of the finely built negro boatmen shoving each other about in quest of trade filled Mr. Morris with a youthful desire to pit them against the Yale eleven in a football game. The dilapidated condition of trade at Santa Cruz leads to an intelligent sketch of the effects of the decrease in value of sugar as seen in the West Indies. "It is a touching sight," he says. His description of the process of making the brown sugar that is shipped to the United States for refining is terse and effective. But all we are told of that fine ball on a man-of-war in the tropics, to which he went as a guest of Count Bismarck, is that he met a pretty American girl waiting for a waltz. It is to be hoped the reader's loss was the author's gain.

"If a great searchlight could be leveled at Martinique," says Mr. Morris, "it would unfold to the observer a vivid picture like that of gay Paris." The Barbadoes he finds to be an English colony up to date, and he calls Bridgeport the New York of the West Indies. But what does Mr. Morris mean when he says of the flying fish served on the Barbadoes bills of fare: "They taste very much like the sole of England"? The taste of a slipper sole in England is surely not different from the same in America, and one may say ditto of the slab-sided sea fish that is alike common to old and new world coasts.

Mr. Morris calls Curaçoa the Holland of the South Seas, and declares that island to be by far the cleanest and most inviting country he visited on his trip. After tasting the orange-peel liquor of Curacoa, the cocktail called swizzle in the Barbadoes, and various other things of taste, Mr. Morris is off for the Spanish main and Venezuela. Macuto he calls the Newport of Venezuela, while he follows Dicky Davis in dubbing Caracas the Paris of South America. He has words of admiration for the mountain railways of Venezuela, but he found traveling on them rather lonesome. He almost admits that he was homesick on the way from Caracas to Valencia until he looked at the seat behind him, and discovered a man quietly reading THE CHICAGO SUNDAY TRIBUNE.

Mr. Morris kindly refrains from solving the Venezuelan boundary question in his book, though he rehashes the history of it. This and the too eloquent peroration of the final chapter on Venezuela's "mighty tree of state," might well have been omitted. Mr. Morris is at his best when he is telling of what he actually saw. It is that element in his book which makes its merit and its promise.

* * *

Miss Helen M. Bowen, the Chicago author of "A Daughter of Cuba" (Merriam), has flown to the aid of the down-trodden Cubans by writing a first-rate novel on the subject. Having personally visited Cuba and seen at least a portion of the situation herself, she has incorporated her observations in a timely romance that almost reconciles one to this phase of the purpose novel.

The hero and heroine of Miss Bowen's story are Zuñega and Raquel, and each is a leader of armed forces on behalf of free Cuba. Zuñega has a romantic history, being the son of an English Lord, kidnaped as a child at Havana just as his father's vessel is leaving port. He grows up to be a patriotic citizen, and it is only in after years that his title and English estate come into evidence as means for rescuing his Cuban sweetheart from a band of robbers and for furthering the beloved cause of Cuban liberty.

Raquel is secretly of service to the Cuban cause in various ways, and when her father is at length seized by the Spaniards and imprisoned without trial, she organizes her plantation laborers, captures a store of Spanish arms and ammunition, and leads her ever-increasing forces to victory. As a match for this Cuban Joan of Arc, her lover Zuñega fits out a filibustering expedition in the United States and joins his forces with the warlike señorita's army. In real life this would probably cause a nasty diplomatic embroilment, but in Miss Bowen's novel it leads to a happy marriage, with the blessing of a dying rival as a wedding gift to the Cuban knight errant.

The author has given a clear and accurate statement of the real facts concerning Spanish misrule in Cuba. The fictitious portions of the book, moreover, are thoroughly interesting. "A Daughter of Cuba" is a transient novel, but it is head and shoulders above the average of its kind.

Fresh Literary Notes.

Prof. Max Müller's new two-volume work, "Contributions to the Science of Mythology," is nearly ready for publication.

The reminiscences of India by Lord Roberts—"Fighting Bobs"—are now slated to appear in book form some time in January.

Sarah Grand is well advanced on her next novel, but her admirers will have to possess their souls in patience, for it is not to appear until next autumn.

A new volume by Alfred Austin, the English laureate, is to appear early in January under the title, "The Conversion of Winckelmann, and Other Poems."

Owen Wister's latest story appears in the current Harper's Round Table. It is a tragic boys' story, with a humorous vein, and is called "The Taking of Ute Jack."

The recent expiration of the copyright on Browning's poems has led to several new editions, including a three-volume edition soon to appear in London as a part of the Canterbury Poets' series.

Capt. Mahan's new "Life of Nelson," on which he has been engaged for several years, will be published by Little, Brown & Co. in the spring. It will be in two volumes, uniform with the same author's "Influence of Sea Power Upon History."

The "Cambridge Modern History" is rightly regarded as the greatest undertaking of modern times. The inclusion of American historians among the contributors meets with favor on both sides of the Atlantic. The first volume is promised before the close of the century.

Another volume is about to appear from the pen of that prolific Polish writer, Dr. Maurus Jokai. It is called "The Green Room," and is to have a special preface for English and American readers. The book is a historical romance of Russian life, and Pushkin, the Russian poet, is its hero.

An article on the causes of the failure of the Confederacy, which the Century recently printed, is to be the subject of seven short articles, soon to appear in the same magazine, by four Confederate Generals—Lee, Wheeler, Law, and Alexander—and by three Union officers—Buell, Howard, and Cox.

The romance destroyer is still at work. Sir Herbert Maxwell's monograph on Robert Bruce, which is to appear at an early date, relegates the classic incident of Bruce and the spider to the realm of pure myth. One can imagine the shades of Washington and Bruce exchanging condolences on the banks of the Styx.

Los Angeles in Seventy-two Hours.
The California limited, via Santa Fé route. Swift, safe, and luxurious.

ARGUE FOR A NEW TARIFF

WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE ACCORDS ITS FIRST HEARING.

Schedules Considered Are Those Relating to Chemicals and Spirits and Wines—All Who Appear Favor an Increase of the Duties on Their Own Particular Industry—Change from Ad Valorem to Specific Duties Is Also Advised.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 28.—The hearings which the Ways and Means committee of the House will give to the representatives of the various industries interested in the preparation of the new tariff bill began in the room of the committee at the Capitol today and will continue daily until Jan. 11.

Much interest was manifested and the room was constantly thronged with delegations and the representatives of various trades. Owing to the brief time allotted for hearings and the desire of the committee, as expressed by Chairman Dingley, to avoid unnecessary repetitions, many of those who appeared simply filed their briefs and made no oral arguments.

Mr. Dingley expressed the opinion that the presentation of condensed briefs would answer the purpose of the committee better than argument, and advised the filing of such briefs where possible. He announced that briefs would be received until Jan. 11. Only seven of the seventeen members were present today—Messrs. Dingley of Maine, Payne of New York, Evans of Kentucky, Dalzell of Pennsylvania, and Johnson of North Dakota, Republicans, and Messrs. McMillin of Tennessee and Wheeler of Alabama, Democrats.

The schedules upon which hearings were accorded today were those relating to chemicals, and spirits, and wines. There were no particular incidents today.

All Favor Increased Duties.

Without exception all who appeared asked for an increase of the duties on the particular industry in which they were interested. Almost all of those who appeared in behalf of a change in the chemical schedule urged a change from ad valorem to specific duties.

Those who made oral arguments on the chemical schedule were: Thomas F. Harrison of Philadelphia, H. Krebbs of San Francisco, James Maguire of New York, W. H. H. Childs of New York, J. T. Schoellkopf of Buffalo, J. S. Page of New York, H. C. Stewart of Philadelphia, James Hartford of New York, Samuel Merz of Newark, N. J.; W. W. Skiddy of New York, J. A. Bean of New York, N. A. Overbury of New York, Dr. Schaefer of New Haven, Thomas M. Cuthbert of New York, O. H. Jones of Philadelphia, and Alonzo L. Thompson of Boston.

The following appeared to urge changes in the schedule relating to wines, liquors, and other beverages: John B. Thompson of Harrodsburg, Ky.; Edward L. Snyder of New York, and Frederick Jacobi of San Francisco.

Outline of the Arguments.

Thomas F. Harrison of Philadelphia, representing the Manufacturing Chemists' Association of that city, first made a brief statement to the committee, to pave the way for a brief which will be submitted by that association later in the week.

In a general way he said the manufacturing chemists would ask for moderation in schedules, and, as far as possible, a change from ad valorem to specific duties.

He called attention to the fact that $150,000,000 was invested in the manufacture of chemicals, and that the product annually approximated the same sum.

Those whom he represented, he said, asked no favors; they only desired justice. They were now being crushed between the textile manufacturers and importers. He said that some data would also be submitted relative to the competition they had to meet from China and Japan.

First Formal Argument.

H. Krebbs of San Francisco submitted the first formal argument. It was for a change of the schedules of the act of 1894, relating to borates and borax.

The present law provides a duty of two cents per pound on boracic acid and two cents on refined borax. This duty, he argued, did not fulfill the revenue expectations of the government or the producers.

He argued for a new classification of the compounds of borax to prevent avoidance and evasion of duty, with slightly higher rates. The schedule he presented was as follows:

Borate of soda, three cents; borate of lime, containing not more than 44 per cent of anhydrous boracic, four cents; anhydrous borax, five cents; boracic acid, five cents; and anhydrous boracic acid, six cents.

In answer to a question from Mr. McMillin, Mr. Krebbs expressed the opinion that the schedule he proposed would produce as much revenue as the present schedule and afford much better protection to the producers.

Practically all of the 20,000,000 pounds of borax and its compounds used in this country, he thought, could be produced here.

James Maguire of New York asked that hydriate alumina should pay duty only on the alumina contained in the product.

W. H. Childs of New York and J. T. Schoellkopf of Buffalo, N. Y., argued in favor of increasing the duties on coal tar dyes from 25 per cent to 35 per cent ad valorem, with a clearer classification of the schedule.

J. S. Page of New York, representing color manufacturers, said the present duties were ample, but if the duties on chemicals were increased they desired a relative increase on colors.

H. C. Stewart of Philadelphia appeared in behalf of a duty on copperas, ocher, ochery earths, and all oxides of iron used in the manufacture of paints, which under the present law are admitted free.

What Paint Manufacturers Want.

He read letters from several paint manufacturers testifying to the depression of the industry owing to foreign competition since the enactment of the present law.

James Hartford of New York, on behalf of the chemical section of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, argued in favor of a general change from ad valorem to specific duties on drugs.

Samuel Merz of Newark, N. J., argued for a restoration of the McKinley law duties on ultramarine and aniline dyes.

Mr. Merz created a laugh by saying that in order to overcome the prejudice against the home product he had frequently placed his product in the hands of importers and it had been easily disposed of by them.

W. W. Skiddy of New York, representing logwood and other dye wood extracts, urged a change from ad valorem to specific rates and also some raise in rates.

The drug millers of the United States were represented by George Hillier of New York, who presented a substitute for paragraph 16½, schedule A, of the Wilson law, making the duty three cents a pound on powdered drugs, the same rate now paid on powdered spices.

Mr. Hillier presented comparative statements of the cost of production at home and abroad, showing an advantage of 3 90-100 cents in favor of the foreign manufacturer. Under the present law the duties are 10 per cent ad valoem, and the manufacturer recommended a change to specific duties wherever possible.

The tariff, Mr. Hillier said, should cover the difference between the cost of grinding or powdering abroad and in the United States, but it was developed by questions that the cost of grinding in the United States is two cents a pound and in London two and five-eighths for gentian, while the London prices for other drugs ranged as high as six and one-eighth cents, the United States prices being lower.

Chairman Dingley suggested the prohibition of importations of adulterated goods, but the drug representatives held that such a law was impossible of enforcement.

Wine-Growers Want McKinley Rates.

Frederick Jacobi of San Francisco read a statement in behalf of the native wine-growers of the Pacific coast asking the restoration of the McKinley rates of 50 cents a gallon on all dry wines in place of the present spirits. He said it was desirable to create a taste for high-class native wines. There was an existing presumption in behalf of wines bearing foreign labels, whereas these were often inferior to native goods. The native growers opposed any reciprocity arrangement, as wines were always a source of revenue wherever produced and were always taxed at high rates, also because there could be no guarantee that wines imported from any country had been produced in that country. Under the 50-cent rate American producers would be able to cultivate better varieties of wines and to age their goods.

Mr. Jacobi was accompanied by Edward Frawenfeld of the California Wine Association and P. D. Crovat, manager of the Leland Stanford estate.

Oil Men Are Conservative.

J. A. Bean of New York, a representative of linseed oil manufacturers, said those he represented would be satisfied with a continuance of the present rates of twenty cents a gallon on the oil and twenty cents a bushel on seed. While a greater tariff would help them, they deemed it unwise to agitate the question and unsettle business. The price of oil at present is twenty-nine cents, he said, about one-third of the rate five years ago, and the lowest price which had ever prevailed.

N. A. Overbury of Niagara Falls, N. Y., the only manufacturer of chloride of potash in the United States, appeared to ask for a duty of five cents a pound on his product, which is now on the free list, to make up the difference in wages paid here and abroad. The imports this year reached 5,000,000 pounds. With a duty restored he could reopen his works, he said.

Dr. Schaeffer of New Haven, Conn., a manufacturer of caffeine, who said he was the first to manufacture the product, and had been producing it about one year, asked an increase of the duty, which is now 25 per cent. He employs ten men. His product was used in the manufacture of bromo-caffeine and other medicines of that class. He asked for a specific duty of $2 per pound.

Thomas M. Cuthbert of New York, representing the New York quinine and chemical works, appeared to ask a restoration of the duty of 20 per cent ad valorem, which existed prior to the act of 1890, or its equivalent specific duty. Quinine was now on the free list. He said the effect of the tariff reduction had been most disastrous to the American manufacturer, and unless something were soon done he would have to go out of business. The price had been reduced since 1879 from $2.75 a pound to 23½ cents per pound. The manufacturer needed the old duty of 20 per cent ad valorem or its specific equivalent of five cents an ounce.

Wages and Quinine.

Mr. McMillan asked if before quinine had been placed on the free list Powers & Weightman and two or three other firms had not monopolized the business in the United States.

Mr. A. H. Jones, speaking for Powers & Weightman, said that firm had been the first to manufacture the article in the United States, consequently had controlled the dealing in native products for a time, with Rosengarten & Sons, another pioneer firm. The reduction in price had been mainly due to the efforts of the British Government in improving the production of cinchona bark.

The prices of quinine had steadily decreased from the time the product was put on the free list in 1880. The business would have been absolutely blotted out in America but for Mr. Weightman's determination to continue it. That firm paid its girls $6 a week, whereas German manufacturers paid 12½ cents a day.

Alonzo L. Thompson of Boston appeared in behalf of a restoration of the duty on sal soda and soda ash from one-eighth to one-fourth of a cent per pound. He called attention to the fact that the decrease of duty had not stimulated importation. He also asked that epsom salts be made dutiable at one-fourth of a cent per pound. He called attention to the fact that epsom salts were dutiable at one-fifth of a cent per pound and were also on the free list. The appraisers had held they were on the free list.

Schedule H Is Taken Up.

Schedule H, spirits, wines, and other beverages, was then taken up. John B. Thompson Jr. of Harrodsburg, Ky., representing the manufacturers of liquors and spirits generally, was the first to appear. He asked that the duty on liquors now $1.80 per gallon be restored to $2.50, the rate under the act of 1890. The present law, he said, increased the tax on domestic goods 20 cents and reduced the tax on imported 70 cents per gallon. He also argued that there should be some reciprocal arrangement between Canada and the United States.

The competition from the Dominion, he said, was keenly felt by the domestic manufacturers. He entered into the discussion of the importation of adulterated whiskies from Canada to show that the country was being flooded by spurious liquors.

Edward L. Snyder of New York, representing the National Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association, urged, first, that the same "outrage" should be allowed on domestic as is allowed on imported liquors; second, such an adjustment of duties on foreign liquors as will yield the largest revenue, but not give importers undue advantage; third, no increase of the duties on foreign wines; and fourth, a penal statute to punish the counterfeiters of foreign wine and liquor brands.

This finished the day's hearings.

GIVES PARDON TO COUNTERFEITERS

Cleveland Objects to Practically Two Convictions for One Crime.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 28.—The President has pardoned (to take effect Dec. 31) William Jackson, sentenced Oct. 7, 1895, in Texas to eighteen months' imprisonment at hard labor for making counterfeit coin. He has also pardoned James Burwell, alias Charles Sherwood, convicted in July last in Michigan of bringing counterfeit bills into the United States. Burwell was sentenced in Canada more than twenty years ago to seven years' imprisonment for counterfeiting. The detectives since his return to the United States suspected him of a further offense of this kind that could not be proved, so he was arrested, tried, and convicted last July on the same old evidence and for practically the same offense for which he had been punished in Canada. The President in his indorsement says that whatever the technical rules of law may be he does not think it is fair or just to punish this convict again for an offense so nearly involved in his previous conviction.

The sentence of three years and six months' imprisonment and $5 fine imposed upon Washington Claypole Jr. in Western Pennsylvania in May, 1894, for passing counterfeit money has been commuted to three years' actual imprisonment.

A pardon has been denied to W. W. Lusk, sentenced in Western Missouri in 1893 to six years' imprisonment for sending obscene letters through the mails, the President holding that "This convict's crime is of such a nature and the circumstances related to it are so detestable as to deserve a severe sentence."

A pardon has also been denied in the case of W. T. Morrison, sentenced in Southern Mississippi to $25 fine for forgery.

GOVERNMENT IS PREPARING TO ACT.

Conferences with the President Relative to Pacific Roads' Foreclosure.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—The President has had several conferences of late with the Attorney-General, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Secretary of the Treasury, with a view to speedy action for the adjustment of the obligations of the Pacific railroads to the government. It is said to be settled that steps will shortly be taken for the foreclosure of the government's mortgage on these roads unless Congress shall make other provision for the settlement of the question at its present session.

With the amount already matured more than $13,000,000 of the principal of the subsidy bonds issued on behalf of the Union Pacific line and more than $6,000,000 of similar bonds issued in aid of the Central Pacific road will have fallen due and been paid, or must be paid, on or before Jan. 1 next. Without any reference to the application of the sinking fund now in the treasury this state of affairs will, in the opinion of the President, as stated in his annual message, "create such a default on the part of these companies to the government as will give it the right to at once institute proceedings to foreclose its mortgage lien."

In addition to the above stated indebtedness maturing Jan. 1 next there will mature thereafter by Jan. 1, 1899, the remaining principal of such subsidy bonds, which must also be met by the government. These aggregate at least $41,000,000, of which $20,000,000 is on account of the Union Pacific and $21,000,000 on account of the Central Pacific company.

RESULT OF LI HUNG CHANG'S VISIT.

His Government Decides to Gradually Anglicize the Chinese People.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 28.—According to news received here from unofficial sources Li Hung Chang's visit to England and the United States, already has borne fruit in a decision of the Chinese Government gradually to Anglicize the Chinese people at least as far as their language is concerned.

The Pekin government recently issued instructions to the various Viceroys and Governors of provinces of the empire to establish schools for the teaching of the English language and Western sciences in all of the principal cities of the country.

According to the wording of one clause in the general instructions the reason for this is that China, in order to keep herself on terms of equality and in touch with the great powers of Europe, "must educate the masses and encourage inventive genius and foreign learning among her people, together with that love of country and home and that devoted patriotism so conspicuously engraved in the hearts of those who have studied such languages and sciences."

Statement of Treasury Reserve.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 28.—Today's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows: Available cash balance, $227,047,851; gold reserve, $136,009,696.

DINGLEY OUT OF FIELD.

DECIDES NOT TO ACCEPT A PLACE IN THE CABINET.

Prefers to Remain in Congress and Construct a Tariff Law—Cabinet Slate Must Be Reconstructed—The Treasury Portfolio Will Probably Go West—Likely to Be Offered to Allison—He Would Probably Accept It if Given Full Control.

Washington, D.C., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—Republican leaders here are much interested in the editorial printed in Congressman Dingley's paper at Lewiston, Me., which indicates that the Chairman of the Ways and Means committee would decline the position of Secretary of the Treasury if it were offered him. He has been generally slated for the position in spite of serious objections which have been found to him on the ground of location and his withdrawal in advance is generally taken to mean that Maj. McKinley may make an entire change in the Cabinet slate.

This was foreshadowed some days ago by a Western Senator, who declared to THE TRIBUNE correspondent that an organized protest would be made against the appointment of any Eastern man to the Treasury portfolio. This Senator intended to stop at Canton himself to urge this view on the President-elect, and he said that many other Western men would find it convenient to do the same thing and that he did not believe Maj. McKinley, when all the facts were presented to him, would appoint any but a Western man to the position.

West Hostile to Wall Street.

The statement was made by the influential Senator referred to that a significant feature of the campaign in the critical States of the Mississippi Valley was the hostility of the people to Wall street influence. Republicans who were not for silver at all were constantly threatening to vote for Bryan as a protest against Eastern banking methods and the manifest control of the Treasury Department at present by New York and New England bankers. This sentiment in the West, it was said, was so strong that members of Congress had become fully convinced that if the next Secretary of the Treasury came from east of the Alleghany Mountains the administration would be seriously hampered in dealing with Western people.

It was asserted that the common people, who do the voting, would not stop to distinguish between a Secretary of the Treasury who came from Maine and one who came from New York. In addition to this it was pointed out that Mr. Dingley is the avowed champion in the House of the stiffest kind of protective duties, and that he is generally looked upon as the personal representative of the New England manufacturers in the House, just as Aldrich of Rhode Island is classified in the Senate.

Western Man for the Treasury.

The Western men, as indicated by the Senator, believed that the next Secretary of the Treasury should by all means come from the West. This has revived the talk that if Senator Allison is to be offered any place it will be the Treasury Department, for which he is peculiarly fitted, while his studies and associations have not led him particularly in the direction of diplomatic affairs. It is believed here that President-elect McKinley desires to secure the services of the Iowa Senator in one of the two places mentioned, and, of course, if one of these goes to the West the other must go to the East, so that if the representations to be made at Canton during the holidays are heeded there will be only the Treasury left open for Senator Allison.

The denials from Dubuque that any Cabinet position has been offered are undoubtedly correct, as places around the Cabinet board are not generally offered at all, but the person selected is appointed outright with the full understanding in advance that he will accept.

Allison's Idea of a Portfolio.

Before Maj. McKinley's nomination, but while it was a foregone conclusion, Senator Allison was asked by an intimate friend whether he would accept the position of Secretary of the Treasury if it should be offered to him. He did not reply absolutely to the question either affirmatively or negatively, but he did intimate that under certain conditions he might like to take the position. One of his evident conditions was that if he became Secretary of the Treasury he would insist on being given full control of the financial policy of the administration.

He intimated that he believed from his studies and Congressional training he had acquired the ability to formulate and execute a financial policy, but that he could not accept such a position if he was to be merely a clerk to the President, sinking his own ideas to conform to the wishes of the Chief Executive. The friend who talked with him said to the Senator:

"Supposing you should be in the position of Secretary of the Treasury and should differ with the President as to some important financial policy, what would you do?"

Would Try to Convert the President.

The Senator replied without hesitation:

"I would endeavor to convert the President to my way of thinking, and then if that was unsuccessful I should promptly hand in my resignation, for I believe that a President should select a Secretary of the Treasury in whom he has unbounded confidence, and then permit that Secretary to conduct the financial affairs of the government as seems to him best, provided he keeps within the law. It was this policy which made John Sherman such a success, and which gives him the reputation he now enjoys, because President Hayes relied upon his ability and coöperation with him in the measures he adopted to secure the resumption of specie payments. Under similar conditions if there was an understanding that I should be permitted to formulate the financial policy of the administration, and be held responsible for it I might like to take the place in the belief that I might secure some reputation among the people as a satisfactory and successful manager of the government's affairs."

Lies Between Hanna and Allison.

This conversation was a long time ago, but it is said by some of the Senator's friends to express his opinion at the present time, and they believe that with the proper guarantees as to the independence of his action he might be willing to accept the Treasury portfolio.

All question as to Mr. Dingley's position in the matter was settled this afternoon at the Capitol. During an interval between the tariff hearings the Chairman of the Ways and Means committee stated without equivocation that he could not accept the position of Secretary of the Treasury if it should be offered to him, as his health would not stand the strain required of an officer in that position, and in addition to that, he preferred to remain in his present place in Congress and have the credit of formulating the new tariff law. It appears to be the sentiment here now that the Treasury portfolio rests between Mark Hanna and Senator Allison.

HANNA FOR POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

If He Goes Into the Cabinet That Will Be His Portfolio.

Cleveland, O., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—It was stated on the highest authority here today that the Hon. M. A. Hanna aspires to be a Senator of the United States as a colleague of Senator Foraker and as successor to the Hon. John Sherman.

This is the chief ambition of the Republican manager, despite the fact that he is more talked of for a Cabinet position than any man in the Republican party.

If Mr. Hanna enters the Cabinet it will not be as Secretary of the Treasury, but as Postmaster-General. When I say this I speak authoritatively.

WOLCOTT CONFERS WITH M'KINLEY

Discuss Ways to Bring About International Bimetallism.

Canton, O., Dec. 28.—Among this morning's callers at the McKinley residence were United States Senator Wolcott of Denver, Colo., and Secretary Mercer of the Republican Congressional committee, from Omaha, Neb. Mr. Mercer was one of the earliest callers of the day, and had a long talk with the President-elect. Senator Wolcott, however, was in earnest conference with Maj. McKinley for over two hours. He said to a reporter this afternoon:

"I came to Canton to call on the President-elect to further the cause of international bimetallism, the United States Senate having appointed a committee of five, of which I was made President, to prepare a bill in the interests of this cause."

It is understood that Senator Wolcott has the legislation which his committee will propose substantially outlined and prepared, and that its provisions were under discussion at the conference this morning. When asked if Maj. McKinley had taken up the matter with him he said:

"I am glad to say that the incoming President was deeply interested in the cause of bimetallism. We went over the subject at considerable length, and he was most earnest in his desire that the Republican platform pledge for the furtherance of an international agreement should be promptly made good by proper legislative action."

The bill will provide for the appointment of a commission to confer with the representatives of other nations to take steps towards expediting an international agreement.

ADDICKS BOUND TO BE SENATOR.

Will Pay All Expenses of a Rump Legislature Himself.

Wilmington, Del., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—In an interview today J. Edward Addicks said, speaking of the political situation here:

"There certainly will be two Legislatures if my friends in Kent and Sussex Counties are not seated in the regular Assembly."

After describing a plan which he has to show the Democrats that he means business, Addicks continued:

"I intend to prevent the election of Willard Saulsbury or any other Democrat, whether he is for sound money or for free silver. I don't care about the passing of the laws; all I want is the Senatorship, and I shall be elected to the United States Senate. I have assurances, and am confident when I say it will never seat Willard Saulsbury or any other Democrat that is elected at Dover this winter. I am sure that no Democrat will be seated at Washington, and that is why I say this. The State Treasurer is ours, and he will not issue warrants to them. My men will get their warrants in the proper shape, and I suppose the Democrats will oppose their being paid with State funds and carry the case into the courts. This, no doubt, will be done, and, of course, the banks won't cash the checks; but I will take all the checks my men receive and cash them, and wait until the case is settled by the courts. My men have no expenses to pay for making these contests, as I will do all that. I shall be Senator, and if I am not elected by the Legislature that meets in the State House I shall be by another. I am going to do it so that I can go to Washington and contest the seat of any one the Democrats may elect."

MR. BRYAN GROWS PESSIMISTIC.

He Is Banqueted by Traveling Men's Bimetallic Club.

Lincoln, Neb., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—A complimentary banquet was tendered W. J. Bryan tonight at the Lincoln Hotel by the Traveling Men's Bimetallic club, at which were gathered nearly all the men of Nebraska who were prominent in behalf of the free coinage of silver during the campaign, members of the Populist party predominating. The banquet hall was tastefully decorated and Mr. Bryan was heartily applauded when he arose to respond to the toast, "Our Guest."

His address, which was extended, was pessimistic in tone. He said he was glad to speak to a company of traveling men because they were able to defend his position and they could do missionary work in behalf of free coinage during the coming four years, for the simple reason that they, better than any other class, were able to compare the goods delivered since the election with the samples shown during the campaign.

He charged Republicans with having given assurances of a return of prosperity following the election of McKinley, but insisted there had been just the reverse, an increase of failures and general breaking down of industry. He quoted from commercial agency reports in support of his claim.

Among other speakers were Gov. Holcomb, Senator Allen, J. H. Atwood of Leavenworth, Kas., and District Judge W. H. Thompson. Congressmen Bland and Towne and Govs. Altgeld and Stone sent letters of regret.

PLATT SAYS CHOATE WILL NOT WIN.

Rumor That the New York Boss Has Withdrawn from the Contest.

New York, Dec. 28.—[Special.]—There was a rumor in Wall street today that Thomas C. Platt had withdrawn from the race for United States Senator.

When asked about the accuracy of the rumor Mr. Platt said as he had never been a candidate for Senator he could not withdraw.

"I had calculated upon retiring from political life. The best evidence of that was my refusal to stand for Governor of this State. I do not like Washington life. Since the present fight has been made and the lines drawn, the situation presents itself in a different light. I am satisfied that Mr. Choate will not be the next Senator. Whoever it will be, it will not be Mr. Choate. It is not true that I have sought this position or have worked for it."

CHOATE IS NEATLY TURNED DOWN.

New York Republicans Refuse to Indorse Him and Favor Platt.

New York, Dec. 28.—The Republican club of New York tonight refused to indorse the candidacy of Joseph H. Choate for United States Senator. Every follower of Thomas C. Platt in the club was present. The meeting was very lively and at times uproarious.

The resolution laid over last week indorsing Choate was called up and a substitute was at once adopted declaring it ill-advised that any action should be taken regarding the possible candidacy of any person, and that it is the sense of the club that no action be taken.

The Union Republican club of Brooklyn and the Progress Republican club of New York tonight adopted resolutions indorsing Thomas C. Platt for Senator.

No Contest in Kentucky.

Lexington, Ky., Dec. 28.—Kentucky's vote of twelve Electors for McKinley and one for Bryan is final. The time has expired in which the Bryan men were permitted to file a notice of contest, and Chairman Roberts of the Republican committee today announces that the notice of contest served on the Bryan Elector will not be pushed.

Hanna Has Recovered.

Cleveland, O., Dec. 28.—Chairman Hanna who suffered from a slight illness during a portion of last week, has entirely recovered, and is again in the best of health.

INSTRUCTORS MEET TO SWAP IDEAS.

Federation of Commercial Teachers' Associations Assembles in Annual Convention.

The Federation of Commercial Teachers' Associations, comprising the Business Teachers' Association, the Shorthand Teachers' Association, the Writing and Drawing Teachers' Association, and the Western Penmen's Association, began its annual convention yesterday at the Metropolitan Business College, Monroe street and Michigan avenue. The address of welcome was delivered by O. M. Powers of the Metropolitan Business College. Responses were made by W. N. Ferris of Big Rapids, Mich.; G. W. Brown of Jacksonville, Ill.; F. R. Felton of Cleveland, J. W. Warr of Moline, A. N. Palmer of Cedar Rapids, and S. S. Packard of New York.

ELECTS OFFICERS FOR THE NEXT YEAR

Illinois Society of the War of 1812 Holds Its Annual Meeting at the Auditorium.

The Illinois Society of the War of 1812 held a meeting last night at the Auditorium and elected the following officers:

President—William Porter Adams.
First Vice-President—Col. Charles Page Bryan.
Second Vice-President—Henry Cadle, Bethany, Mo.
Third Vice-President—Maj. C. C. C. Carr, Eighth Cavalry, U. S. A., Fort Meade, S. D.
Secretary—Maj. H. H. Walton.
Treasurer—Col. Charles Cromwell.
Registrar—Edward Nevers.
Historian—Lieut. James O. Green, Twenty-fifth Infantry, U. S. A., Appleton, Wis.

RICH MAN ADMITS HE IS A THIEF.

John A. Long of Crawfordsville Is Caught Stealing a Sack of Corn.

Crawfordsville, Ind., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—John A. Long owns a fine 500 acre farm besides a large quantity of other property near Crawfordsville, but he was jailed today for stealing a sack of corn, and announces that he is guilty and ready to go to the penitentiary at once. He had long been a leading farmer and a member of the church, but last night James Fowler, a poor renter living near the rich man, captured Deacon Long in his corncrib with a two-bushel sack well filled. Long's friends will endeavor to secure a stay of judgment in his case.

INSURANCE IS AT STAKE.

BODY OF DAVID BLAKELY IS TO BE DISINTERRED.

Coroner's Physician Certifies the Former Chicagoan and Late Manager of Sousa's Band Died of Cerebral Apoplexy—Members of the Family Say Death Was Caused as the Result of a Fall from a Bicycle—Insurance Depends on Investigation.

New York, Dec. 28.—[Special.]—Further investigation into the cause of the death of David Blakely, manager of Sousa's band, will be made by the Coroner.

Mr. Blakely died suddenly on Nov. 7 in his office in Carnegie Music Hall. The body was taken to his late home and then buried at Bradford, Vt. The request for an investigation was made by a Bradford lawyer acting for several life insurance companies.

Blakely's family say he died by accident and want $20,000 insurance, which, it is understood, the companies object to paying.

Coroner's Physician O'Hanlon, who attended the case, had certified that death was due to cerebral apoplexy. Deceased was well known in Chicago, where he was formerly engaged in business.

The body is to be disinterred in order to determine whether certain sums in a Chicago accident insurance company can be collected, Blakely having suffered a severe bicycle accident some weeks prior to death.

POPULAR YOUNG TENOR IS IN LUCK.

He First Found Friends in Chicago and Later in New York.

New York, Dec. 28.—[Special.]—A remarkable story is going the rounds about Mackenzie Gordon, the popular young tenor in the choir of St. Bartholomew's Protestant Episcopal Church, in whose congregation are numbered so many well-known bankers, brokers, and financiers. It runs that he came here from Scotland, a stranger, eight years ago, and found his way to Savannah, Ga., where the organist of Christ Church discovered he had a voice. He was taken up by society there and got employment in a music house. He tired of Savannah, and longed for larger places to conquer, so he went to Knoxville, and from there to Chicago.

There it is said he made the acquaintance of Frederick Root, the musician, who recognized the youth's talent. In Chicago the story goes, he changed his name to its present style. After a successful career in Chicago he came East and got the position of tenor in St. Bartholomew's Church at $1,200 a year. It is the highest pay that any church tenor in this city receives.

In this church he has become a great favorite and the Vanderbilt's have taken an especial liking to him. He is invited to all their social entertainments. When Cornelius Vanderbilt was so ill at Newport, Mackenzie Gordon was sent for to soothe the suffering millionaire with his sweet songs.

Last summer Gordon was a guest aboard E. C. Benedict's yacht, and delighted all hands with his melody.

NO FUNDS TO PAY THE COUPON.

Claim Is Presented Older than the Declaration of Independence.

New York, Dec. 28.—[Special.]—A coupon 120 years overdue will be presented to Mayor Strong for payment today. Its owner is Cornelius Halton of Brooklyn. He wanted the "four shillings" for which the document called because he was in financial distress. But as it was issued four months before the Declaration of Independence, Mr. Halton will have to present it to the British Chancellor of the Exchequer for redemption.

The coupon is printed on fine paper, and is in very fair condition.

After the Mayor had examined it he sent Mr. Halton over to Gen. McCook, the City Chamberlain. The General decided he had no funds out of which to pay it. Mr. Halton then called upon Deputy Controller Lyon, who ascertained that it was a claim that should be paid by the British Government. The curious old document states that the bearer shall be entitled to the sum of four shillings currency money of the colony of New York.

It is signed Benjamin Blagge, Clerk. Mr. Halton said his wife had received it from her grandfather, who had bought it of Benjamin Blagge. He was at that time an Alderman, and held a position similar to that now known as Chairman of the Aldermanic Finance committee. His residence was in John street, then a swell residence section, but long since given over to business purposes.

PATRONAGE CONFLICT ALREADY ON.

Two Factions Make Premature Pilgrimages to Canton.

New York, Dec. 28.—[Special.]—The caucus action of the Republican Assembly district leaders in recommending for appointment by President-elect McKinley George R. Bidwell as Collector of the Port in place of James T. Kilbreth, and Cornelius Van Cott to succeed Charles W. Dayton as Postmaster, before McKinley indicated a desire to have names submitted to him, has created much comment. It is explained that early action was taken because the opposition to the regular organization had selected its candidates for those places—Wilbur F. Wakeman for Postmaster and John E. Milholland for Collector of the Port—and had sent emissaries to Canton to promote their interests. After consultation it was deemed advisable to let it be known in Canton that other candidates besides Messrs. Wakeman and Milholland were in the field and that they have the support of the regular organization. It is suggested that Mr. McKinley will recognize the recommendations of the regular organization.

National Committeeman Gibbs will journey to Canton soon and apprise Mr. McKinley of the action of the caucus, so that he may have ample time to investigate the claims of both sides.

HINTS AT SENSATIONS TO COME.

Isabelle Evesson, Actress, Sues a Theatrical Manager.

New York, Dec. 28.—Isabelle Evesson, the actress, has brought suit for $8,000 against T. Henry French, the theatrical manager. Miss Evesson is in the West supporting Henry E. Dixey.

In the spring and summer of 1893 French and Miss Evesson were together a great deal, and it was announced in the newspapers that they were engaged to be married. She, however, married Almy R. W. Cooper, now deceased.

The liveliest interest has been excited as to the nature of Mr. French's obligation to Miss Evesson. The plaintiff's attorney said today:

"The suit arises out of the relations Miss Evesson had with French before her marriage with Cooper. The case will have plenty of sensational features when it comes to trial. The action in the case dates from the time that Isabelle Evesson was on the stage before her marriage. It is not an ordinary suit for breach of promise, either. In fact, it is one of those cases the nature of which it is wisest to keep a secret."

DEDICATION EXPENSES PROVIDED.

President-Elect McKinley Will Attend Grant Monument Exercises.

New York, Dec. 28.—[Special.]—The Board of Estimate today appropriated $50,000 to pay the expenses attending the dedication of the Grant Monument in April. Gen. Horace Porter, President of the Monument Association, told the board President-elect McKinley has agreed to be present at the ceremony, and suggested all the members of the Cabinet, the Diplomatic Corps, the Legislature, Governors of States, and Mayors of large cities be invited. He said the government would invite all nations maintaining fleets in the Atlantic to send ships to join in the naval parade and fire salutes. The total cost of the monument will be $600,000.

GENERAL NEWS FROM NEW YORK.

Wealthy Real Estate Owner Is Convicted of Arson.

New York, Dec. 28.—Isaac Zucker, a wealthy real estate owner and manufacturer, was tonight convicted of arson in the first degree in causing his Division street store to be set on fire and himself aiding in the arrangements for igniting it. Zucker is a Russian, 49 years old. He came to America in 1869 and went into the clothing business in New York, his success enabling him to open branch stores in Philadelphia and Newark.

Husbands Responsible for Debts.

The appellate term of the Supreme Court today handed down a decision to the general effect that a husband, although living apart from his wife, is responsible for debts contracted by her for necessary articles, in the absence of any agreement to the contrary.

Arctic Temperature Is Recorded.

The thermometer marked 16° below zero at Kingston, N. Y., and 14° below zero at Catskill this morning.

Chicagoans at New York Hotels.

The following Chicagoans are registered at New York hotels today:

Astor—A. Ashuemeke, J. P. Going, E. M. Herr, W. G. MacEdward, J. H. McNulty.
Gilsey—E. R. S. Altemus, Mrs. A. Foster.
Grand Union—J. N. Gifford, J. MacDonald, S. O. Ray, J. Rice.
Hoffman—A. A. Adams, J. M. Dadin, S. A. Kent, C. J. Riley, W. S. Walker.
Holland—H. Crawford, E. Jaquith, T. P. Phillips, F. H. Ray, J. Stanley.
Imperial—W. J. Davis, C. Dominick, W. J. Gillingham Jr., Mrs. H. M. Magill, M. E. Magill, R. Munzer, W. W. Salmon, F. H. Taber, F. S. Terry, C. A. Tousey.
Manhattan—D. B. Jones, E. J. Mayer, L. Rosenberg.
Metropolitan—D. A. Earhardt, E. F. Mallory, J. D. Vickers.
Murray Hill—R. M. Wells.
Park Avenue—H. Howard.
Waldorf—W. J. Chalmers, J. J. Coyne, C. W. Hollister, E. R. Hutchins, F. G. McCormick, B. D. Thomas, H. L. Turner.
Windsor—L. Hill.

TWENTY-FOUR VICTIMS OF THE WRECK

One of Those Rescued Alive from the Cahaba Bridge Disaster Dies at a Hospital—Two Others Missing.

Birmingham, Ala., Dec. 28.—The death list from yesterday's wreck at Cahaba River, whereby a Birmingham mineral train dropped through a bridge 110 feet high on the Southern railway, appears now to be twenty-four. This includes the death of W. D. Rast, a bridge foreman, who was killed in a second wreck, which resulted from a collision of construction trains at the scene of the first disaster six hours after the bridge catastrophe.

Twenty-one bodies were taken from Cahaba River, and since then it has been ascertained that S. W. Tibbs and wife, who boarded the ill-fated train at Gurnee for Adger, are missing. Tibbs and his wife had been on a visit to the latter's father, residing near Gurnee. They went to Gurnee early yesterday morning and boarded the train. Since then nothing has been seen or heard of them, so far as can be ascertained. Their bodies were not found in the wreck, and their absence can only be accounted for by the fact that they must have been burned up in the wreck.

Andrew Bryson of Blocton, one of the injured passengers, died at a hospital in this city tonight. Bryson was frightfully mangled and burned.

Several persons from Blocton who were early on the scene of the wreck still declare that twenty-seven bodies were taken out of the river and that the railroad authorities are still mistaken in the number killed. The Blocton people seem to think that several bodies were taken away by friends before the relief train left on its return trip with the dead and wounded. The railroad officials, however, are firm in this statement that only twenty-one corpses were recovered. They say all reports to the contrary are to their minds wild rumors.

The fact still remains, nevertheless, that it is and always will be impossible to know just how many passengers were on the train and who they were or where they were going.

TEACHERS' MEETING BEGINS TODAY.

Annual State Convention to Be Held in Representatives' Hall at Springfield.

Springfield, Ill., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—The annual session of the Illinois State Teachers' Association will convene in Representatives' Hall at the State House tomorrow evening. Meetings will be held Wednesday and Thursday.

The most important matter that will come before the convention will be a discussion of the free text-book question. This will take place in the general session Wednesday morning. That afternoon State uniformity of text-books will be discussed at the General committee meeting. It is expected there will be between 800 and 1,000 members of the organization in attendance.

The meeting tomorrow night will open with an address by the President, Homer Bevans of Chicago. An address, "The Mechanism of Public Schools," will be delivered by Mrs. Eva B. Kellogg, editor of Primary Education, with headquarters at Chicago. Reports will be received from the following committees: State Central committee on Educational Progress, Unification of Courses of Study, National Educational Associations, Collection and Preservation of Historical Matter, Publication of Proceedings, Normal Schools, Teachers' Reading Circles and Pupils' Reading Circles.

The appointment of the various committees will also be made at tomorrow night's session. None of the visitors have yet arrived.

State Superintendent of Public Instruction Inglis has sent to the County Superintendents of Schools throughout the State notification of the annual examinations to be held in each county for State scholarships at the University of Illinois. These examinations will be held in the court-house of each county, commencing Friday, June 4, 1897, and each county is entitled to one scholarship, which entitles the successful candidates to a four years' course at the university free of charge. Programs have been prepared showing the nature of these examinations.

WASHINGTON'S SIX DAY RACE BEGINS.

Many Cracks Enter in the Affair and a Big Crowd Is on Hand to See the Start.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 28.—Eleven cracks in the bicycle world entered a six days', eight hours a day, international bicycle contest at Convention Hall in this city today.

There was a large crowd in attendance when the racing began, and this kept up fairly well during the day and evening considering the fact that the temperature of the place makes it slightly uncomfortable for spectators. The starters were. C. W. Ashinger, Albert Shock, Frank Waller, Germany; C. Chapple, England; Fred Forster, Germany; Albert Hunter, France; H. H. Maddox, Frank Albert, Dudley Marks, England; George S. Ball and John Lawson, Sweden.

A rousing cheer greeted the riders as they started on the race at 2:21 this afternoon, taking as their signal a shot fired from a pistol held by Eddie Bald, the bicycle champion of America. Throughout the entire eight hours' racing the men showed themselves gritty, and when the close came after 10 o'clock tonight all of them, with the exception of Marks, who fell out as the result of an accident, and Albert, who made but 130 miles and six laps, had good records to their credit.

When the racers concluded for the night at 10 o'clock the score was as follows:

	Miles.	Laps.		Miles.	Laps.
Maddox	147	7	Foster	142	7
Waller	147	7	Ball	142	0
Ashinger	146	9	Chapple	141	7
Lawson	144	8	Shock	139	8
Hunter	144	7	Albert	130	6

READY TO BUILD NEW SHORT LINE.

English Capital to the Extent of $32,000,000 Back of a Road from O'Neil to San Francisco.

Sioux City, Ia., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—Donald McLean, promoter of the Pacific Short Line, is in the city, and says he will begin active work at once extending the road from O'Neil, Neb., to San Francisco. He says he has $32,000,000 of English capital at his command.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY TO MEET.

Fortieth Annual Convention to Begin at Springfield Today.

Springfield, Ill., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—The fortieth annual convention of the Illinois State Horticultural Society will convene at the State House tomorrow morning, and will conclude on Thursday evening. The society numbers several hundred members and the convention will be attended also by delegates from Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan. Liberal premiums are offered for displays of native fruits, which will bring out a large variety of fruits grown in this State.

TO BE MADE A CARDINAL.

ARCHBISHOP CORRIGAN WILL WEAR THE RED HAT.

Rome Newspapers Announce the Impending Elevation of the New York Prelate—Said to Be a Move on the Part of the Pope to Soothe the Opposition to Archbishop Ireland and Bishop Keane—These Two Said to Have Been Fully Absolved.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

Rome, Dec. 28.—[Copyrighted, 1896, by the New York Journal.]—Newspapers here announce the impending elevation of the Archbishop of New York to the Cardinalate. With respect to this matter the Arena, one of the best informed journals on Vatican affairs, makes the following remarks:

"Every one knows of the conflict which long existed in the American episcopate relative to certain doctrines, the principal apostles of which were the ex-rector of Washington University, Mgr. Keane, and the Archbishop of St. Paul. It is also known that the Pope recently had an interview with Mgr. Keane, who gave his Holiness such explanations that Leo XIII. thereon completely absolved him of the alleged errors of which he had been accused. This event is certain to produce a great impression among the American Bishops who, up to the present, are opposed to Mgr. Keane and Archbishop Ireland and the pardoning of these prelates.

"The Pope has, so to speak, disapproved of the conduct of their accusers. To lessen, however, the effect which this pardon may have produced among the American episcopate, his Holiness has decided to raise to the Cardinalate Archbishop Corrigan, who represents the party hostile to Mgr. Keane and Archbishop Ireland."

QUEBEC CATHOLICS ON WARPATH.

Excommunication of the Electeur Causes a Profound Sensation.

Montreal, Que., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—The great sensation of the hour here and throughout the entire Quebec district is the excommunication of the chief French Liberal organ, the Electeur. It created immense excitement and a feeling of popular indignation hard to describe. In the Quebec churches the episcopal fulmination was as a general rule, received sullenly, while in St. John's churches, in Quebec Center, and the St. Roch's and St. Sauveur churches, in Quebec, East, the mass of the congregation marked their displeasure by interrupting its reading by frequent fits of coughing, in which all seemed to join, so as to completely drown the voice of the priestly readers.

But it was after divine service that the popular indignation found chief vent. The excited members of the different French congregations gathered in knots and groups on the streets and wrathily discussed the manifesto, using rather strong language, which does not augur well for the success of the episcopal attempt to bulldoze the French Catholic population.

It has been decided that the Electeur shall disappear, but without a moment's intermission or loss of time its work will be taken up and continued by a new Liberal paper under new management and under the name of the Soleil. In this anticipation a company to be called the Compagnie d'Imprimerie de Quebec has been already formed, and has already taken over the publishing office and property of the Electeur for the purpose of printing and issuing the new paper, which immediately began publication this afternoon, so that nothing has been gained by the episcopal fulmination except a change of proprietorship and a change of name in the banned paper.

In Montreal and throughout Canada the excitement is intense, and in La Patrie, the French-Canadian Catholic paper, edited by ex-Mayor Beaugrand, officer of the Legion d'Honneur, a most scathing attack is made upon the Bishops. Beaugrand compares the position of the Province of Quebec in America with that of Spain in Europe, and says that we are so far behind San Salvador and Mexico that there, at least, they have abolished the holy inquisition, while here we have to witness a celestial saraband danced by schoolmasters without diplomas, who teach an unhappy country that it is a sin to read papers that are not edited by the village sacristan. He challenges the oligarchy to combat.

TEN DESPERATE THIEVES IN A LINE.

Inspection in the Desplaines Street Station Results in the Identification of Several.

Ten of the most desperate thieves known to the police of the West Side were lined up for inspection by their victims in the public office of the Desplaines Street Station last night. Among them were three ex-convicts who have "done time" for burglary. All of them at one time or another have been charged with felony, and two of them, Robert Grace and Thomas O'Brien, were fully identified for three highway robberies committed within the last seventy-two hours. The arrests were the product of a dragnet spread over the district after the series of holdups committed last Sunday.

One of the visitors, a recent victim of highwaymen, was Mrs. Emma Crisler, No. 328 West Randolph street. Two men broke into her home at 7 o'clock last Monday morning, and, discovering her asleep in one of the rooms on the second floor, attacked her in the most brutal manner. The woman received sixteen distinct wounds on the head, made by the butt end of a revolver in the hands of one of the thugs. Both her eyes were blackened and her face and body were cut and bruised. The thieves left Mrs. Crisler on the floor of her bedroom, unconscious, and took $26. The marks on the face of one of the men arrested enabled her to identify him as one of the robbers.

BOSTON STREET CAR MEN TAKE ACTION

At a Mass-Meeting a Committee Is Appointed to Demand Reinstatement of Discharged Men.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 28.—Faneuil Hall was crowded with people tonight in response to the call issued by the Street Carmen's Union, 800 of whose members have been discharged by the West End company. After many speeches by prominent people it was voted a committee be appointed to wait on the company and protest against any further discharges, to demand the reinstatement of the men, and to obtain a conference so that the agreement might be discussed.

Annual Loss to Wage-Earners.

Columbus, O., Dec. 28.—Statistics just compiled by State Labor Commissioner Rucherwein from 1,388 industrial establishments in forty-six States and Territories show that 52,448 less hands were employed in those establishments in July, 1896, than in July, 1892, and that $19,214,448 less is paid out annually in wages.

One reason why Scott's Emulsion cures weak throats, weak lungs, makes rich blood, and strengthens puny and delicate children is because all its parts are mixed in so scientific a manner that the feeblest digestion can deal with it. This experience has only come by doing *one thing* for nearly 25 years.

This means, purest ingredents, most evenly and delicately mixed, best adapted for those whose strength has failed or whose digestion would repel an uneven product.

For sale by all druggists at 50c. and $1.

VAN NORTWICKS GIVE UP.

BROTHERS MAKE INDIVIDUAL AND ASSOCIATED ASSIGNMENTS.

Batavia Bank Closes and a General Tangle Is Precipitated by the Liquidation of the Atlas National of Chicago—It Has $300,000 of the Country Capitalists' Paper—Equitable Trust Company Made Assignee by Proceedings at Geneva.

(Continued from first page.)

ity to withstand the storm by declaring the regular semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent. While Mr. Snow said he was not at all afraid of a run, yet he felt that it would come and the strength of the bank would be fully tested.

Mr. Snow had no positive knowledge of the amount of the deposits in the Van Nortwick institution, but said that he judged them to be between $100,000 and $125,000. He expressed great sorrow at the assignment, which he attributed to branching out into too many lines of business during a time when most business-men were curtailing rather than extending their enterprises.

The mills were running as usual last night and Supt. Murchie of the paper bag factory said there would be no suspension of work at that factory. In both concerns some 200 persons are employed.

PAPER MILLS OF THE BROTHERS.

Enormous Interests Scattered Over a Wide Area and of Large Capacity.

The failure of the Van Nortwicks will have a marked effect on the paper trade of the country.

By a singular coincidence two borrowing directors of the Atlas National Bank were in the paper manufacturing business, J. L. Norton of the Niagara Falls Paper company, the assignment of whose flour milling interests on Saturday had a good deal to do with the enforced liquidation of the Atlas, being on its books for $80,000, and the Van Nortwicks for $300,000. In each case it is said the money borrowed was used in the paper business, which, it is said, has not been of the best for some time past, competition causing a cut in prices.

The Van Nortwicks probably are the most extensive paper manufacturers in the West, and the ramifications of their business extend all over the Western country. Had it not been for the spreading out in this direction, it is thought, the crash of yesterday would have been avoided.

The Appleton Paper and Pulp company and the Kaukauna Paper company, under which names all of the Van Nortwick paper interests in the Fox River Valley are consolidated, constituted one of the strongest paper combinations ever formed. The combination included the Appleton Paper and Pulp company, Kaukauna Paper company, Combined Lock Paper company, Wisconsin Sulphite Fiber company, and Union Pulp company. These companies are combined under one management for the manufacture of book, print, manilla, and express papers, sulphite, and wood pulp, and do an immense business in these special lines. The main office of the companies is in Appleton.

The Appleton Paper and Pulp company was incorporated in 1873 and has a capital of $150,000. The buildings burned a few years ago and were never rebuilt.

The Kaukauna Paper company plant is located at Kaukauna, Wis., seven miles from Appleton, on the Chicago and Northwestern railroad. This company was incorporated in 1879 and has an authorized capital of $100,000. Seventy-five workmen are employed and the output is ten tons of manilla paper daily.

The Combined Lock Paper company was incorporated in 1890, with a capital of $150,000, and the mills have an output of thirty tons of pulp daily and forty tons of paper. This company makes printing paper exclusively.

The Wisconsin Sulphite Fiber company owns valuable wood land and supplies wood for making pulp to the mills named in the foregoing.

The Union Pulp company has mills at Kaukauna. It was incorporated in 1879, with $50,000 capital. The capacity of these mills is twenty-six tons of pulp each working day.

The Combined Lock company, which was stated to be worth $900,000 several years ago, never has made money, and in the opinion of experts would today not bring anything near that figure. It is said that the $300,000 borrowed from the Atlas National Bank to put into this concern did not all find its way there, but was diffused in other directions where the Van Nortwick enterprises needed assistance.

The Batavia mills are antiquated and the machinery is not up to the modern standard.

GREEN PUTS ASSETS AT $1,000,000.

Attorney Thinks Liabilities Will Not Exceed $500,000.

A. W. Green of the firm of Green, Robbins & Honoré, who are attorneys for the Van Nortwicks, said last evening:

"The assignment was wholly voluntary and was due to the desire of the Messrs. Van Nortwick to avoid more serious consequences as a result of the liquidation of the Atlas National Bank. Naturally they expected a run on their Batavia bank, and this might have been disastrous.

"While I do not know the exact figures, for they could not be obtained at the time the general assignment papers were made out in my office today, I believe their assets amount to fully $1,000,000. Their liabilities cannot possibly exceed $400,000 or $500,000 at the most. I firmly believe they will pay 100 cents on the dollar and have $500,000 left. But they must have time. That is the whole reason for the assignment. They have not the ready money to meet certain pressing claims, and these are the times when hard cash talks.

"The property of the Van Nortwicks is very extensive and is scattered in a great number of enterprises. Besides their banking interests they have a great amount of real estate in Kane County and in various parts of Wisconsin. Then they have much stock in manufactories. They own a good share of the Appleton paper mills at Appleton, Wis., and in the Van Nortwick mills at Batavia, and also in the Combined Lock Mills on the Fox River.

"But none of this property is in a commercial shape. The closing of the Atlas Bank, to which they seem to have owed a large sum of money, has compelled them at once to raise money or be forced to the wall. However, now that they have assigned, it will be possible to realize on their property, if it is properly managed. The creditors are certainly well protected."

ATLAS HAS $300,000 OF PAPER.

Loans of Van Nortwick's Secured by Appleton, Wis., Paper Mill.

Isaac G. Lombard, President of the National Bank of America and Chairman of the Executive committee of the Clearing-House, is the trustee for the Atlas National Bank. He had not heard of the failure of the Van Nortwicks, but said he had expected it would be inevitable after the liquidation of the Atlas. He said:

"The failure of the Van Nortwick bank will not affect the Atlas National Bank. It was expected the Van Nortwicks would fail, but there should be nothing in this to affect the Atlas."

"It is understood the Van Nortwicks had loans of $300,000 with the Atlas?"

"That is about the amount, I believe."

"Are these loans fully secured?"

"The loans of the Van Nortwicks are secured by the bonds of the paper mills at Appleton, Wis. I do not know how good these bonds are. They were not considered worth the full amount of the loan, but they are worth a good part of it at least. The money due the depositors of the bank is secure, and that is all the public is particularly interested in. If there is any loss it will fall on the stockholders, and I do not know that there will be any loss for them to stand."

STORY OF VAN NORTWICK FORTUNE.

How the Father Built Up Big Business and Left $5,000,000.

John Van Nortwick, the founder of the house, was born in Washington County, N. Y., on April 5, 1809. He came West with his wife and two children in 1846 and located in Batavia, where he lived the rest of his life. He engaged in railroad building. He was placed in charge of the construction of the old Galena road, the pioneer in that part of the State. Under his care the road was built from Chicago to Freeport and Turner Junction, and from Turner Junction on to Fulton on the Mississippi River.

The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad was then being constructed from Turner Junction to Aurora. Mr. Van Nortwick was made Consulting Engineer, and held that position for eight years. After the extension of the Burlington and Quincy he became President and held that office for eight years. When he first became connected with that corporation it was a small affair. When he left it it was on the road to being one of the great railroad corporations of the country.

When Mr. Van Nortwick came to Illinois he had $3,000 in gold, the result of his savings, and a large sum of money for investing in mill lands and water power at Batavia and elsewhere. While building the mills at Batavia he interested a number of Eastern capitalists in the enterprise. On the completion of the mill he began to manufacture flour, and for some time Chicago got its supply largely from the Batavia mills.

Mr. Van Nortwick was also founder and one of the large stockholders in the Batavia Paper company, now the Van Nortwick Paper company, of which he became sole owner in 1869. It was made a joint stock company in 1870, and is one of the largest paper manufactories in the West. Owing to changes in the paper trade the manufacture of news and book paper has been discontinued at the old plant, where the manufacture of paper bags on a large scale is carried on.

After he had made a success of the paper industry at Batavia Mr. Van Nortwick went to the Fox River region in Wisconsin, where he purchased a large amount of timber land and erected several plants, which since his death have been still further extended by his sons.

The interests of the elder Van Nortwick extended to nearly everything in Kane County, and he was one of the largest stockholders in several banks at Aurora, Elgin, and other points. He practically owned the First National Bank at Aurora, and was reputed to hold stock in every other bank in the city.

Mr. Van Nortwick built the Episcopal Church in Batavia and donated it to the congregation. On his death he willed $10,000 to the church for its maintenance.

When Mr. Van Nortwick died, in 1890, he was reputed to be worth $5,000,000. He left only the two sons. Outside of a bequest of $125,000 to the children of Amos Burton in Batavia and a few minor legacies the entire fortune went to the two sons, who have since managed it. Even the Burton legacies were placed in their hands for administration.

Since taking the reins the sons have largely extended the business left them by their father. These extensions have been largely at Appleton, Wis., but much has been done at Batavia and Kankakee. They also began the manufacture of wooden butter plates at Memphis, Tenn., under the title of the Memphis Woodenware company. They are also interested in the Aurora cotton mills. The brothers own the stock in the Aurora banks.

HERBERT S. NORTON GOES UNDER.

His Failure Entails a Loss on Farmers Along the Drainage Canal.

Down the drainage canal financial matters have taken a serious turn for the farmers who intrusted their money to firms who acted as bankers for them. The failure of the Nortons at Lockport on Saturday was followed yesterday by the assignment of Herbert S. Norton, who was a dealer in milk and general merchandise at Lemont. Judgments were entered up in the County Court for some $7,000 against Norton, of which amount $4,700 was due John L. Norton of the Lockport milling firm. Another judgment was in favor of Mabel Norton for $1,355. Frank W. Welch was appointed assignee.

The liabilities were placed at $30,000 and the assets at $20,000.

Farmers in the surrounding country have claims amouting to $10,000 for money loaned to Norton, and the Swedes of the neighborhood have $5,000 owed to them. Norton paid 7 per cent on these loans. Other indebtedness is to wholesale houses in Chicago.

It was asserted on the streets at Lemont last night that Norton would not pay at best over 25 cents on the dollar and some creditors were predicting they would not get over 10 cents. There was much excitement among the farmers who had come into town on hearing the news of the failure and the feeling against Norton was intense.

ATLAS PAYING OFF DEPOSITORS.

Bank Hopes to Clear Up That Part of Its Business by Jan. 1.

The Atlas National Bank went to the bottom of the financial sea yesterday morning with scarcely a ripple on the surface to mark the spot where it had been. Outside of one allied institution the foundering of the bank had but little effect. Of course, there was some excitement in financial circles, but so fully had the sinking of the bank been discounted in banking circles that there was not the slightest evidence of a panic. Rumors found credence, however, which would have gone unheeded at other times, but they quickly were proved to be groundless.

By the coming of the new year the Atlas National will be wholly eliminated from the world of finance except as it may concern the Clearing-House and the stockholders.

About $118,000 was paid out to depositors yesterday, and the clerks were working until long after midnight last night preparing for the rush of depositors again today. About one-quarter of the country banks which kept their accounts at the Atlas had them transferred to other banks before night. Small depositors were paid directly at the old bank as soon as their books were balanced, but larger ones were given checks on the National Bank of America, where they were honored.

Hope to Pay All by Jan. 1.

"We hope by the new year to have all depositors paid up," Cashier Stone said. "There has been a steady stream all day here getting accounts balanced. We have earnestly requested all depositors to draw out their money by Jan. 1, and trust they will do so."

"What will be done after the depositors are paid and the Clearing-House has been recouped for the funds now being extended?" Mr. Stone was asked.

"That still is undecided. The old officers of the bank may then take charge of the assets for the benefit of stockholders or a receiver may be asked for. We have not paid much attention to that feature, mainly because everything the bank has passed into the hands of the trustees of the Clearing-House and will remain there until the $600,000 advanced by the Clearing-House banks has been repaid."

Mr. Stone cordially approved as least expensive the plan for the liquidation of the bank's liabilities in the manner adopted by the Clearing-House.

Lombard Reviews the Situation.

"We cannot tell by $50,000 how we are coming out with the assets of the Atlas," said President Lombard of the National Bank of America, who was made trustee for the Clearing-House. "We are getting its affairs wound up as fast as possible, and will then begin to collect in the paper held by it. As soon as we collect in the amount advanced we will return the balance of the assets to the bank's officials and retire from any further connection with it. We are unable as yet to make any estimate of how long this will be."

"Is the Clearing-House now sitting on any other bank?" was bluntly asked Mr. Lombard.

"No; we have no occasion to. In the meeting for the relief of the Atlas every bank agreed without hesitancy to advance its share of the funds needed for the liquidation of that bank's liabilities. If any had been in serious need of funds they would not have been able to put up their share. All other banks are all right."

The President of one bank, about which rumors have been flying around for several days, told a member of the Clearing-House yesterday that he had 65 per cent of his deposits now in cash in the bank's vaults.

Business-Men on the Causes.

"A business-man who has been a customer of the Atlas since its organization and has been close to its management said yesterday:

"The trouble with the Atlas National has been the result of several causes. First of all, it was largely the personal property of President Grannis. He ran its affairs and would not brook aid from other men. For two years Mr. Grannis has been a sick man. Mr. Stone, the cashier, is not in good health. While other institutions are pushing out in every direction for desirable business the Atlas National did nothing. Its location was bad for the general public, and, occupying no particular place in the financial world, the bank had entered upon a career which was bound to have brought about its end sooner or later from dry rot, if nothing else. During the closing year the bank did not make a dollar and was frequently forced to carry its money in its vaults for lack of desirable borrowers.

"Since the Atlas passed the heyday of its activity several large banking corporations have entered its field and practically crowded it out. The steady withdrawal of deposits all this year was not due so much to a suspicion that the bank was not all right as to the fact that customers were being attracted to other banks and moved their accounts."

This story was told of the withdrawal of the funds of the County Treasurer soon after the failure of the National Bank of Illinois: Mr. Stone was sitting at his desk, when he was told that County Treasurer Kochersperger wanted to talk with him. Mr. Stone went to the telephone.

"How much money can you let me have today?" asked the County Treasurer.

Now there is said to have been an agreement that not over $50,000 of the county funds should be drawn out a week, and the question rather startled the cashier.

"How much do you want?" asked Mr. Stone.

"All I can get."

For several days the run on the bank had been met with unflinching bravery, but this demand was a knockout blow.

Mr. Stone thought a minute.

"We can give you $400,000 tomorrow," he said, "and the balance in a few days. You had better come over and we can talk about it."

The story of what happened after the county funds were withdrawn was told in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday. A minute's conversation over the telephone ended all hope.

Worry for Small Depositors.

With the depositors all paid, the only concern now is with the large number of small stockholders who had put their money into the Atlas as a perfectly safe investment, from which they were certain of quarterly returns. Neither the officers of the bank nor the trustee would venture any prediction as to the way they were to come out. Directors insisted most strenuously that the loans to the Van Nortwick enterprise at Appleton, Wis., was as good as money, with a little time to make a turn. This loan was for $300,000. Really bad and worthless paper was not heavy in the bank's assets, it was asserted, and with time all practically could be collected. On the other hand, some conservative bankers felt certain that considerable bad stuff had accumulated, and by the time affairs were all wound up the capital stock might be pretty well dissipated.

NEW LIST OF ATLAS STOCKHOLDERS

Chicago and Out-of-Town Owners as Revised to Saturday Night.

There have been several changes in the ownership of stock in the Atlas National Bang recently. The correct list of holdings of record last Saturday night follows:

In Chicago.

E. P. Baker	50	W. J. Leadbeater	50
S. B. Barker	50	C. P. Libby	50
Uri Balcom (estate)	250	Adolph Loeb	25
R. J. Bennett	25	F. A. Luce	20
T. B. Blackstone	100	S. H. Mallory	50
M. J. Bramfield	45	W. L. Marshall	200
Mrs. F. M. Carson	25	M. Morgenthau	50
Mrs. A. F. Chambers	50	A. M. Mullin	5
H. W. Chappell	20	A. A. Munger	250
J. T. Chumasero	50	E. B. Myers	100
W. W. Clay	50	J. D. McAuley (estate)	50
R. C. Clowry	25	A. B. McCourte	50
C. J. Connell	25	J. C. McMullin	100
C. R. Corwith	55	A. A. Parker	50
G. L. Cross	25	J. W. Parmalee	50
S. E. Crandall	150	C. W. Patterson	5
De Witt C. Cregier	10	T. E. Patterson	100
W. J. Dee	210	Mary E. Paul	10
R. DeKoven	70	G. Payson (estate)	50
Dime Savings Bank	115	Mary E. Pellett	50
C. Dowst	5	J. R. Poland	10
Mrs. A. W. Farwell	50	C. A. Reed	30
C. B. Farwell	155	E. H. Reed	50
C. E. Felton	25	Mary J. Rogan	150
Al Fishell	75	J. B. Rogan	10
C. E. Follansbee	50	M. F. Schmidt	50
F. N. Foster	60	L. L. Smith	50
M. W. Fuller	50	Helene Stanton	25
Mrs. C. J. Grannis	15	S. W. Stone	35
W. C. D. Grannis	560	Richard Street	50
T. Frieg	20	R. R. Street	50
H. R. Gillette	5	W. S. Tillotson	15
C. F. Harding	25	S. R. Udell	25
J. K. Harmon	275	J. H. Van Housen	50
B. D. Harris	105	H. F. Vehmeyer	150
F. A. Helmer	50	A. E. Walworth	50
H. Herbst	20	C. S. Watkins	20
F. D. Hills	45	J. F. Whittemore	50
J. H. Kedzie	60	C. J. Welling	50
C. Kern	80	Susie K. Welling	30

Out-of-Town Stockholders.

The out-of-town stockholders are:

Paul Cornell, Vinton, Ia.	50
J. E. Corwith, Galena, Ill.	50
R. H. Dragstrem, Waynesville, Ill.	25
Helen C. Gardner, Hyde Park, Mass.	40
Edwin Gately, Boston, Mass.	30
Catherine Gilchrist, McGregor, Ia.	16
Theresa H. Gaytes, Beloit, Wis.	15
Mary Goodrich, Oconto, Wis.	50
Mrs. M. L. Huntington, Milton, Mass.	5
Martin Kingman, Peoria, Ill.	50
F. Larabee, McGregor, Ill.	20
Mowry estate, Woonsocket, R. I.	15
M. C. McClellan, Hartford, Conn.	35
J. L. Norton, Lockport, Ill.	73
Mary G. Pearsall, McGregor, Ill.	6
C. F. Peterson, New Winsor, Ill.	60
H. C. Putnam, Eau Claire, Wis.	100
T. J. Potter estate, Burlington, Ia.	100
C. H. Querean, Aurora, Ill.	20
George Querean, Aurora, Ill.	60
Mrs. C. Hoppenbagk, Jefferson, Wis.	70
A. B. Taylor, Saugatuck, Mich.	10
J. S. Van Nortwick, Appleton, Wis.	219
V. M. Van Nortwick, Batavia, Ill.	245
G. Van Steenwyck, La Crosse, Wis.	25
E. A. Whitman, Boston, Mass.	50
H. A. Wymond, Indianapolis, Ind.	1

DIME SAVINGS DECLINES HELP.

Bank Directors Meet and Decide They Need No Assistance from Friends.

Directors of the Dime Savings Bank, No. 104 Washington street, held an informal meeting yesterday for the purpose of discussing the condition of financial affairs. Present at the meeting were a number of influential friends of the bank, who attended to volunteer aid of a substantial character, should it be decided that anything of the kind was necessary.

The showing made by the officers of the institution, however, was such that it was unnecessary to accept these offers of assistance. The bank is still working under the ninety-day rule, but it is explained this is as much for the safety of the depositors as for the bank.

Directors say they are certain that in a few days all feeling of uneasiness among the depositing class will have passed away and the former conditions of confidence be restored.

ATLAS' AFFAIRS PLEASE ECKELS.

Controller of the Currency Considers the Situation Gratifying.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—"Action taken by the Atlas Bank directors relative to winding up the affairs of that institution is by no means unusual," said Controller Eckels this evening, "for, during 1896, nearly two score national banks took advantage of the statutory provision permitting them to go out of business after a two-thirds vote of the shareholders. Any association may go into liquidation and be closed by the vote of its shareholders, owning two-thirds of the stock. After this vote is taken, however, it is the duty of the Board of Directors to cause notice to this effect to be certified to the Controller of the Currency stating that the association is closing up its affairs and to notify holders of notes and other creditors to present claims against the association for payment.

"It must then be made satisfactory to the Controller of the Currency that the institution is solvent and in a condition to meet these demands before any definite action can be taken. All these preliminaries have been complied with by the directors of the Atlas National Bank, and their showing must have been reassuring to the Clearing-House committee of Chicago or else it would have not been given desired assistance.

"From what I can learn of the condition of affairs in this institution, depositors will be paid every cent of indebtedness upon the presentation of their passbooks or other claims against the bank.

"All told the liabilities of the Atlas are in the neighborhood of $1,100,000, while the assets, including loans and discounts, will approximate $1,600,000. Its capital stock is $700,000, and, according to the latest report of the examiner, there was a surplus of $185,000. After paying all the creditors in full the assets, many of which may be termed "slow," will be devoted to the shareholders, and they undoubtedly will get dollar for dollar when the affairs of this institution are finally closed. Whoever is put in charge of the bank must be selected by the stockholders, whose agent he will be. In this respect he differs from a receiver, in whose selection the shareholders have no part.

"In plain terms, voluntary liquidation by a bank means the same thing as a merchant retiring from a business which he is satisfied will no longer pay him to continue. This was the case with thirty-seven national banks, exclusive of the Atlas, during 1896, their capital stock being $3,745,000 and circulation $1,262,815. Their business fell off and it was decided to close them up, just as the directors of the Atlas have done with their institution.

"That is all there is to this matter of voluntary liquidation, and inasmuch as the bankers of Chicago have come to the aid of the Atlas so promptly, and after a thorough investigation of its assets, it speaks well for the prospects of the depositors and other creditors of the bank that this condition of affairs exists."

Cremation in Italy.

Cremation is more extensively practiced in Italy than in any country. The first crematorium was established in Milan in 1876, and there are now fifty in operation in Italian territory.

A Royal Swindler.

Charles II. probably accomplished the greatest royal swindle on record when, in 1672, he closed the exchequer and robbed his creditors of about a million and a quarter sterling.

TALK OVER THE TREATY.

SECRETARY OLNEY AND AMBASSADOR PAUNCEFOTE CONFER.

Minister Andrade and James J. Storrow, Counsel for Venezuela, Also See the British Envoy—Result of the Conference Not Made Public, but It Is Believed Several New Phases of the Case Were Discussed—Extra Session at Caracas Not Likely.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 28.—Secretary Olney left the State Department at 12 o'clock today and went direct to the British Embassy, where he had a long conference, by appointment, with Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador, relative to the status of the Venezuelan settlement and the general treaty of arbitration between the United States and Great Britain. Mr. Olney's call followed the arrival of Minister Andrade of Venezuela and James J. Storrow, counsel in the Venezuelan case, who reached Washington late last evening.

The results of the conference were guarded with the usual secrecy which prevails at meetings between the Secretary and the Ambassador, but there is good reason to believe it was the occasion for going over several new phases of the Venezuelan question which have developed with the return of the officials from Caracas.

The officials themselves are extremely reticent, and will say only in general terms that the prospect of an acceptance of the settlement by Venezuela is good. It is understood, however, that there are important limitations to this acceptance, which appear to make the case less hopeful of an immediate and satisfactory conclusion than has been expected. The plan of an extra session of the Venezuelan Congress has been practically abandoned.

Extra Session in Venezuela.

When the settlement was made in Washington two months ago little doubt existed that an extra session would be called immediately by President Crespo. Messrs. Andrade and Storrow left for Caracas to urge President Crespo and the government authorities to secure an immediate acceptance. On arriving at Caracas Mr. Andrade cabled Secretary Olney that President Crespo would call an extra session. This was received with satisfaction at the State Department as an evidence that Venezuela would act promptly. Since then, however, no call for an extra session has been issued.

It has developed also that a strong sentiment existed against an extra session, coming only a short time before the regular session of Feb. 20. As thirty days must elapse after the notice of an extra session the Congress could not possibly convene before Feb. 1 or thereabouts. Under these circumstances it is practically settled that there will be no extra session, but that the regular session will be advanced twenty days under a custom prevailing in Venezuela. The Congress meets for two months, according to the law, but usually it has been extended twenty days beyond two months.

There appears also to be much question as to the nature of Venezuela's acceptance. President Crespo and the government authorities have expressed satisfaction with the general results of the settlement so far as they secured arbitration, yet they have not expressed official approval of all the details of the settlement. On the contrary, there seems to be an earnest desire at Caracas for more exact information on the terms of the treaty between Venezuela and Great Britain.

Expectations Not Realized.

The general expectation was that Venezuela would first accept the proposed method of settlement. Then diplomatic relations between Great Britain and Venezuela would follow as a matter of course. When these relations were reëstablished the British Minister at Caracas could readily take up the negotiations of the proposed arbitration treaty. At present, however, there is no disposition to await the gradual maturing of this complete treaty, and it is little short of settled that the treaty will have to be forthcoming, and all the incidental negotiations closed, before the desired Venezuelan ratification is secured.

In official and diplomatic circles there continues to be a satisfactory and hopeful view taken of the situation. It is felt that all obstacles will be cleared away in time, and there is a disposition to minimize obstacles as being under the head of minor details. At the same time the practical abandonment of the extra session of the Venezuelan Congress and the disposition to close all negotiations on the final treaties before an acceptance is given, do not increase the prospects of a speedy conclusion of the case.

On the question of general arbitration between the United States and Great Britain Mr. Olney and Sir Julian have made their final draft of the treaty, and it is in the hands of Lord Salisbury, awaiting his approval.

No doubt exists of its approval, and it is expected to come daily. It had not arrived when Mr. Olney conferred with the Ambassador today.

STAMBULOFF'S REAL MURDERERS.

His Widow Apears in Court and Creates a Sensation.

Sofia, Dec. 28.—Mme. Stambuloff, widow of the murdered ex-Premier of Bulgaria, whose alleged assassins are on trial here, made a short but impassioned speech yesterday before the mixed tribunal which is hearing the case. Mme. Stambuloff, when the trial was begun, declined to attend, but in response to repeated requests she attended the sitting of the court yesterday heavily veiled. When her name was called a deep silence fell upon the assemblage. The widow rose with great dignity, and, speaking in a voice shaking with emotion, she said:

"You have insisted upon my presence and I am here. I have nothing to say because I do not see arraigned before your honorable court those who are known to be the real assassins of my late husband. You know them, Mr. President. And you, too, Mr. Procurator-General. Is it not so? You know them, as all the world does. Where are they? I do not see them here."

Then with a gesture full of fire and indignation she exclaimed, pointing to the alleged murderers of her husband:

"Acquit these miserable people.

"Summon before you the really guilty men, who are at present the government. I have nothing to add and I will now withdraw."

This accusation from the widow of the great Bulgarian statesman, known as the Bismarck of Bulgaria, made a deep impression upon the audience, which was composed of people belonging to the higher ranks of society.

The presiding Judge and Procurator-General (public prosecutor, or counsel for the defense) were so unnerved by the terrible earnestness of the woman who thus forcibly denounced the methods employed in the trial of the alleged murderers of her husband that they were unable to put a single question to her and she left the court-room, a picture of grief, demanding vengeance from a tribunal of which she knew so well that little or nothing could be expected.

The address of Mme. Stambuloff is a matter of general comment in the government newspapers today. But the keynote of their remarks, taken from the leading organ of the Ministry of Prince Ferdinand, is that the wife and friends of M. Stambuloff ought to have taken measures for the protection of the man who, declared the government newspapers, either labored under mental derangement or was "so convinced of his own misdeeds that he sought death in the streets."

SUBSIDENCE OF A BOG DOES DAMAGE

Most Extraordinary Occurrence in Ireland—Ten People Are Missing.

Dublin, Dec. 28.—The subsidence of the bog near Castle Island, County Kerry, which occurred this afternoon, seems to have been an extraordinary affair. There were terrible storms through the night and about 3 o'clock in the morning the people of the district were alarmed by an unusual rumbling, which they feared was caused by an earthquake.

The bog, which was believed to be thirty feet deep, and which had long supplied the whole neighborhood with peat, was moved for several miles along an old water course, filling a quarry twenty feet deep on the way, flooding the rivers of the country with peat water, and doing a deal of damage.

At the Donelly homestead ten persons have completely disappeared, leaving no trace.

PROTEST AGAINST OVERTAXATION.

Lord Mayor of Dublin Presides Over an Indignation Meeting.

Dublin, Dec. 28.—There was a large meeting at the Mansion House this afternoon, the Lord Mayor presiding, to protest against the overtaxation of Ireland as disclosed by the Royal Commission on the financial relations between England and Ireland. The report showed that Ireland is now overtaxed to the amount of £2,750,000 ($13,750,000) annually. The meeting was attended by the Catholic and Protestant Bishops, John Dillon, T. M. Healy, the President of the Chamber of Commerce, and the leading merchants of this city. Resolutions were passed demanding that the government remedy the injustice done to Ireland in the matter of taxation.

Decrease in Turkish Expenditures.

Constantinople, Dec. 28.—It is announced today that the budget estimates for 1897 show that the assets exceeded the expenditures by 82,000 Turkish pounds. This result has been brought about by reducing the war estimates 1,000,000 Turkish pounds, by making economies in other departments, and by an increase in the tithes.

MYSTERY IN MISS MARLETTE'S CASE.

Rumors She Has Eloped with Harry L. Mayer Denied by Parents of the Young People.

Rumors of the elopement of Miss Maude Marlette, No. 6005 Washington avenue, and Harry L. Mayer of the firm of Beeber & Mayer, were brought to police headquarters yesterday. Parents of both the young people, however, while admitting they were not "at home" denied they had run away together.

A woman giving the name of Mrs. Mary Marlette and her residence as No. 6005 Washington avenue called at the Central Station yesterday and asked aid in finding her daughter Maude, saying she believed she had eloped with a man some years her senior, and the couple had gone to South Bend, Ind., to be married. The girl is but 17 years old.

No one by the name of Marlette could be found at No. 6005 Washington avenue, but a Mrs. Marlette was found at No. 6005 Madison avenue. Mrs. Marlette indignantly denied that her daughter had eloped and said she was in Chicago, though not at home at the time.

Mrs. Mayer also denied her son had eloped with any girl, but said he had gone to South Bend on a purely business trip, and this probably gave rise to the rumor he was the man who had eloped with Miss Marlette.

FIGHT WITH SUSPECTS IN AN "L" CAR

Detectives and the Conductor Finally Overpower the Men and Handcuff Them to the Railing.

Detective Sergeants Cowdrey and Kipley had a desperate struggle in an Alley Elevated car last evening in arresting two men suspected of being thieves, while the passengers made a hasty exit for other cars. The detectives, with the aid of a conductor, overpowered the men, handcuffed them, and placed them under arrest. The men gave the names of Joe Moran and John Hanscom.

The detectives noticed Moran and Hanscomb talking to a well-dressed man, and decided it would be best to lock them up.

Approaching the men the officers placed them under arrest, at the same time showing their stars. The suspects objected, but the officers told them to come with them and leave the train at Twenty-second street. The men refused to leave the car, and when the station was reached the officers and their prisoners were struggling in the car. The conductor came to the officers' assistance, and the suspected men were dragged from the car to the platform. Here they became so disorderly the officers were forced to handcuff them to the iron railing to await the arrival of the patrol wagon.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL MAY BE A BIDDER.

Judge Barr Enters a Decree for the Sale of the Ohio Valley Railroad.

Louisville, Ky., Dec. 28.—Judge Barr today entered a decree for the sale of the Ohio Valley railroad, which is in the hands of John McLeod, receiver.

This road extends from Evansville, Ind., to Hopkinsville, Ky., thirty miles, and it is believed that the Illinois Central will be a bidder.

The decree was entered in the suit of the Central Trust company of New York to foreclose the mortgage bonds. The upset price was fixed at $1,500,000.

CURRENT NOTES.

"Does your poetry pay?" "Well, it just keeps the wolf from the door." "I suppose you read it to him."—Phil May's Illustrated Annual.

Not Worth While.—"Papa don't need to say his prayers." Mamma—"Why not?" "'Cause it's most morning when he goes to bed."—Brooklyn Life.

Fuddy—"Yes, I know, but has Plodder really written anything of value?" Duddy—"Of value? Decidedly yes. He showed me one article alone upon which he had spent at least $5 in postage."—Boston Transcript.

Grocer—"Is there any butter in the tub there for Mrs. Styles?" Grocer's Boy—"Only one pound, sir." "That's too bad." "O, I don't know; I guess it's as good as you ever send them."—Yonkers Statesman.

Mrs. Bray—"I never saw more perfect acting than Miss Spot's at that amateur performance." Mr. Bray—"She wasn't in the cast, was she?" Mrs. Bray—"No; she sat in the front seat and looked as though she enjoyed it."—Comic Cuts.

"Are you going to make any new year resolutions?" inquired Willie Wishington's friend. "No. It's not necessary." "You don't mean to imply that you have attained perfection?" "Not at all. I intend to use my last year's resolutions all over again. They're just as good as new."—Washington Star.

A man was up before the Judge the other day for stealing coal. The railroad detective said that he caught the fellow in a coal car, but the man said that he was only sleeping there because his wife had locked him out and he had no money to go to a hotel. "Pretty hard bed, wasn't it?" asked the Judge. "O, no, sir," he answered, "it was soft coal." And the Judge was so struck by the joke that he let him go.—Buffalo Enquirer.

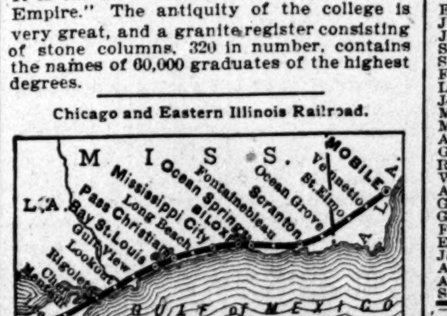
The Senator from Spain.

New York Sun: Whether the administration is working in the interests of American dignity and truly constitutional procedure, or merely in the interest of Spain, the oppressor of Cuba, is a question about which some people still seem to be in doubt. We should say that a satisfactory answer might be reached by considering the present attitude of the Hon. Eugene Hale, formerly regarded as the senior Senator from Maine, but now universally known as the senior Senator from Spain. What does the Hon. Eugene Hale want done? What view does he take of the powers of the Executive with reference to the recognition of the independence of new republics? Does he stand with his brother Senators in defense of the supremacy of the law-making power in the making of laws, or is he inclined to agree with Secretary Olney in the theory that the President may at will defy Congress and nullify laws which do not suit him? Is the Hon. Eugene Hale in favor of a square and speedy settlement of this question, or does he desire to hold up the Cameron resolutions until Gen. Weyler has had a chance to butcher a few more Cubans? Study the position and the wishes of the Hon. Eugene Hale, formerly of Maine, but now of Valencia, and judge accordingly of the significance of any move of the Cleveland administration which is likely to interest Madrid.

Pekin's Old University.

The City of Pekin contains what is undoubtedly the oldest university in the world. It is called the "School for the Sons of the Empire." The antiquity of the college is very great, and a granite register consisting of stone columns, 320 in number, contains the names of 60,000 graduates of the highest degrees.

Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad.



Gulf coast resorts shown above are now easily reached from Chicago with through sleeping car by taking Chicago and Eastern Illinois railway vestibuled train, with dining car, leaving Chicago at 10:40 a. m. daily, arriving Gulf coast resorts early next afternoon and New Orleans at 6:10 p. m. Ticket offices, 182 Clark street and Dearborn Station. 'Phone Main 3798.

DR. PATZER'S QUEER LIFE

FLORIDA DOCTOR FOUND DEAD WITH HIS WIFE WAS A CHICAGOAN.

Old Physician Lived Here Until Last January, When He Went to the South—Had an Office in Englewood, but Went South with Mrs. Patzer, Who Was an Invalid—The Two Bodies Are Dug Out of the Ruins of His Home.

Dr. John S. Patzer, the Florida physician, who with his wife ended life so tragically last week, lived an obscure, mysterious life in Chicago for several years. His friends here in all their acquaintance with him simply learned that he was of Polish and probably of noble birth.

The manner of his death shocked them greatly. He and his wife left here last January, bound for Florida, whence they intended to return after a few months.

Their farm of forty acres was three miles from Orlando. Lately the 60-year-old man and his wife had not been seen often by the people thereabouts. Mrs. Patzer was taken ill finally and her life was given up on Thursday afternoon. On Friday morning the house was found burned to the ground, and the bodies of Dr. Patzer and his wife, lying side by side, were dug out from the ruins. A discharged revolver lay near the hand of the old man. The fire had discharged all the bullets save one, which presumably sped the doctor's death. The surroundings showed the couple were in destitute circumstances.

Dr. Patzer, so far as known, came to Chicago eight years ago, and started the practice of medicine in Archer avenue, near Twenty-second street. A few years after he went abroad and returned with a wife. Consumption seized her, and in despair the two went to Florida, where they purchased a farm.

Three years ago they returned to Chicago, and a shingle was hung out at No. 6315 Halsted street. The doctor at this time had no intimate friends, and left for Florida.

Two years ago Patzer returned again. He took up quarters for the second time with P. H. Bertemes in Halsted street.

"He was a queer old man," said Bertemes yesterday. "He came of a fine family; it was easy to see that. He wouldn't talk of his people, but we learned he came of a prominent old family. He made a few friends, who saw him through. He thought when he came here he would do well. But he didn't, and he complained of that.

"At another time the doctor thought he found a paying thing in a plant from which he found sugar could be extracted. He spent all his money trying to get a patent, but he failed in this.

The bodies of Patzer and his wife are to be buried in Florida at the expense of the county.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., Dec. 28.—Forecast for Tuesday:

Illinois, Indiana, and Missouri, light local showers, followed by clearing weather, southerly to westerly winds.

Lower Michigan, local showers, generally cloudy weather, warmer in southeast portion, brisk southwesterly winds.

Upper Michigan, generally fair, fresh and brisk southwesterly winds.

Place of observation. Time taken: Dec. 28, 8 p. m.	Height of barometer	Thermometer	Max. temp.	Direction of wind	Precipitation, 12 hours	State of weather
Abilene	30.32	54	56	S.E.	....	Clo'dy
Bismarck	30.10	30	40	W.	....	Clear
Buffalo	30.50	30	38	S.W.	....	Clear
Boston	30.66	26	32	S.W.	....	Clear
Cairo	30.50	46	48	S.E.	....	Clear
Cheyenne	30.24	36	54	S.	....	Clear
Chicago	30.32	42	44	S.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Cincinnati	30.60	42	48	S.	....	Clear
Cleveland	30.50	34	38	S.	....	Clear
Davenport	30.28	42	42	S.W.	.14	Clo'dy
Des Moines	30.24	44	48	S.W.	....	Clo'dy
Detroit	30.44	34	34	S.	....	Clo'dy
Dodge City	30.20	48	48	S.	....	Clo'dy
Duluth	29.96	38	42	S.W.	....	Clear
El Paso	30.14	60	66	E.	....	Fair
Galveston	30.40	58	60	S.E.	....	Clo'dy
Grand Haven	30.30	38	40	S.	.20	Rain
Green Bay	30.18	38	38	S.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Helena	30.02	44	44	S.	....	Clear
Huron	30.18	24	36	S.E.	....	Clear
Indianapolis	30.50	40	44	S.	....	Clo'dy
Jacksonville	30.58	48	52	N.	.12	Clo'dy
Kansas City	30.34	46	48	S.W.	.04	Clo'dy
Little Rock	30.48	52	56	E.	....	Clo'dy
Los Angeles	30.00	54	58	S.W.	1.16	Fair
Marquette	29.98	40	40	S.	....	Clear
Memphis	30.50	50	52	S.E.	....	Clear
Montreal	30.52	18	22	S.W.	....	Clear
Nashville	30.58	44	48	S.	....	Clear
New Orleans	30.48	54	58	N.E.	....	Clo'dy
New York City	30.74	24	30	S.W.	....	Clear
Omaha	30.20	48	56	S.	....	Clear
Oswego	30.54	22	26	S.E.	....	Clear
Palestine	30.54	52	54	N.E.	.06	Clo'dy
Pittsburg	30.62	38	42	S.E.	....	Clear
Pueblo	30.30	44	56	E.	....	Clear
Rapid City	30.14	38	60	S.W.	....	Clear
San Francisco	29.94	52	54	W.	.10	Clo'dy
St. Louis	30.44	46	52	S.E.	Tr.	Clo'dy
St. Paul	30.12	38	46	S.E.	....	Clear
Salt Lake City	30.08	48	54	S.E.	....	Clo'dy
Springfield, Ill.	30.40	40	46	S.	.01	Rain
Springfield, Mo.	30.40	44	46	S.	.04	Rain
Washington	30.76	26	36	S.	....	Clear

WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature as observed yesterday by L. Manasse, optician, No. 88 East Madison street, Tribune Building, was as follows: Thermometer—8 a. m., 35 degrees above; 9 a. m., 36; 10 a. m., 38; 11 a. m., 40; 12 m., 42; 1 p. m., 45; 3 p. m., 48; 6 p. m., 45. Barometer—8 a. m., 30.15; 6 p. m., 30.05.

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE FOLLOWING PERMITS WERE ISSUED by the Building Department yesterday:

Mrs. Anna S. Anderson, 3-story and basement brick flats, 176 Humboldt-av	$5,000
L. C. Tryon, two 1-story frame cottages, 3117 and 3119 Elston-av	2,000
Mrs. M. H. Teichler, 3-story and basement brick flats, 2004 Gladys-av	2,100
Joseph Rosenbaum, 2-story and basement brick residence, 2231 Calumet-av	8,000
Peter Kane, 2-story frame flats, 4351 5th-av	1,000
Mrs. Kate Walsh, 2-story and basement brick flats, 6144 S. May-st	4,000
Alfred Knudson, 3-story and basement brick flats, 144 Burling-st	6,000

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no place of residence is given:

	Age.
Charles R. Valentine, Warsaw, Ind., Carrie E. Hutton, Warsaw, Ind.	21—22
Frank W. Barton, Elinore V. Dobbs	30—20
Joseph H. Dugdale, Mary C. Dyke	25—23
Daniel Henry, Kate B. Howes	34—33
Henry Segir, Mary Matzak	26—19
John W. Sweeney, Annie M. O'Connor	26—26
Joseph Oberleitner, Mary Reidel	34—26
John J. Frey, Bertha E. Salisburg	21—19
George J. Farnsworth, Alice H. Brooks	38—27
Charles Simon, Birdie Keen	22—20
Jan Kubiak, Anna Napiralska	25—20
Thomas Cavanaugh, Mamie O'Toole	39—29
Thomas P. Sprouls, Minnie Burge	36—28
Robert Long, Florence Kennedy	21—19
William A. Scmidt, Maggie Niven	24—22
Wojciech Madelski, Zofia Thon	23—19
Rudolph F. Muehlhausen, Lulu Fremberg	22—18
William E. Armstrong, Toronto, Can., Sadie Forsythe	32—28
Charles E. Carlson, Lizzie Dill	33—23
Conrad Lapp, Joliet, Ill., Mary A. Patten	33—29
Alfred C. Tyler, Boston, Mass., Mary E. Shannon	30—25
Daniel Hartnett, Lizzie Meagher	29—26
William C. Adams, Effie Stillman	21—23
William A. Yates, Bertha De Clarke	22—22
John Myer, Mary Hickman	40—30
John Mikolajczak, Rozalie Ryla	23—19
Mark R. Kimball, Jessie M. Bingham	23—20
Harry D. Smith, Newport, Campbell County, Ky., Marion L. Miller, New York City	39—27
Jefferson Connell, Vinnie R. Learns	40—26
Henry L. Deike, Elisa Kerfin	21—18
Edward Ellis, Estelle Mathews	24—23
Henry Bungert, Emma Wiechert	33—26
John Havel, Marie Prose	26—24
Siegfred Bisang, Anna Weibel	24—20
Andrew Bilstrom, Betsie Landgren	55—35
Jacob R. Davidson, Minnie Strauss	45—54
John W. Moore, Katherine Danielson	32—22
Jacob Glick, Marie Wald	32—24
Frederick J. Prindle, Cleveland, O., Katherine M. Terry	28—25
Salomon Gosfar, Clara Wolff	35—22
Charles Bam, Annie Schwartz	21—25
Peter Anderson, Lincoln, Neb., Franciska Resch	24—18
Isaac Weil, Katie Aronafsky	22—20
Richard G. Higgins, Emily Hall	33—25
James Conway, Annie McGovern	37—24
Julius Jahnke, Emma Junk	40—28
Charles F. Coqueron, New York City, Barbara B. Martel	29—20
Edward A. Wright, Washington, D. C., Mabel G. Frost	29—22
Emil Schultz, Lucy McCabe	23—20
John T. Murray, Sarah H. Scully	25—24
John W. Fowler, Sadie Barnes	41—29
Samuel Fisher, Annie Omensky	24—21
Samuel J. Allen, Mary Jackson	30—28
Frank Cizek, Mary Chat	21—20
Leon Staszewski, Antonia Goslawska	25—18
Joseph Sediacek, Annie Slaes	21—18
Marcus Erickson, Alma Zimmerman	29—30
Michael Pavlik, AnnieTares	34—28
Agostina Rativa, Petrona Mondia	27—28
George Bentz, Hattie Franke	24—27
Robert R. Bailey, Elizabeth Carter	31—22
William C. Coates, Addie M. Kinley	25—22
Ameal Getzmer, Margaret Wallor	22—19
George L. Clark, Tena McMahon	21—21
George Knowles, Anna Fleming	26—25
Fred C. Fairbanks, Annie Gilbert	29—27
Edmund J. English, Mamie Cammer	26—22
Jacob Welcum, Katie Grob	28—19
Albert H. Vogel, Clara Hocke	27—25
Alfred H. Webster, Lottie M. Huckins	21—18
Samuel S. Paquin, Helen A. Peck	28—24

DEATHS.

CLARKE—John R. Clarke, beloved husband of Izelia M. Clarke, at 5 a. m., Dec. 28, at his residence, 1020 W. Monroe-st., aged 50 years. Funeral services at his late residence Wednesday, Dec. 30, at 1 p. m.

GASCOIGNE—Harold Gascoigne, son of James B. and Emily Gascoigne, aged 13 years. Funeral Tuesday, Dec. 29, at 2:30 p. m., from late residence, 10225 Wood-st., Tracy.

GUEST—On Dec. 26, 1896, in Philadelphia, Alfred Guest, aged 72 years. Funeral services at Rosehill Wednesday, Dec. 30, at 11 a. m.

DEATHS.

GIBBS—Dec. 27, at 313 Armitage-av., Mrs. Phœbie R. Gibbs, wife of Dr. O. L. Gibbs. Funeral at 2 p. m. Tuesday. Carriages to Graceland.

HAAS—On Sunday morning, Dec. 27, at 3 o'clock, Jacob Haas, husband of Carrie Haas, aged 49 years. Funeral on Tuesday, at 1 p. m., from late residence, 569 S. Wood-st., to Waldheim Cemetery.

KOBLITZ—Helena, beloved wife of August Koblitz, mother of Harry, August, Anna, Mrs. Henry G. Tewes, and Mrs. Geo. F. Knox, age 50 years and 3 months. Funeral Thursday, Dec. 31, 2 p. m., from residence, 25 Florence-av., Lake View, to Graceland.

KERFOOT—At his residence, 136 Rush-st., at 10:30 o'clock, Monday evening, Dec. 28, Samuel H. Kerfoot, aged 73 years. Notice of funeral hereafter.

SMEDLEY—Mrs. S. S. Smedley, widow of Dr. Ephraim Smedley, at the residence of her grandson, Dr. N. J. Smedley, No. 138 Wells-st., at 4:15 p. m., Dec. 28, at Belvidere, on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

STELLE—Dec. 28, M. Clarke Stelle Jr., aged 6 years 1 month, son of Mahlon C. and Carrie T. Stelle. Funeral on Wednesday, Dec. 30, at 9:30 a. m., from parents' residence, 7813 Sherman-st., to Rosehill.

SHARP—The funeral of Sir Knight William Sharp will take place from the undertaking rooms of A. H. Sheldon, 239 W. Madison-st., on Tuesday, Dec. 29, at 6 o'clock p. m. Interment at Toronto, Canada.

SINGER—Horace M. Singer, at his residence in Pasadena, Cal., Dec. 28, aged 73 years. Funeral notice hereafter.

SENNE—Dec. 27, at 7 p. m., George Senne, aged 53 years. Funeral notice later.

WHITESIDE—Beloved wife of Thomas Whiteside, mother of Martha, Mary, Maggie, and Willie, died at her residence, 432 W. Harrison-st., 9 o'clock p. m., Dec. 28. Funeral notice hereafter.

WHITON—Mrs. Henry Kirke Whiton, at the Hotel Metropole, 7:30 p. m. Sunday. Interment in Janesville, Wis., on Tuesday, Dec. 29.

HAYMARKET.

HAYMARKET
Performances Every Day 12:30 to 10:30
Continuous Vaudeville—10, 20, 30 Cts.

Johnstone Bennett, S. Miller Kent,
Collins & Brien, Al. Wilson,
Maud B. Price, O'Brien Brothers,
Leonard & Fulton, John World,
James McAvoy, Cloud & Kershaw,
Carr & Tourjee, Mlle. Kamochi,
Ned Weyburn, Sweeney & Wolford,
Little Annie Laughlin, Will Lauri.

CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE
CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.

Quaker City Four, Lizzie B. Raymond,
Binns & Binns, Mrs. Shaw & Daughters,
Prince Kokin, Hines & Remington,
Crimmins & Gore, M'lle Mignonette,
William Gilbert, La Porte Sisters,
Ford & Da Vern, Lew Wells,
Kitty Mills, The Andersons,
Delhauer the Frog, Mons. Hanlon.
PRICES—10, 20, 30—CENTS.

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CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.

Adgie's Trick Lions, Tally Ho Trio,
Bartlett & May, Brothers Detroit,
Joseph Doner, George Austin,
Kennard Brothers, Kilroy & Rawson,
Charles Seamon, Albert Maddox,
McDonald Brothers, Roberts & Smilax,
Mabel Arnold, Ernie Veronee,
Johnny Williams, Mae Britton.
PRICES—10, 20, 30—CENTS.

CENTRAL MUSIC HALL.

HOLIDAY MATINEE.
2:30 Wednesday Afternoon, Dec. 30.
Christmas Recitations...Miss Mary French Field
Christmas Carols...Settlement Children's Chorus
MISS MARI R. HOFER, Leader.
STEREOPTICON VIEWS,
Mr. George L. Schreiber.
The Christ Child in Art.
Readings, Singing, and Instrumental Music.
Prof. S. H. Clark....Reader
Mrs. Gudrune Thomson....Story Teller
Miss Helen Buckley....Soprano
Mrs. Samuel H. Wright....Contralto
Mr. George Hamlin....Tenor
Mr. William Richards....Baritone
Miss Harriet Brown....Pianist
Mr. Oliver Brown....Organist
Seats now on sale at Boxoffice.
25, 50 and 75 cents. Boxes, $5.00.

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TONIGHT at 8:15.
JOHN E. REDMOND
15 Years in the British Parliament.
Prices, 50c., 75c., $1. F. WIGHT NEUMANN, Mgr.

HOPKINS.
HOPKINS
HERMAN CASLER'S Invention. The wonderful BIOGRAPH owned and controlled by Am. Mutascope Co., N. Y.
A NEW YEAR'S Feast of Vaudeville.
BARTLEY CAMPBELL'S GREAT PLAY ...... My Partner.

HOPKINS WEST SIDE
Elaborate Revival—The Famous Play ... TWO ORPHANS
Strong cast and complete scenic detail.

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Clifford's GAIETY. Matinee Tomorrow, and Saturday.
Washington-st., bet. Clark and La Salle.
Best Show and Best Seat in Town, 50c
A GALA WEEK OF COMIC OPERA!
DAVID HENDERSON CO.
In a Grand Revival of
OLIVETTE
Big Bargain Day Mat. Wednesday. 25c To All Parts of House.
Special New Year's Day Matinee.
Monday, Jan. 4—First Time on Any Stage, the Burlesque, "Tenda's King."

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
TONIGHT
Matinees Wednesday, New Year's Day, Saturday.
Mr. SOL SMITH RUSSELL
First Time of His New Comedy,
A Bachelor's Romance

McVICKER'S—40th Year.
Tonight at 8—Wed., New Year's and Sat. Mats.
Frank Mayo's Dramatization of Mark Twain's PUDD'NHEAD WILSON
Jan. 4—Sardou's "Mme. Sans Gene," with Kathryn Kidder in the title role. Seats on sale Thursday.

SCHILLER.
SCHILLER
MATS. DAILY.
All New Moving Pictures.
Georgia Gardner, Edgar Ely, Witter J. Peabody, Burke Bros., Geo. H. Wood, James Harrigan, Bessie Gilbert, Louise Le May.
CINEMATOGRAPHE.

HOOLEY'S.
HOOLEY'S Evenings at 8 sharp. Matinees Wed., New Year's Day, and Saturday at 2.
LAST 6 NIGHTS MR. E. H. SOTHERN
IN AN ENEMY TO THE KING.
Jan. 4—MR. NAT C. GOODWIN in AN AMERICAN CITIZEN. Sale opens Thursday.

THE COLUMBIA—New Year's Week.
Every Evening and Saturday Matinee.
JULIA MARLOWE TABER AND ROBERT TABER
In the Scenic Production of "ROMEO AND JULIET."
Friday Matinee, "AS YOU LIKE IT."
In preparation, Barron's Play of "ROMOLO."

Palmer's Gt. Northern Theater—Tonight at 8:15.
THE LAUGHING SUCCESS.
"THE NANCY HANKS."
BARGAIN MATINEES WEDNESDAY and NEW YEAR'S DAY. BEST SEATS, 50c.
SOUVENIR MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.
Jan. 2—Last week of "The Nancy Hanks."

AUDITORIUM.
CHICAGO ORCHESTRA
THEODORE THOMAS, Conductor.
Soloist....CARL HALIR, Violinist.
FRIDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 1, 2:30.
SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 2, 8:15.
POPULAR PRICES—Reserved Seats on sale at Box-Office, Inter-Ocean, and Lyon & Healy's.

THE LINCOLN.
THE LINCOLN Matinees Sunday, Thursday & Saturday.
THE FATAL CARD.
Special Matinee New-Year's Day.
Next Sunday—"IN MIZZOURA."

SAM T. JACK'S
Madison-st., near State. Tel. M. 2195.
Only Burlesque Show in Chicago.
2 Grand Performances every day, 3 and 8.
Harry Morris' 20th Century Maids,
The season's Star Sensation.
PRICES—10c, 20c, 30c.

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SOCIETY MEETINGS.

WILLIAM B. WARREN LODGE NO. 209, F. & A. M.—Members are notified to meet at Sheldon's, undertaker, 239 West Madison-st., at 6 p. m. sharp this Tuesday, 29th, to accompany remains of our late brother, William Sharp, to Polk-st. Depot.
L. RIDGEWAY, W. M.
D. S. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

TUESDAY, DEC. 29, 1896.

Now it is reported that Madden has the support of the rank and vile.

Surely if any institution could have been expected to carry a burden, it was the "Atlas."

New York has lost Astor and gained Yerkes, but does not feel that the "account" can be balanced by the "no account."

Ald. Madden having been permitted to see himself as others see him must wonder what has become of the Dr. Jekyl half of his personality.

The President of Soule College in Kansas has been deposed from the university for telling untruths. This is a logical sequel to his hysterical advocacy of free silver.

The University of Chicago Glee club may not go on its trip "because," as reported, "there is trouble in the air." It would be imprudent, of course, to sing an air that was in trouble.

The proposition in London to apply the name "hatwife" to women who persist in wearing big hats to the theater is a good one and should be adopted in the United States. The epithet is analogous to housewife and fishwife, and yet it carries with it a subtle suggestion of opprobrium. It would be more effective in abating the nuisance than any other form of crusade.

The "new woman" has essayed a rather difficult rôle in undertaking to act as Chief Deputy Sheriff of a county in Virginia. Mrs. Susan Smith is the name of this aspirant for novel honors, and she will assist her father in the duties of the office. The chief danger is that she will be too sorely taxed with business, for "going into the hands of the Sheriff" will be shorn of many of its disagreeable features.

The report comes from Europe that the Princess of Chimay and Caraman, who was an American girl, and ran away from her husband, spent Christmas eve in the mud hut of the parents of the gypsy she is to marry as soon as the Prince gets his divorce. The unpleasant things said about this eccentric young woman should enable her to have a mud hut with her on all occasions without any difficulty.

The school teachers of Osage City, Kas., have been forbidden to dance by the Board of Education on the ground that "such frivolities interfere with their duties." The young men of the town, who control the elections, threaten to make the School Commissioners "dance" in precipitous exit if the order is not rescinded. From the indications there is sure to be some kind of a dance in Osage City, and it is to be hoped the teachers may be in it.

The New York stock market yesterday opened dull and lower. Local stocks were weak on the report of troubles in the banks, but before the close some strength was shown. Sterling rates were steady. New York exchange was 50 cents bid and 60 cents asked, premium.—Leading speculative produce markets were narrow and nervous. As compared with the closing prices of the last market day May wheat closed ⅛ cent higher, corn easy, oats ⅛ cent lower, cash rye easy, barley easy, flaxseed steady, May pork, lard, and ribs steady.

The stocks of grain in Chicago elevators on last Saturday evening were 13,394,000 bushels of wheat, 5,700,000 bushels of corn, 4,788,000 bushels of oats, 1,077,000 bushels of rye, and 94,000 bushels of barley. Total, 25,053,000 bushels of all kinds of grain, against 23,177,000 bushels a year ago. For the same date the Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade states the visible supply of grain in the United States and Canada as 54,443,000 bushels of wheat, 18,893,000 bushels of corn, 13,476,000 bushels of oats, 2,996,000 bushels of rye and 4,875,000 bushels of barley. These figures are smaller than the corresponding ones a week ago by 720,000 bushles in wheat and larger by 820,000 bushels in corn. The visible supply of wheat for the corresponding week a year ago increased 603,000 bushels.

The new steamer Carlisle has been given its trial trip from Ellis Island to New York and showed unmistakable evidence of a desire to imitate the cruiser Texas. Its chief idiosyncracy was to head for Staten Island when the pilot was trying to make it go towards New Jersey, and it kept up this free and independent attitude throughout the journey. When it was finally coaxed to the landing point after an aimless wandering about the bay it could not be cajoled into running alongside the dock until it had first "butted a transfer steamer with force enough to sink a filibuster." This kind of a boat would be all right for a pleasure voyage in an open sea on a clear day, but for the practical purpose of going from one fixed point to another it is much too nomadic in disposition.

It has been the custom of Republican legislative caucuses when nominating a Senator to have a viva voce vote. No member objected to that, for nobody was afraid to let it be known for whom he voted. Nobody favored a candidate whom he was ashamed of. Times have changed. There is a candidate in the field now, whom nobody defends, but whom several subservient members of the Legislature have been ordered to support. That is why it is given out that the old way of making the nomination is to be abandoned and a secret ballot is to be taken. That is for the accommodation of members whose constituents are opposed to Madden, and think his election would be a disgrace to the State. Protected by a secret ballot, they can go home and tell their people that they voted against Madden in the caucus, but had to be loyal to the party and vote for him after he was nominated. The Republican voters who elected the Republican members of the General Assembly did not imagine they were electing men who would be afraid to hold an open caucus.

BANK FAILURES IN IMPROVING TIMES.

There has been a great change for the better, financially as well as in other ways, since the 3d of November. Bank deposits have increased heavily in Chicago, as in other cities. Loans have increased also. Gold has come from abroad, and has come out of its hiding places at home. The Treasury reserve is gaining slowly instead of losing rapidly. There are more men at work in the factories than there were two months ago. Hence the shopkeepers are doing better.

Yet in spite of this marked improvement in conditions two Chicago banks have closed their doors. One of them was the second largest in the city, with deposits amounting to 12 millions. The Bryanites are delighted with these two closures. They point to them as indications that there has been no improvement and assert there will be none.

The signs of better times would have been more abundant had the election been held in the spring instead of the fall. Winter brings with it in northern climates a cessation of labor in many branches of industry. The building trades, for instance, are inactive.

Winter is a hard season even in good times. There are so many men out of work then necessarily that there is always complaint of hard times. But had it not been for the defeat of Bryan and free coinage this winter would have been the worst one this country has ever known. It would have been a winter of panic, enforced idleness, and starvation.

It was not the approach of winter, however, which broke the Illinois National and caused the Atlas to go out of business. Had the last three years not been marked by panics and business depression neither bank would have closed its doors. Had they been managed more ably and conservatively neither would have gone out of business.

It is well known why the Illinois National failed. It loaned too much money on securities which were not and are not worth the amount loaned on them. Forgetful of the fact that the essence of good banking is lending to men who will repay, the bank loaned a million to men who were not likely to repay.

The Atlas was not as badly managed as the other bank, but it loaned too much to two or three individuals. It put too many of its eggs in one basket. That is always unwise and is peculiarly so when times are hard. But the bank would have kept on and have been a money-making concern had it not been for an unspoken but none the less deadly lack of confidence concerning it.

Depositors gradually began withdrawing their money and the bank began to suffer from anæmia. A year ago the deposits were $3,200,000. Twelve days ago they were only $1,800,000. The heavy withdrawals of last week brought them down to about $800,000. Evidently the only thing left to do was to go into voluntary liquidation.

But after looking at the assets of the Atlas the city banks agreed to advance it $600,000, which, with the cash it has on hand, will enable it to pay off all its depositors instantly. When the assets have all been disposed of there will be something for the stockholders.

In spite of the bad way in which the Illinois National was run its resources are such as to warrant the clearing-house banks in declaring that claims against that bank are ample collateral security for loans at 75 per cent of their cash value, and in recommending an arrangement by which those loans may be made available to the bank's creditors.

In view of the fact that the depositors in one bank are to get all their money at once and depositors in the other can get 75 per cent speedily and will get all in due time, the comments of some New York bankers on "bad banking methods in Chicago" are rather out of place.

There have been times when the banking methods of this city have been much more satisfactory than those of New York. Three years ago the latter banks, notwithstanding their wealth and the alleged ability of their managers, had to take refuge behind clearing-house certificates.

This policy may have been agreed on to bolster up some weak sisters which would have gone to the wall otherwise. But it is certain that the banks quit paying out money and took to doing business in certificates. Chicago banks could not get from their critical brethren down East the currency which was due them.

The banks of this city were not obliged to resort to clearing-house certificates. There were no weak sisters then. All of them paid in currency all of the demands on them. They would do it again if another panic were to occur. The New York banks would probably take shelter again behind their favorite clearing-house certificates.

BAYARD'S TURN NEXT.

Since Americans are forced to endure the expatriation of William Waldorf Astor, with the probable transfer to the other side of all his goods and chattels, they have reason to hope for the compensation that would be afforded if Thomas F. Bayard would similarly announce his formal allegiance to the Queen. Mr. Astor's accession naturally will be greeted with joy by the people of Great Britain, for when he has sold out his possessions in the United States he will add to the wealth of his adopted country about $100,000,000, largely acquired by his great-grandfather, who was one of our most conspicuous traders in beaver skins. It will be unnecessary for Mr. Astor to mention beaver skins and they will prove no barrier probably to his acquisition in the future of the daughter of a Marquis or Duke or some other titled personage to share in the expenditure of his fortune.

There are many material and a host of esthetic reasons for regretting the permanent loss of Mr. Astor, but Mr. Bayard could be spared with an equanimity that might be termed joyful. Mr. Bayard is at present rounding out a term of four years as Ambassador of the United States to the court of St. James, and the chief duty imposed upon him by his oath and tradition was to be the sponsor for his country and his countrymen, to defend their interests and good repute always and steadfastly, and to be, in fact, their representative in all affairs that publicly or formally came to his attention. Mr. Bayard has displayed a lordly indifference to these little obligations which has been somewhat amazing. He has persistently and consistently devoted himself to lauding everything English and decrying everything American. In a public speech he reviled the protective policy of his own country and praised the free trade policy of Great Britain. When he was not abusing the people of the United States he was apologizing for them with intolerable insinuations, and he succeeded admirably in alienating the sympathies of his own people, whom he presumed to scorn, and in currying favor with the British aristocracy.

In a short time Mr. McKinley will assume the Presidency, and will send an American to replace Mr. Bayard, so that it is time for him to begin to think about his future. He should stay in England. He belongs there. His four years' residence as Ambassador will not count in acquiring citizenship, but by beginning at once in five more years he will be eligible to take the oath of allegiance to the Queen. He then can bend the knee as a subject of the granddaughter of that King George against whom his ancestor rebelled in 1776, and he will feel thoroughly at home away from the people of America, whom he affects to despise. He may not hope to achieve the distinction of Astor when he is stripped of his representative importance, for he has not the cash and his superior quality of ancestry will not be of great value. But he will be at least among Englishmen as one of them, and that is where the people of this country have reason to wish devoutly he may remain.

CRISIS APPROACHING IN TURKEY.

The situation in Turkey appears to be more strained at present than at any other time during the last year. The cable reports a meeting on Saturday between the Sultan and the Russian Ambassador, acting in concert with the Ambassadors of the other European nations, at which the Sultan "positively refused his consent to any measure of control, financial or otherwise, by the powers." The Sultan is said to have closed his declaration with the significant remark: "I may be the last of the Caliphs, but I will never become a second Khedive." The importance of this stand taken by the Sultan is great, because it seems to create an issue that calls for decisive action by the powers, or else they must stand stultified before the world.

The Ambassador presented to the Sultan not a request, but a demand for a better administration of the affairs of the Turkish Empire. He was warned that if the revenues ceded to the government for the payment of the Turkish debt were touched the European control of the finances of the empire would become inevitable. The Russian Ambassador added that the Czar guaranteed the Sultan's personal safety and "engaged himself to maintain the Sultan's supremacy in the event of severe measures being necessary on the part of the powers." It was in answer to this statement, amounting in effect to an ultimatum, that the Sultan uttered his defiance.

More than the usual credence must be given to this report because of dispatches that seem to substantiate it which have been received by the State Department at Washington. Secretary Olney is said to be expecting an early crisis in the Turkish situation and President Cleveland hinted at the same thing in his recent message to Congress. The understanding at Washington appears to be that Russia, England, and France are getting ready for combined action in case the Sultan refuses to accept or fails to carry out the program they outlined and which was formally submitted to the Porte by the Russian Ambassador some time ago.

If the crisis should come it is said the policy of the State Department would be one of neutrality, but that "an American fleet would be on hand subject to the orders of Minister Terrell to guard the interests of American missionaries." The State Department declares that nothing has been heard from Ambassador Bayard on the subject, but that from other trustworthy sources it is learned that "action is likely to be taken at any time that will result in a serious war that will sweep away the last vestige of the Sultan's rule."

It is to be hoped that these prophecies may be verified and that the Sultan will continue to oppose the demands of the powers until they can be irrevocably committed to decisive action. It has been demonstrated too often that the Sultan's promises are worthless and that the powers are too prone to be lulled to sleep by a formal acquiescence to their demands, which subsequently is ruthlessly violated. The powers seem to have taken a long step forward in this last declaration and one which calls for action.

SPAIN'S CONSPIRACY TO COERCE THE UNITED STATES.

A special cable from Madrid reports that a few months ago the Spanish Government prepared an appeal to the European powers against the United States, but was checked by the prompt action of the American Minister. The action was taken as long ago as last July, when the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs held a conference with the six leading European Ambassadors. His purpose was to surprise this government with a joint note. This note was to warn President Cleveland against permitting any interference in the war with Cuba and to notify him of the consequences which must follow any breach of international law. In the meantime the President's neutrality proclamation had destroyed the point of the protest, but the Spanish Government drafted the note and was about to send it to the powers when Minister Taylor was informed what was going on. He promptly notified one of the diplomats who had called upon him of his discovery, and intimated that the next business he would have with the Spanish Government, if it sent the note, would be to demand his passports. The knowledge that the American Minister was aware of the conspiracy to coerce the United States averted the peril. The Spanish Minister gave his word that the scheme should be abandoned.

This is the version of the affair as sent from Madrid. But suppose Spain, in spite of Minister Taylor's warning, had sent the joint note of the powers, of what avail would it have been? Not one of the powers would have helped Spain had it been involved with the United States. Russia would not, as it has no interests here. England would not, as it would have precipitated a serious difficulty between it and the United States. France would have refrained for the same reason. There are three millions of people in this country born in Germany besides the American descendants of the foreign-born. What interest, then, could Germany have, outside of trade relations, in mixing in with any quarrel between the United States and Spain? So far as the powers have relations with Cuba these relations would be promoted if the United States should intervene and stop a contest which is destroying everybody's trade.

It is evidently this conspiracy which called forth Mr. Cleveland's proclamation of neutrality, so as to head it off. It is evident enough he was scared and enlisted the navy and his revenue officials and court officials on the side of Spain. It was the unprofitable policy of timidity rather than the profitable policy of courage. The difference in profit is clearly enough shown by his previous action in the Venezuela case. A year ago Mr. Cleveland vigorously affirmed the Monroe doctrine to Great Britain, a nation infinitely stronger than Spain. What followed? First, it called attention to our own lack of coast defenses. It secured a big appropriation for high-power guns and other appliances for defense. It secured a prominent increase of the navy in battleships, cruisers, and torpedo boats. Second, when Great Britain saw that the United States was going to adopt the policy of courage she receded from her position and agreed to an arbitration which undoubtedly will give to Venezuela all that she can reasonably expect.

This is the policy which should be followed now—the policy of courage—and not that advocated by stock gamblers calling themselves commercial bodies and petitioning the government that nothing shall be done which can irritate Spain. Had the policy of courage been followed a year ago the horrible war between Spain and Cuba would have been over long ago and no European power would have interfered. It is not too late to follow it now and its necessity is even more emphatic. When Congress meets in extra session it should adopt that policy by promptly passing the Cameron resolution recognizing the independence of Cuba. It should follow this up by making an appropriation for more battleships and coast defenses. When this is done there will be no occasion to fear any foreign conspiracies, however threatening they may appear.

THE RUSSO-CHINESE SECRET TREATY.

A dispatch from Berlin brings some interesting details of the Russo-Chinese secret treaty, which is undoubtedly only the first step in the partition of China. While the dispatch is not exactly official, it probably represents pretty accurately the nature of the relations between China and the powers so far as division is concerned. The proposition dates back to the time when the Chinese were conquered by the Japanese. At that time the hint was given out that England, Germany, France, and Russia might partition China among themselves. England, however, drew out of the agreement, and it temporarily fell through.

It is evident now that the partition is on the tapis again and that Russia virtually has taken as her slice all the territory north of the Hoangho River, the largest though not the most valuable strip. Germany has long been desiring an increase of colonial dominion, but has found that most of the really valuable territory has been already preëmpted. She will improve her opportunity, it is stated, by taking the whole territory between the Hoangho and Yang-tse-Kiang Rivers, and a commercial expedition for that region has already been organized and will leave Bremen Jan. 27 to find out what advantages there will be for the German Empire. England will take the next strip south, between those of Germany and France, including the valuable tea country. France will take the fourth strip, adjoining the Indo-Chinese territory.

Thus China, which has been unprogressive for forty centuries, will be quartered up among four progressive Western powers, each securing in round numbers a hundred million of new subjects to be imbued with the ideas of Western civilization. Under their administration that great, dull, and virtually dead empire will become the center of new life and activity. Railroads will develop its resources and increase its trade. Modern inventions will stimulate its industries. Western civilization will introduce new modes of thought and new ideas in the activities of life, and gradually bring the unprogressive Chinese into new conditions of life and animate their long dormant but really intellectual characteristics by applying them to practical purposes and gradually bringing the Celestials up to the standards of the civilized world. The crust of Chinese conservatism once broken, there is no reason why that people should not take a prominent position and enter upon an era of prosperity and usefulness under the guidance of the powers.

Folly of a Duty on Wool.

Under the present tariff wool is free, as it is in every other wool growing and manufacturing country in the world, even those having protective tariffs. Woolen manufactures paid last year $23,121,000 in revenue, under an average ad valorem duty of 47 per cent—more than the whole labor cost in the foreign goods. Yet to pacify a few political shepherds, to benefit a few breeders of merino rams, and to pull the wool over the eyes of a small portion of the farmers, it is proposed to increase the taxes on the clothing of the people over $50,000,000. Is it not a beautiful prospect, in this wintry weather?—New York World.

[And another effect will be to stimulate the production of sheep on the semi-arid cheap plains of the Far West and thereby glut the market of the Eastern cities with mutton, and break down the price of mutton on the Middle West farmers, causing them to lose twice as much on the carcass and pelt as they will get from the increased price on their wool. Their main profit in raising sheep is found in the price of the meat. Putting a high duty on wool furnishes no protection to Middle West farmers.]

Recommended as a coat-of-arms for the new English house of Astor: On a field sable a striped skunk rampant.

If ever the Sultan finds out that the powers are coercing him there will be the liveliest kind of trouble.

New York City has a "horseless gospel wagon." Is somebody in New York City preaching a horseless gospel?

Fay Templeton is making a noteworthy record, but she is still several lengths behind Lillian Russell.

In one of the galleries of the Field Columbian Museum may be seen an extensive assortment of skulls of abnormal shape gathered from nearly all parts of the earth. It is one of the queerest collections of display heads ever placed on exhibition.

It will be remarked quite generally that the Atlas of the Chicago national banks got tired of the load it was carrying and laid it down. It didn't want the earth.

There are many others, likewise, who have no particular objection to Madden, but——

Leap year with its privileges and possibilities is almost gone. It is a fearfully solemn thought.

The contested election case of Josiah Patterson versus E. W. Carmack, in the Tenth Congressional District of Tennessee, now requires about six columns for the delivery of each charge and countercharge, and has almost reached the prize-fighting stage.

IN A MINOR KEY.

That Spirit of Jealousy.

"How do you Kansas City people pronounce the name of our town—St. Louis or St. Looee?"
"We don't pronounce it at all."

A Proud Record.

"Who was that 'Squire Huxtable that died last week?" asked the caller at the newspaper office.

"He was a man," responded the editor of the Perkins Junction Palladium, "who had taken this paper nineteen years, always paid for it in advance, never expected me to make a local item about it when he put a new roof on his barn or sold his pork, when he came in to ask me a question never began by saying 'an editor is supposed to know everything,' always sent a $2 bill with the wedding notice whenever any of his family got married, and never had an idea he could run my paper better than I could."

And the editor of the Palladium furtively tried to wipe away a tear with the office towel.

At the Boarding Houses.

'Tis four days after Christmas,
And still the air's murky
With warmed-over remnants
Of last Friday's turkey.

As to Jagway.

"You will be surprised to see Jagway in his bathing suit. He swims and dives like a fish, and he can hold his breath under water a minute and a half."

"You astonish me. I never would have believed it possible he could hold that breath of his at all!"

PERSONALS.

Surprise is expressed in England that the estate of the late Archbishop of Canterbury is only $230,000. His salary, which he had enjoyed for several years, was $75,000.

Ex-Congressman Bingham, Lincoln's Judge-Advocate-General, is passing his declining years in Cadiz, O., an old man of 82. One of his choicest recollections is of shaking hands with Lafayette. He was a schoolboy in an Ohio village when the great Frenchman passed through the town.

Mr. Phil May, says the Magnet, smokes enormous cigars. He is one of the least conventional even of artists who affect bohemianism. He has been seen in the Strand with a frock coat, yellow boots, and a straw hat. He often receipts an account by rapidly drawing his own characteristic face across that of her Gracious Majesty, with the inevitable cigar between his teeth.

Chief Justice Fuller's new home in Washington is the old Carroll mansion, one of the finest of the old-time residences in the capital and famous for its hospitality in bygone days. It was built by a Mr. Ringold, who sold it to Charles Carroll, from whom it takes its name. The builder of the house was a man of many eccentricities, and it is related that when his daughter eloped he expressed his indignation by smearing the newly-plastered walls with raspberry jam!

Prof. Ray Lankester's contribution to the discourses at the Royal Societies' club dinner in honor of Poynter, the new President of the academy, was a story of a dream he had had of going to the infernal regions and encountering Satan. The prince of hell, so the professor says, looked like an up-to-date waiter in swallow-tail coat, and he asked his thirsty guest what he would have to drink. Mr. Lankester requested brandy and soda, whereupon Satan touched an electric bell and the beverage came down before them on a dumb-waiter. The professor remarked that this upset his preconceived notions of limbo, and Satan answered that it was all due to the numerous men of science who had descended to the infernal regions and introduced the latest improvements.

Served His Year's Sentence Unawares.

St. Louis Republic: That a man may be sentenced to a year's imprisonment and not serve a day was conclusively demonstrated last week in the United States District Court.

About eighteen months ago John Casey and Maurice Sullivan were jointly indicted for an attempt to swindle the government by means of a fraudulent pension claim.

Sullivan, after several months' confinement in jail awaiting trial, was convicted Dec. 7, 1895. The evidence showed no guilt on Sullivan's part, and proved him to be a gullible tool in the hands of others. Neither the court nor the United States Attorney considered Sullivan's offense a heinous one, and as he had already suffered a term of imprisonment sentence was suspended and Sullivan was released on his personal recognizance. Since that time Casey, who was never tried, escaped the jurisdiction of the court by leaving this wicked world, and in order to clear the docket Sullivan was called up for sentence.

The sentence was one year's imprisonment in the city jail from Dec. 7, 1895. Sullivan, who did not realize that he was a free man, his sentence having already expired, went all to pieces when the sentence was pronounced, and implored the Judge to have pity on his wife and children, whose only support he was.

"You do not seem to understand," said Judge Adams; "the United States Attorney will explain the situation to you."

Assistant United States Attorney Anthony thereupon explained by taking the defendant aside and telling him to "skip," which he did with commendable alacrity.

Boston Traders Rebuked.

New York Sun: The directors of the Merchants' Association of Boston have passed a resolution declaring that, whatever our sympathies for Cuba, there ought to be no interference by the government "in the deplorable contest now going on in the island."

Can the Boston merchants find nothing better to say of this gallant struggle for independence than that it is deplorable? Save for this conflict, Cuba could not be free. We might as well talk of the American revolution as a deplorable contest. It was a glorious contest. There were tears for the patriots that perished, as there are tears now for Maceo and his fallen comrades in Cuba, but there was nothing to be deplored in the contest itself.

This idea comes strangely from the city of Faneuil Hall, the port bill, the tea party, and the massacre of 1770; it comes strangely from the State that contains Lexington, Concord, and Bunker Hill. Is it pretended that the Cubans have less cause for revolt than our patriots of the Revolution? And where should we be today had France refused to do anything in our contest except to regret and deplore it?

The interference, too, which the Cameron resolution calls for is immeasurably less than that which France gave us six score years ago. But in those days all true lovers of their country, both in France and America, were jingoes.

How the Cubans Get Their Arms and Ammunition.

New York Sun: It was an interesting revelation which we got in a recent Havana letter to the Sun that the Cuban patriots have frequently procured military munitions by purchase from the officers of the Spanish army. It was stated in the letter that two Spanish Colonels belonging to the garrison at Guanabacoa had been implicated in secret dealings with the revolutionists. "The Spanish soldiers," said our correspondent, "are so hungry and so ill treated that they sell their cartridges to the insurgents." There are not a few Spanish officers in Cuba who have made money during the war by blackmail, by the plundering of villages, by levying assessments upon planters and manufacturers for protection, and by selling arms to the enemies of Spain. The Cubans have many times procured military supplies by capturing them upon the battlefield, by buying them from the commanders of Spanish garrisons, and by the help of adventurers who have taken them to Cuba in ships. At all times, in peace or in war, the political and military agents of Spain in Cuba have made it their chief business to secure riches at the expense of the Cuban people. When Weyler shall leave Cuba for Spain he will take with him the fortune which he has gained by havoc and fraud.

Copied the Name from His Grip.

The Gripsack: Mr. Smith, an English traveler, arrived one evening at a hotel in Austria. On the way he had picked up a smart German and hired him as a servant. In Austria every one staying at a hotel is obliged to register his name and occupation in a book, which is kept for police examination, so Mr. Smith told his servant Fritz to bring this book for him to write his name.

"I have already registered milor," said Fritz, "as an English gentleman of independent means."

"But I've never told you my name, so how do you know what it is?"

"I copied it from milor's portmanteau," answered Fritz.

"Why, it isn't on my portmanteau," cried Mr. Smith; "bring the book and let me see what you have put down."

The book was brought and Mr. Smith, to his amusement, discovered that his clever servant had described him as:

"Monsieur Warranted Solid Leather!"

Effect of the Keeley Cure.

Thomas E. Barry of Boston, Secretary and Treasurer of the Keeley League, spent a few hours in Minneapolis recently. Mr. Barry was a few days ago in Leavenworth, Kas., where a Congressional committee spent several days in investigating the work of the Keeley cure in the National Soldiers' Home.

"I will not attempt to foreshadow the report which will be made by the committee," said Mr. Barry, "but leading citizens of Leavenworth and army officers at the fort came before the committee, and all testified to the great change for the better among the inmates of the home since the cure was introduced there. Now drunken veterans are a rare sight. Four or five years ago the lockups and the guard-house used to be full of them on and about pay day. Last New Year's day there was just one man in the guard-house. The record showed that on New Year's day of 1891 there were 127 in the guard-house for drunkenness."—Exchange.

Thurston's Bad "Break."

Concerning Senator Thurston's remark to the effect that the Republican party is "not especially interested just now in any questions connected with the currency," the Philadelphia Record says: "This is a rather large mouthful. It is not many weeks since the Republicans, to all appearance, were very much interested in questions connected with the currency. Had not the question of the monetary standard intervened, opportunely for the Republicans but inopportunely for the country, their party would have been beaten horse, foot, and dragoons in a new campaign for tariff spoils." The Boston Herald says: "We earnestly trust that these do not represent the dominant views of the Republican party. For if they do, with the currency question still upon our hands and in an unsettled state, the perils we have passed through in 1896 will be hardly a circumstance to those which we shall have to encounter in 1900, when a rally to sound money principles can hardly be hoped for from men who have found themselves deceived and betrayed."

The South's Real Friends.

Savannah News (Dem.): In the recent national election the North Atlantic, the Middle Western, and Northwestern States stood together in favor of a sound currency, and the probabilities are they will continue to do so. If the South should join them the South and East would stand for low tariff and honest money, because the South's influence would be sufficient to prevent the adoption of a high protective tariff. These are the things the South needs for the development of her resources and to make her great and prosperous. What have the mining camp States and the Populist trans-Missouri States to offer the South? What can she gain by an alliance with that section, either political or otherwise? Nothing, as far as we can see. It has nothing she wants, it offers no market for her products, and its political policies, if adopted, would be hurtful to her.

Patriotism of Stock Gamblers.

Columbia (S. C.) State: We have come to a pretty pass if the American people and the American Congress must withhold the expression of their convictions in a matter which concerns both their humanity and their permanent interest lest a nest of gamblers make a flurry in speculation. If the free action of the people and their representatives is incompatible with the maintenance of speculative stock values, then the proper course will be to wipe out stock gambling altogether. It will come to that if the exchanges and their organs make much more clamor about the disturbing effect of legitimate and necessary discussion. This government was created for the people, not for the stock exchanges.

Republican Party's Duty.

Of the prospective tariff legislation the Indianapolis Journal (Rep.) says: "If the Republican party shall show itself equal to the occasion in patriotic spirit, legislative wisdom, and honest desire to promote the general welfare and prosperity of the country, it will receive the approval which always attaches to duty faithfully and intelligently performed. If, on the other hand, it fails to improve the opportunity or shows itself unequal to the occasion; if it trifles with the public welfare, sacrifices general to special interests, listens to the greedy appeals of trusts or corporations, or in any way breaks its pledges to the people, it will merit and receive condemnation. The framing of a new tariff affords it an opportunity which, it is to be hoped, will be appreciated and utilized."

The Dilatory Congress.

Philadelphia Ledger: Throughout the country prosperity is halted by the failure of Congress to pass at this session—it should have been already passed—a revenue measure which would give the governmnt all the financial resources required by it to pay expenses, discharge its obligations, and maintain its credit. Congress has done nothing for the relief of the government, and consequently nothing for the relief of business. On the contrary, it has done as much as human perversity, stupidity, and demagogy could do in so short a time to disturb, distress, and depress business, and it threatenes to do more when it reconvenes.

Lumber Lobby Wants a Bounty for Destroying the Pine Forests.

Louisville Courier-Journal: In the interest of the whole country as well as of the individual consumer it is to be hoped that the lumber lobby will not be permitted to secure a reimposition of the oppressive lumber tariff. Aside from the fact that it is protection of the grossest sort to pay a bounty on a business which has flourished so long and has one of the most profitable records known to American industry, the tax would incite fresh attacks upon our already fast-disappearing forests. Their rapid destruction has long excited the gravest apprehensions among economists, but to a certain extent this is checked by the admission of free lumber from Canada.

Senator from the So-Called "State of Nevada."

Carson, Nev., Dec. 26.—The indications are that Senator John P. Jones, who left the Republican ranks and became a Populist recently, will have to fight for his return to the United States Senate. It was supposed that he would have no opposition on the silver ticket [from the defunct State of Nevada] and that but four votes, those of the Republicans in the Legislature, would be cast against him, but a dispatch from Winnemucca announces that George Nixon, a banker and editor of the Silver State, a paper that up to now has strongly supported Jones, announces in a card in his paper that he will contest for the seat in the United States Senate.

When?

Atlanta Constitution: The President says that the time may come when it will be necessary for this government to interfere and put an end to the war. But when? What is the limit of assassination, murder, rapine, and pillage? During the last eighteen months the Spaniards have not made a single successful or decisive movement looking to the suppression of the revolution. They have made armed raids beyond the small strip of territory which they control, and they have murdered non-combatants and destroyed property. By means of treachery and assassination they have disposed of Maceo. But that is all. Still we are waiting, but for what?

Free Information for Burglars.

Atchison Daily Globe: The Pacific Express company does not propose to have its empty safes blown up by burglars, and upon non-burglar proof safes out in Kansas and Nebraska, where frequent robberies have occurred of late, it has authorized its representatives to tie a tag containing the following inscription on the handle of the safe:

"Notice—This safe is not locked and contains nothing of value. Safe contains only waybills and records. The combination is ——"

The agent fills out the blank with the proper combination.

Faces on the New Notes.

St. Louis Republic: The new notes of the denomination of $10 contain, instead of the portraits of statesmen, those of C. H. McCormick, the inventor of the reaper, and of Eli Whitney, the inventor of the cotton gin. The departure is good. It is well to keep in mind that the country owes something to others besides the citizens who draw pay as statesmen.

Departed Grazing.

Indianapolis Journal: "Just thirty-three years ago today," said the old soldier, "the top of my head was grazed by a bullet."

"There isn't much grazing there now, is there, grandpa?" was the comment of the youngest grandchild, and as the old gentleman rubbed his bare poll he had to admit the correctness of the assertion.

Amusing and Not Dangerous.

Louisville Courier-Journal: It does not require much courage to burn a Spanish flag away out here in the interior of America—not near as much as it required in the days of boyhood to burn pepper on the schoolroom stove.

The Last Straw.

Kansas City Times: We have stood four years of hard times topped by the most exhaustive electoral struggle in our history. The vermouth crop has failed, and now we are confronted with a cocktail famine. Hard luck, having done its worst, will please blow out the gas.

What It Means.

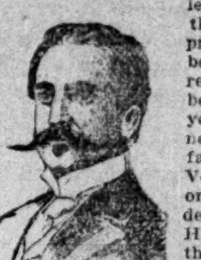
"Protection for lumber really means encouragement to destroy the remnants of the pine forests of the United States in the shortest time," says the Kansas City Star.

Strictly a Topeka Word.

Atchison Daily Globe: An ice barbacan is to be built in front of Hamilton Hall, Topeka. A barbacan would be called a turreted wall in any other town than Topeka.

LIVE TOPICS OF TODAY.

Gonzales de y Quesada, the representative of the Cuban Government at Washington, is the lion of the hour in the society of the capital. He is the Secretary of the unrecognized legation, but he is at the same time the practical head of that body, if the Cuban representation may be so called. The young señor is a nephew of Gen. Rafael de y Quesada of Venezuela, and he is one of the most ardent of the patriots. He is a close friend of the Senators making up the Committee on Foreign Relations and of the other Senators, too. Especially is he a favorite of the ladies, and if the wives of the Senators had their way he would within a week have the $1,000,000 with which he says Cuba could win independence. Mrs. Cameron, wife of the author of the Cuban resolutions; Mrs. Lodge, wife of the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts; Mrs. Sherman, Mrs. Cameron's aunt, and Mrs. Adams, the wife of the historian, have all taken up young Quesada and have entertained him with endless teas and receptions, all of which have gone a long way toward helping the cause of Cuba with the Representatives and Senators in Washington. He has worked hard to induce Congress to recognize Cuba, and it is said he had a large share in the determination of the nature of the resolution prepared by Senator Cameron's committee.



Gonzales de y Quesada.

* * *

A correspondent of the New York Press says Mrs. M. A. Hanna is proud of her husband, but it annoys her peace of mind that his name is Marcus. To her he always is "Mark," and that she does not dislike. But "Marcus" is a word she never uses, and to hear it sets her nerves on edge. "It does not annoy me," she says, "to hear his mother call him Marcus, but I cannot endure the name from any one else." Hanna is not "Mark" to his wife alone. That is what Maj. McKinley calls him. And he, in turn, calls the President-elect "Billy." When the Hannas go down to Canton to see the McKinleys there is an unaffectedly merry family party. Mrs. McKinley is "Ida" and Mrs. Hanna is "Gussie" to "Billy" and "Mark" as the latter talk and laugh over the escapades of their boyish days. If Mrs. McKinley's health permits, this family party will be found soon after the holidays at Mr. Hanna's Florida home. It has not yet been decided how long Maj. McKinley and Mrs. McKinley will remain in the South, but presumably until he has written his inaugural address.

* * *

It is announced from Newcastle-on-Tyne that Mr. Charles Algernon Parsons, the clever brother of the well-known astronomer, Earl Rosse, has invented a new marine motor which, as the phrase goes, will revolutionize steam navigation. The motor is an adaptation of the turbine system, and it already is beyond the stage of experiment. A torpedo boat, built and fitted with it and named Turbinia, has just had a trial trip outside the Tyne. She is similar to a first-class torpedo boat, 100 feet long over all, nine feet broad. Her engines weigh only four and a half tons, and are placed right at the bottom of the vessel, against the skin. She attained the enormous speed of 29.6 knots, or thirty-four miles, an hour, and this was obtained from only one water-tube boiler with 1,100 square feet of heating surface and forty-two square feet of grate surface, with furnaces fired fore and aft from two closed stoke holes.

* * *

The sale of the Kennedy wines in Baltimore at auction was an event of great interest. Most of the wine was Madeira of a very venerable age. John Pendleton Kennedy, the Maryland novelist and statesman, was Secretary of the Navy in Fillmore's administration. It was in his time that Commodore Perry took his fleet to Japan to negotiate the first treaty with that country, and on his outward voyage, stopping at the Island of Madeira, he purchased a cask of wine on commission for the Secretary. Some of this wine was included in the sale. Nearly all of it was in the nature of treasure-trove, for it was found unexpectedly by the executors of the estate in the cellar of the old homestead.

* * *

The Boston Transcript says: "The fact that a party of ladies entertained Mrs. Buckner at dinner at the Somerset club while Gen. Buckner was dining with the Young Men's Democratic club is the most striking proof possible in Boston of the triumph of the club idea for women. It is not now at all an unusual thing, to be sure, for ladies to entertain there or at many another club-house in Boston where they have either members' rights or honorary privileges. But the dinner to Mrs. Buckner partakes of a demi-official character, although it was not, of course, in any degree even a semi-public function."

* * *

An English journal tells an amusing anecdote concerning a wealthy Irish lady whose summer house is situated near a garrison town in Ireland. A few days ago she sent an invitation to Capt. A—— to take tea with her, saying that "the pleasure of Capt. A——'s company is respectfully requested," etc. To her astonishment, she received by an orderly the following note: "Enlisted men John and Smith have been detailed to do guard duty, but the remainder of Capt. A——'s company accept with pleasure Mrs. N——'s polite invitation."

* * *

Lisbon street, Lewiston, Me., should go on record as being the home of perhaps the best educated dog outside of Switzerland. A woman shopping the other day missed her purse while in the street, and after hurriedly feeling in all places about her clothes where it might be and not finding it, she turned around and saw a big dog coming toward her with the pocketbook in his mouth.

* * *

The student of Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Ind., who stole one of Dr. Lyman Abbott's sermons to use as an oration in an oratorical contest, was marked below the other contestants on his subject matter, but the judges awarded him the prize for his fine delivery. It is, indeed, a fortunate college which can boast of young men who can write better than Lyman Abbott. But perhaps the plagiarist spoiled the brilliant Brooklyn preacher's sermon by trying to improve it.

EXECUTIVE ASSUMPTION.

Indianapolis Journal: The attempt of the Senate Foreign Relations committee to recognize the Republic of Cuba without the concurrence of the Executive will cause a contention between the executive and legislative branches of the government if Congress shall follow the lead of that committee. Such a contention would lead to a strife which should be avoided, and which cannot be ended until the terms of both the President and Congress shall expire.

Columbia (S. C.) State: The more Secretary Olney's statement of Saturday is considered the more intolerable its impudence appears. It is without precedent or parallel in its claim of mastership for the Executive. It defies the public will and slaps Congress in the face. If that body yields to this usurpatory claim of absolute power it will earn the contempt of the people. There is not a line in the Constitution of the United States that justifies the assumption of Secretary Olney, even by implication.

Indianapolis Sentinel: The conflict of opinion indicates that the question is in fact unsettled, and this is probably the view that will be taken of it generally. The uncertainty arises partly from the effort in the formation of our Constitution to provide checks against an abuse of power in any department, and partly from the necessary mixture of executive and legislative functions in the making of treaties. Negotiations with foreign powers are properly executive, but treaties are laws of the land.

Philadelphia Telegraph: There is one thing certain, however, respecting this whole business, which the side issue here referred to does not affect in the least, and that is the fundamental fact of the sympathy of the people of this Nation with the Cuban cause. If the 70,000,000 of our population decree that Cuba must and shall be free, as they unquestionably are strongly disposed to do, the matter of the President's authority or the authority of Congress will not cause a moment's hesitation. When the time comes for the people to move, the government, in all departments, legislative and administrative, must do the people's will.

Baltimore American: Secretary Olney appears to have lost his balance altogether. It was rash enough to invite a controversy between the two departments of the government, but it was a gross indignity to Congress to go to a foreigner and tell him what the President would do in derogation of Congress in certain contingencies. Nor is the position so dogmatically assumed by him by any means a clear and lawful one, as some of his friends appear to imagine. It is a question that has puzzled a number of Presidents and some of the greatest American statesmen. Even where the precedents appear to be favorable they are not what may be called authoritative, and we scarcely imagine that Mr. Olney, like Chief Justice Marshall, will be allowed to shape the Constitution to meet his views.

TO FIGHT DREYER & CO.

THREE EMBEZZLEMENT CHARGES TO BE MADE.

Taking Deposits When They Knew the Bank to Be Doomed Will Be Laid at the Door of the Partners—Dicks & Kennedy, a Coterie of Corporations, and Thomas Sickel & Co., Sufferers, Are the Complainants—Request of the Grand Jury.

Trouble appears to be brewing for the defunct banking firm of Dreyer & Co. Before the end of the week E. S. Dreyer and Robert Berger, the partners in the institution, will have to answer to at least three distinct charges of embezzlement, started by three different parties of depositors.

Of these various parties probably the most determined is headed by Frank Kennedy of the firm of Dicks & Kennedy. It was he who swore out the warrant for Dreyer's arrest a few days ago. But he was not content to await the process of a complaint and preliminary hearing. Yesterday he endeavored to place his case before the grand jury. He was not successful because of the large number of complaint and jail cases that were set down for hearing; but he probably will have the opportunity he desires some time tomorrow, the day set aside for the hearing of such complaints.

Mr. Kennedy is united with six individual depositors, who were caught in all for something over $68,000. This money, it appears, was deposited for the most part within a week of the day the insolvency of the bank was announced. Some of it was accepted by the officials of the bank on the last day it remained open, and even after banking hours.

Kennedy Deposits After Hours.

Mr. Kennedy, when he went to make a deposit the Saturday before the bank failed, found the doors closed. Seeing him standing outside, a clerk came to the door and asked him whether he came to deposit or to draw out his money. He replied that he wished to make a deposit. The doors were opened forthwith, and Mr. Kennedy and his money were taken in.

At the time he considered it a gracious favor on the part of the clerk and receiving teller. Indeed, he was so much pleased that he gave them both good cigars. But now he thinks differently. He says there is evidence to show that the officials of the bank knew then, and, in fact, had known all day Saturday that affairs had reached a crisis. On the night before, it is charged, they had been informed that the National Bank of Illinois, which had backed them for no one knows how long, could not clear for them any longer. And they knew also, Kennedy alleges, that they would be compelled to make an assignment within a few hours.

If deposits were received under such circumstances as these, well-informed attorneys say such action would be bad for the bankers. In the Meadowcroft case the Supreme Court held that it was prima facie evidence of fraud for a bank to receive deposits within thirty days of an assignment.

It was A. S. Trude who was largely instrumental in obtaining this decision when he was pushing the prosecution of the Meadowcroft brothers. He may have a finger in this financial mess.

Other Movements Against the Bank.

From another quarter Dreyer and Berger are likely to meet with trouble. A number of corporations and individuals who had had accounts at the bank have combined to institute proceedings against them, more particularly against Berger, however, on a charge of conspiracy to defraud. It is said that, before the public learned of the bank's insolvency, there was a good deal of conveyancing done by Berger and George A. Weiss, the other son-in-law of President Schneider of the National Bank of Illinois.

A third movement against Dreyer and Berger has been instituted by Thomas Sickel of the real estate firm of Sickel Bros. & Hufmeyer. Two days before the bank closed he deposited $1,100 belonging to an estate for which he was administrator. He has entered into communication with other depositors and already has received assurances from about twenty people, representing deposits of $28,000, that they will stand with him in pushing the prosecution of the bankers. No course of action has yet been decided upon, but a meeting of those who have joined in the movement will be held before the end of the week, at which they will decide upon ways and means.

TRADER STARTS A SILLY RUMOR.

To Save $250 He Works the Market with a Reported Bank Failure.

One man's cupidity led him to circulate rumors of a bank failure on the Board of Trade yesterday, to cover his shortage in wheat. That his work did not result in wrecking the Garden City Banking and Trust company was due only to a financial showing which enabled its officers to laugh at the stream of anxious inquirers.

The coup made wheat break a "quarter," saving the speculator $250. Then with consideration rare for the bourse the author of the story called upon Cashier John W. Buehler at the bank and apologized for any annoyance he might have caused him. When he saw the bank official cherished hard feelings for him he refused to give his name, but he told the story of the rumor in detail.

It was an uneasy day on the board. The liquidation of the Atlas National Bank was the chief topic of discussion. Then there were rumors that several mercantile firms were in severe straits, and might tumble.

The markets borrowed this uncertainty. Wheat was uneasy all day, and its fluctuations were sudden. May wheat had sold up to 82¼c, and seemed nervous for bear tracks.

At 1 o'clock somebody tipped off a rumor from New York that the Garden City Bank had been thrown into liquidation. Within three minutes everybody had the secret. Wheat broke sharp for a ¼c, reaching 81⅞c, and a lot of speculators who were short found themselves relieved of expected squeezes before the denial of the report upon authoritative information had brought a rally.

The rumor served to increase the nervousness, however, and gossips kept busy until the board closed.

At the Garden City Bank the report was taken as a joke until it traveled so fast that callers became an annoyance. The telephone bell was kept ringing by people who wanted the facts in the case, and a line backed up to Cashier Buehler's desk, who showed his daily statements for the last week indicating that the institution was far removed from any sort of trouble.

Shortly after the Board of Trade closed a speculator entered the Garden City Bank and made his way through the line of inquirers to Cashier Buehler's desk.

"I am the man who started the report of your failure on the Board of Trade today," he said, "but I did not do it with any idea of making you trouble. If I did incidentally I apologize for it."

Mr. Buehler was staggered by this announcement. He asked the caller to repeat what he had said. He did so.

"The deuce you say!" the official ejaculated. "What did you do it for?"

"Well, I was short 100,000, and hearing the rumor at Wrenn's in the Rookery, I sent word to my broker to unload and pass the word on that the Garden City had gone under. In no time wheat broke a 'quarter,' and I was let out for $250. But, as I say, I did not do this willfully to hurt you people, and if it came out that way, why, I am sorry."

"Did you stop to think a bank experiencing any sort of a pinch might be prostrated utterly by such a report becoming current?" asked the cashier.

"No, I didn't think of that till after I had got out of my shortage, but that is what I am speaking about now—if it annoyed you I am here to apologize and assure you it was not intentional."

The banker asked his caller's name.

"O, never mind that—I would rather not be known in this thing, but still I want to do what is square and let you know where I got my rumor."

He then explained that he had picked up his false tip in John H. Wrenn & Co.'s, where some message had come over the ticker from New York, he thought.

John W. Wrenn said he had not been concerned in any way in the Garden City rumor, and the only thing he found by inquiry among his clerks was that his tape had credited straits to another Chicago bank from a New York afternoon paper's bulletin.

Secretary Stone said the Board of Trade would find medicine for such a case, as provided in its laws, if complaint was made against individuals known to have been responsible for the trick.

VERDICT IN WASMANSDORFF CASE.

Coroner's Jury Finds He Killed Himself Because of Business Reverses.

The jury which sat at the inquest over the remains of Otto Wasmansdorff, the insolvent banker who committed suicide at his home on Sunday, returned a verdict ascribing business reverses as the cause.

The principal testimony was that of the dead man's two sons, William G. Wasmansdorff, cashier of the defunct bank, and Otto Wasmansdorff, a student of the University of Wisconsin. Both admitted the case to be one of suicide. The elder son inclined to the opinion that the act was due to temporary insanity.

The latter said: "His health, not robust for many years, was completely wrecked by the last week's worry, and at the best he could have lived but a short time. He would walk the floor for hours without stopping and talk continually to himself of the bank failure and his deep humiliation when accosted by the unfortunate depositors.

"Yesterday morning he was feeling exceptionally happy to all appearances, and talked to myself and brother of the bank's affairs while sitting at the breakfast table. Shortly after that he walked into the sitting-room, and after standing before a front window for several minutes went up-stairs to his bedroom. Within ten minutes we heard the shot."

Mrs. Wasmansdorff was not called upon to testify.

ILLINOIS DIRECTORS RETURN TODAY

Result of Their Efforts to Sell Calumet Stock Is Not Announced.

The traveling directors of the National Bank of Illinois are expected back from Washington and New York today. No information regarding the success of their efforts in New York to find a purchaser for the Calumet Electric was given out yesterday by the directors who remained at home.

Depositors formed long lines at the windows of the tellers at the collapsed bank yesterday, and clerks were rushed to the utmost in balancing the accounts preparatory to the new year. At times over 100 depositors were in the line to the windows.

It will take all the week to get this preliminary work cleaned up before Receiver McKeon can give his entire attention to the assets of the institution.

SEVERAL SMALL BANKS ARE CLOSED

Skandia of Minneapolis and Bank of Superior of West Superior Fail.

Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 28.—The Scandia Bank, a small concern of this city, with a capital of $60,000, suspended payments this noon upon the advice of Bank Examiner Kenyon. President Sunde says that he believes that the creditors will eventually be paid in full. According to the last report the bank has resources amounting to $432,000. The time and demand deposits amount to over $300,000. The suspension is due to the inability to realize on the securities, consisting mostly of real estate.

West Superior, Wis., Dec. 28.—The Bank of Superior, doing business at the East End, suspended today on account of a run with which it was threatened on account of the recent failures. An assignment was made to Henry S. Butler, who has taken possession. The bank had $25,000 capital and $6,000 surplus, which was largely tied up in investments. The big proportional deposit of about $100,000 was a constant menace and a slight run was experienced Saturday which influenced the closing of the institution. The deposits are mostly in small amounts and the bank expects to be able to liquidate in full unless there is a continual decline in assets. The City of Superior had $13,210 in the bank, making nearly $30,000 of the city funds tied up in failures during the last week.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 28.—The McCoy Banking company of Independence, Mo., went into voluntary liquidation today in compliance with an order made at a meeting of the Board of Directors held on Dec. 23. The bank refused to receive deposits this morning, and began paying its depositors in full. The reason given for the bank going out of business is that its President, William McCoy, is too advanced in years to manage its affairs longer. The capital stock of the bank is $50,000. The bank's deposits amount to about $55,000, and it has outstanding loans of $72,000.

MANY OTHER BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Farmers Caught by the Norton Failure —Robbie Company Goes Under.

Joliet, Ill., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—As the days go by the failure of John L. Norton & Co. of Lockport grows worse instead of better. In all judgments amounting to $31,061 have been entered up in the Will County Circuit Court. Farmers within a radius of thirty miles of Lockport are rushing in as they hear the news to make an attempt to secure their money which has been loaned to the firm. One farmer five miles from Lockport is reported to have $2,800 loaned to the firm. The Exchange Bank of Lockport had a small run this forenoon, but it was soon over. The bank secured $25,000 from a Chicago bank, which was brought down, but it was not needed.

Beloit, Wis., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—W. H. Baume's dry goods store was closed today by creditors to whom chattel mortgages had been given in the sum of over $8,000.

Manchester, N. H., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—The John Robbie company, the largest dry goods establishment in this city, has made an assignment of all its property and effects, without preference, to John C. McIntyre of Boston. Owing to the dull times it has been impossible to meet maturing bills. The recent shutdown of the mills and the recent depreciation in value of merchandise have caused a heavy falling off in trade and materially smaller profits from the large stock on hand. A meeting of the firm's creditors has been called for Jan. 5.

Laconia, N. H., Dec. 28.—The Laconia Car company was petitioned into an involuntary insolvency today. The total liabilities are placed at $617,000 and assets at $407,000.

Dallas, Tex., Dec. 28.—The failure of the Security Mortgage and Trust company has created much discussion in business circles in this city. Many business-men had long expected trouble for the concern, but the public generally was surprised at the failure. The opinion is general that local losses will be comparatively insignificant, but Eastern and foreign capitalists will lose fully $1,500,000 on their investments and ventures.

The exact figures on liabilities and assets were given out as follows:

Liabilities, $1,296,225; interest, $25,000; quit-sale mortgages, $659,000; interest, $10,000; taxes, $17,000; liabilities on stock, $500,000.

Assets—Cash and mortgages, $1,500,000; in subcompanies, $114,000; bonds in various corporations, $50,000; mortgages sold (not collected), $650,000; total assets, $2,314,000.

The subcompanies are the Trust Company Building Association, the Texas Farm Land company, the Security Investment company, and the Cotton Mills Building Association.

Cincinnati, O., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—Dukme & Co., the largest wholesale and retail jewelers in the city, have asked for a receiver.

Bloomington, Ill., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—Judgments by confession were taken against F. M. Hall of Danvors, this county, today, aggregating about $5,000. Hall is an extensive farmer and stock raiser, and has figured prominently in politics for many years.

Fort Wayne, Ind., Dec. 28.—The large retail dry goods store of M. Frank & Co. was placed in the hands of Benjamin Rothschild as receiver today. The creditors are protected by chattel mortgages to the extent of $35,000. The firm's indebtedness to banks amounts to $20,000 and individual notes to $15,000. Eastern indebtedness is thought to largely exceed this amount.

Rochester, N. Y., Dec. 28.—The assignee of John R. Strauchen, the contractor, has filed a statement which shows assets of $127,950; liabilities, $103,641.

Marquette, Mich., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—The retail dry goods house of Louis Grabower suspended business this morning and the store is in the hands of J. Krolich & Co., holders of a first chattel mortgage. Owing to light trade and pressure from creditors Grabower last week filed chattel mortgages aggregating $20,000 on his stock, securing certain creditors, chief among them being Krolich & Co., whose mortgage covers $12,000.

Sioux City, Ia., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—The White-Howe Shoe company made an assignment this morning. The schedule of liabilities foots up $25,386; the assets are listed at about $25,000. W. L. White, the principal owner, came here from Des Moines a few years ago, and has a store there. Schwarts Bros., Chicago, are among the principal creditors.

REPUBLICAN PARTY NOT TO BLAME.

Chairman Hanna Says Conditions Are All He Expected They Would Be.

Cleveland, O., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—Chairman Hanna declared today that the Republican party was in no sense responsible for the recent bank failures in Chicago and other parts of the West. "I do not see," he said, "how these failures were in any way due to the recent election. Times have improved, but not to the extent some people expected. Conditions are all that I expected they would be at this time."

Return compliments of the season can be best attained by sending Gunther's Candies.

O'MALLEY STILL IN JAIL.

SENSATIONAL MOVE EXPECTED TO SECURE HIS RELEASE.

Rumor That Attorney Forrest Will Apply for a Writ of Habeas Corpus to Make the Prosecution Show Its Hand—Inspector Schaack Has a Big Door Taken Down for Evidence—Aldermen Visit the Prisoner—The Swedes Allege Enmity.

A sensational move is expected in the O'Malley case within twenty-four hours. It is believed that Attorney W. S. Forrest will go before one of the County Judges today and apply for a writ of habeas corpus. If Attorney Forrest takes this action it will have the effect of making the prosecution show its hand, even if the writ is denied.

That the police and Assistant State's-Attorney Pearson anticipate sharp and decisive work on the part of O'Malley's lawyers is shown by the remarkable activity displayed by the former yesterday. Last night a half dozen officers from the East Chicago Avenue Station brought in a large number of witnesses, who were taken to the Criminal Court Building, and their examination by Mr. Pearson lasted until almost midnight. The idea was to get in every scrap of evidence possible, so that O'Malley's chance of release will be reduced to a minimum.

Inspector Schaack Smiles.

The indicted Alderman spent his second day in jail yesterday, though he was kept busy by a constant stream of visitors, among whom were several Aldermen. They called to express their sympathy and belief in his innocence. Inspector Michael J. Schaack was roundly abused for causing the arrest of a City Father without furnishing the public with satisfactory evidence that he had a good case. This criticism, brought to the ears of the Inspector, caused him to smile and remark:

"O'Malley knows he is guilty of murder, and I know it. I hear threats that if I fail to make a case against the Alderman that strong influence will be brought to bear to have me removed. Such talk makes me tired, especially at this stage of the proceedings. If they can find a better man than I am to fill my position I am willing to make room for him, but I want to say Mr. O'Malley will never have anything to do with my quitting the Police Department. He will have his own troubles, and before the law gets through with him I think he will be content to be alive."

Gathering Evidence.

That the Inspector intends to make "the fight of his life" is shown by the care he is taking in gathering evidence. Christmas day policemen visited the scene of the killing of Colliander, No. 117 Oak street, and removed the heavy wooden door which opened into the polling booth from the hallway. It was through this entrance the gang rushed when they began firing their revolvers. Policeman Michael and others returned the fire and the door looked as though it had been through a siege after the shooting was over. There were numerous bullet holes in it, and the police will undoubtedly offer it as evidence. The door was removed to the East Chicago Avenue Station and another put in its place.

The Swedish residents in the vicinity of Oak and Sedgwick streets, where both Colliander and O'Malley lived, are dumfounded at the Alderman's arrest. They are beginning to do some thinking, however, and deny the statement of O'Malley that he and Colliander were fast friends.

Strong Enmity Alleged.

They insist that a strong enmity existed between the two men. It is stated that the bad feeling between the men first started at the time Colliander was nominated for North Town Collector. He made a hard fight, and Colliander claimed afterward he was defeated through the treachery of John F. O'Malley and Thomas J. O'Malley, who fought him under cover, though all were Democrats. Colliander quietly nursed his dislike for both the O'Malleys until the opportunity offered to get even.

This came when John F. O'Malley tried to be reëlected to the office of State Senator at the November election of 1894. Colliander had a strong following among the Swedes, though O'Malley was also well liked. O'Malley had been working for popularity among this nationality for several years, being a liberal contributor to all kinds of Swedish charities and entertainments. Colliander doubted the sincerity of O'Malley's profession of affection for the Swedes, and after his election experience never lost an opportunity to "knock" O'Malley. When Colliander found Thomas J. O'Malley was closely bound up in the interests of John F. O'Malley, Colliander declared in favor of Charles Anthony, John F. O'Malley's opponent for the State Senate.

Fight for the Swedish Vote.

This act on the part of Colliander, they say, enraged both of the O'Malleys and a furious fight was waged in the Twenty-third Ward for the Swedish vote. The fight lasted until the closing of the polls on election day. Colliander worked hard for Anthony's election and succeeded in getting many Democratic votes away from John F. O'Malley.

The counting of the votes by which it was seen that Anthony was far in the lead is said to have settled Colliander's fate. The gang of thugs which had been the active henchmen of O'Malley that day cursed Colliander as the "Swede" who had caused the defeat of their redheaded chieftain.

Ald. Thomas J. O'Malley was also known to be deeply incensed at the result of the election and Colliander's part in it. He had guaranteed to John F. that the Nineteenth Precinct of the Twenty-third Ward would at least be all right, and the disappointment was a keen one. The next step in the tragedy must be imagined.

State's-Attorney Deneen in Charge.

Inspector Schaack insists that the case against the Alderman is conclusive and that the latter is putting up a case of "bluff" by his daily assertions of innocence. State's-Attorney Pearson is also satisfied O'Malley is deeply implicated and will fight every move on the part of O'Malley's lawyers to secure his release, either by habeas corpus proceedings or by the endeavor to have an offer of bail accepted. Mr. Pearson will be assisted today by Mr. Deneen, who has almost recovered from his illness. Mr. Deneen will then assume personal charge of the case.

Forrest and Pearson Confer.

Attorney Forrest called upon Mr. Pearson late yesterday afternoon, and asked the following question:

"What is going to be the attitude of the State with reference to an application for bail for Ald. O'Malley?"

"That the case is not a bailable one," replied Mr. Pearson.

"We can give any amount of bail and the best surety ever offered in the Criminal Court," urged Attorney Forrest.

"I don't doubt that," returned Mr. Pearson. "But that fact does not change the complexion of the case. Murder is not a bailable offense."

The interview ended there. Attorney Forrest after his interview with O'Malley in the jail said he did not know what he would do in the case.

"I shall not do anything until tomorrow," said Attorney Forrest. "And, honestly, I do not now know what I will then do."

It was common report, however, that Attorney Forrest would have O'Malley brought into court today on a writ of habeas corpus.

The habeas corpus idea may be abandoned, however, and a demand for immediate trial made and Ald. O'Malley arraigned to plead to the indictment. If the demand is made a date may be set, and then the application for bail pending trial can be made.

His Career in Burlington.

Burlington, Ia., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—Ald. T. J. O'Malley of Chicago is well known in Burlington, where he got his start in a business way. He learned his trade with the firm of Stewart & Hayden. His employers were made his bankers and when he quit their shop he had accumulated $500.

NOT 'POSSUMS ENOUGH FOR A SUPPER.

Anticipated Banquet at Quinn Chapel Called Off Because of a Small Market.

The "grand 'possum supper," which was to have been had at Quinn Chapel last night, had to be called off on account of a scarcity in the 'possum market, not enough of those succulent beasts of prey being secured to make the necessary showing. Instead the steward and stewardesses of the chapel arranged an enjoyable musical and literary entertainment, carried out by members of the congregation, after which there were plenty of good things to eat, although, alas! the 'possums were absent. A considerable sum was realized.

SAMUEL H. KERFOOT DEAD.

(Continued from first page.)

for many years last past.

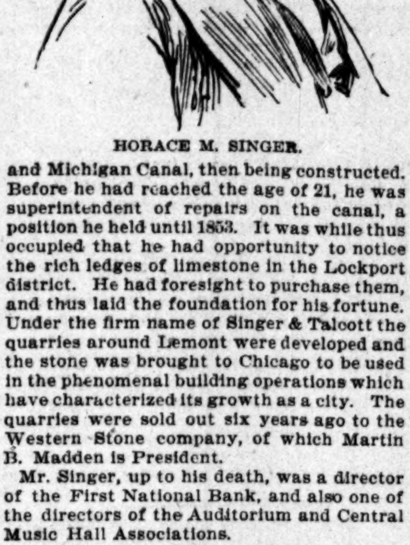
The body will be interred in the family lot in Graceland Cemetery. The time of the funeral has not yet been determined.

HORACE M. SINGER IS DEAD.

Old Chicago Citizen Passes Away at His Home in Pasadena, Cal.

News reached the city yesterday of the death of Horace M. Singer, one of Chicago's oldest settlers and most prominent citizens, at Pasadena, Cal., where he has been residing for the last five years. His illness, resulting from stomach trouble, began about three weeks ago, and his death occurred yesterday morning at his California home.

Horace M. Singer was born in Schenectady, N. Y., Oct. 1, 1823, and came to Chicago in 1836, taking passage on one of the lake vessels. He found employment on the Illinois and Michigan Canal, then being constructed.



HORACE M. SINGER.

Before he had reached the age of 21, he was superintendent of repairs on the canal, a position he held until 1853. It was while thus occupied that he had opportunity to notice the rich ledges of limestone in the Lockport district. He had foresight to purchase them, and thus laid the foundation for his fortune. Under the firm name of Singer & Talcott the quarries around Lemont were developed and the stone was brought to Chicago to be used in the phenomenal building operations which have characterized its growth as a city. The quarries were sold out six years ago to the Western Stone company, of which Martin B. Madden is President.

Mr. Singer, up to his death, was a director of the First National Bank, and also one of the directors of the Auditorium and Central Music Hall Associations.

In politics he started as a Douglas Democrat, but veered over to the Republican party during the war. He was elected as a Republican to many prominent offices. He was a member of the State Legislature in 1866, was a Cook County Commissioner in 1870, and Chairman of the Building committee having charge of the Criminal Court Building on the North Side. In 1880 he was Chairman of the Republican Cook County Central committee.

He was a member of the Union League and Calumet clubs, and gave lavishly for charitable and missionary work, but was not a church member.

He was married in 1847 to Miss Harriet A. Robert, and had three children, who survive him—Edward T. Singer of New York, Walter Singer, in the shipping business at Duluth, and Charles G. Singer, in the real estate business at No. 175 Dearborn street.

JOHN R. CLARKE PASSES AWAY.

For Twenty-five Years a Printer and Proofreader in Chicago.

John R. Clarke, one of the best-known printers in Chicago, died of consumption at his home, No. 1020 West Monroe street, at 5 a. m. yesterday. He came to Chicago in 1862 and had read proof for THE TRIBUNE for nearly twenty-five years.

Mr. Clarke was born in Kingston, Ont., and was 50 years of age. He learned the printer's trade in Kingston, being connected with the Whig, but removed soon to Buffalo and came to Chicago from that city. He was an authority in any proof-room with which he was connected, being a well-read and versatile man.

He was a member of Typographical Union No. 16. Twelve or thirteen years ago he left the employment of THE TRIBUNE and was employed for three or four years by the Times, but for the last nine years he had been in the constant employment of THE TRIBUNE until September, 1895, when he was compelled to go to California for his health. He returned last spring and had been able to do but little work since then. He was universally liked and respected.

The funeral will be held tomorrow at 1 p. m. and will be attended by large numbers of printers and allied craftsmen.

Capt. William P. Barlow.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 28.—Capt. William P. Barlow, Secretary of the ex-Confederate Home Association of Missouri, is dead. He was confined to his bed less than one week, refusing to ignore the business demands upon him until stricken with unconsciousness at his desk. He was born in New York City in June, 1838. He fought in the Confederate ranks during the civil war. After the war he was on the editorial staff of the Mobile Register and was prominent in politics in that city. He returned to St. Louis in 1872.

James R. Francisco.

Fremont, O., Dec. 28.—James R. Francisco died here today in his 82d year. He was one of the oldest railway engineers in the country. He operated the John Bull engine, which was brought from England in 1836 and was placed on the Camden and Amboy railroad to take the place of horses that had formerly hauled the cars.

William Pierson.

Ottumwa, Ia., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—William Pierson died at the Ottumwa Hospital as a result of an operation. He came to Ottumwa in 1872 as treasurer of the Union Coal company, one of the first institutions to work mines in this district. Afterward he was the senior member of the firm of Kiser & Pierson, flour millers here.

Isaac Litt.

Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—Issac Litt, the father of Jacob Litt, the well-known theatrical manager, died this morning, aged 79 years. He was wealthy and leaves a number of relatives, among whom is Mrs. I. Van Baalen of Chicago.

J. George Ruckstuhl.

Louisville, Ky., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—J. George Ruckstuhl, President of the Frank Fehr Brewing company and director in the Louisville baseball club, died tonight.

Chairman Nesselsen.

Hamburg, Dec. 28.—The death is announced here of Chairman Nesselsen of the Hamburg-American Steamship line.

M. Wasielewski.

London, Dec. 29.—The death is announced of Wasielewski, the violinist.

People's Institute Annual Meeting.

The National People's Institute held its annual meeting yesterday in the People's Institute. The following were elected directors for the ensuing year: Dr. William G. Clarke, President; H. H. Van Meter, T. N. McCauley, Dr. F. L. Condit, John M. Smyth, Alderman James L. Campbell, Dr. P. C. Madison, W. F. O'Hearne, and W. F. Kelly. A resolution was adopted denouncing the meeting of the People's Institute Improvement company and expressing confidence in the administration of the officers and directors of the National People's Institute.

John R. Hoxie's Will.

The will of John R. Hoxie, written on a single page, which was filed in the Probate Court yesterday, disposed of over $1,000,000 worth of property. The estate is bequeathed, share and share alike, to the widow and three children.

Visit Your Friends.

The Northwestern line will, on Dec. 31, 1896, and Jan. 1, 1897, sell excursion tickets good returning until Jan. 4, inclusive, at very low rates to Aurora, Elgin, Rockford, Freeport, Dixon, Sterling, Clinton, Beloit, Janesville, Madison, Milwaukee, Waukesha, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Appleton, Green Bay, and intermediate points. Ticket offices, No. 208 Clark street and passenger station, Wells and Kinzie streets.

LAY CLAIM TO WABASH.

GENERAL ELECTRIC AND CITY RAILWAY FILE PETITIONS.

Both Assert They Have Secured a Majority of Frontage Consents—Members of the Property-Owners' Association Deny This and Say They Will Fight the Use of the Avenue by Any Trolley Company—Contest Nearing a Climax.

The fight between two rival street car companies over the possession of Wabash avenue is nearing an interesting climax. Both the General Electric and the Chicago City railway companies claim everything and concede nothing. The latter corporation has withdrawn its solicitors, claiming to have secured a majority of frontage signatures. The solicitors for the General Electric are still active.

Perry Hull, an attorney representing the company, and General Manager Clark say they have secured more than a majority of the frontage and will capture the street. Both parties have filed their frontage petitions with Commissioner Downey. If both sides have secured the required frontage the city authorities will be called on to decide which company will be given the right to occupy the street. The question will be settled at the Council meeting a week from next Monday night.

Members of the Wabash Avenue Property-Owners' Association do not believe either company has secured a majority of the frontage. They say they are inclined to be suspicious of the proposition of the General Electric to construct an underground trolley in case the present opposition is withdrawn, because the backers of the enterprise have never shown themselves.

Father McGuire of St. James' Church, Twenty-ninth and Wabash avenue, said last night:

"We are opposed to all roads on general principles. I have little faith in the City railway company and none at all in the General Electric. When representatives of either concern come to my house I make it a rule to show them the door without ceremony. I have found that lying is a virtue with such men as have been sent here to represent either company. I find they resort to all kinds of fraud, deceit, and lying to gain a point. As far as our part of the fight is concerned, we are without choice; it is another case of the frying-pan and the fire. An underground live wire might be less objectionable than one overhead, but either kind of road would ruin our property."

A. B. Perrigo, President of the Property-Owners' Association, says he received word yesterday from General Manager Clark of the General Electric company that the proposition to construct the Love system of underground trolley line would be carried out in good faith if the consent of the property-owners was given. Mr. Perrigo is noncommittal as to his attitude toward the plan.

The Executive committee of the association will meet tonight at De La Salle Institute, Thirty-eighth and Wabash avenue. Mr. Perrigo talks guardedly in discussing the situation and lays considerable stress on Mr. Clark's offer to limit the speed of his cars to six miles an hour in passing school and church property. He says he favors the General company if a choice must be made.

Attorney Grinnell, general counsel for the Chicago City railway company, says the General company's claim of a majority of the frontage is without foundation. He has secured a contract blank, such as is being circulated by the solicitors of the General company, which, he says, is illegal and worthless. He declares no property-owner can collect a cent on such a contract and that the officers of the company are liable to prosecution.

TO CELEBRATE GOLDEN WEDDING.

Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Case Will Receive Their Friends This Evening on an Auspicious Occasion.

Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Case will celebrate their golden wedding at No. 205 East Madison street this evening. The Rev. Horace W. Bolton, pastor of the South Park Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Rev. Poindexter S. Henson, pastor of the First Baptist Church, will officiate at the ceremony.

Fully 1,500 people are expected to attend the wedding. The arrangements are in the hands of a committee representing various organizations of which Mr. Case is a member and other friends. There will be presentation addresses and other enjoyable features.

A. B. Case was born in Fairfield, Vt., in 1825. In 1846 he married Miss Maria F. Bogardus, a direct descendant of Anneke Jans Bogardus, at Troy, N. Y. Her father, Peter Bogardus, was one of the main contestants for the possession of the Trinity Church property.

Mr. and Mrs. Case came to Chicago in 1852. He was connected with the PRESS AND TRIBUNE, and was later engaged in the music publishing business, being one of the few publishers of music west of Boston before the war. His establishment at No. 168 Clark street was burned in the fire of 1871. Since that time he has been in the general printing and publishing business.

There were eight children in the family, of whom two survive. The oldest son, Llewellyn, who died two years ago, was President of the Stereotypers' Union, and foreman of the stereotyping department of the Abendpost.

NEWSPAPER ATTITUDE TO DOCTORS.

Physicians' Club Hears a Unique Discussion by Press Devotees and a Physician.

The Physicians' club of Chicago, at its annual meeting at the Victoria Hotel last evening, discussed the "Attitude of the Press Toward the Medical Profession."

Dr. John B. Hamilton was the Chairman. The speakers were Louis H. Ayme on behalf of the Chicago Press club, Dr. James G. Kiernan, the Rev. Dr. Arthur Edwards, editor of the Northwestern Christian Advocate; and Melville E. Stone on behalf of the Associated Press.

Mr. Ayme opened the discussion by denying there was an special attitude of the press toward the medical profession. He said the newspapers published news and advertisements about physicians and their doings and their wares just as it did about dry goods men or wholesale grocers or labor unions.

Dr. James G. Kiernan attacked the newspapers for publishing advertisements of physicians who made what he termed extravagant claims.

Mr. Stone said the newspapers could not be expected to conform to the code of ethics adopted by the American Medical Association, and that a newspaper manager did not inquire into the strict truth of anything claimed by any of its advertisers.

COMPLAIN OF A TRANSFER OF TOILERS

Ald. Maypole, Rogers, and Revere Charge City Engineer Jackson with Violation of Civil Service Law.

Ald. Maypole, Rogers, and Revere charge City Engineer Jackson with having disregarded the civil service law in appointing men to keep the intakes at the crib free from ice this winter. They assert that, instead of taking the waiting men from the eligible lists of the Civil Service Commission the City Engineer transferred laborers from other bureaus in his department to the crib. They say the men were not entitled to the work.

President Clark of the Civil Service Commission, it seems, agrees with the Aldermen that the men on the eligible list of the commission should have been given the positions.

City Engineer Jackson said: "The men at the cribs were taken from other departments, and the transfers were made in accordance with the civil service law. President Clark agreed with me in regard to the matter."

Garrett Brassell Seriously Ill.

Garrett Brassell, one of the oldest residents of the Stock-Yards, is seriously ill at the home of his son-in-law, Justice Cunningham, at Mount Olivet. Brassell was one the first men to take up his residence at what is now known as the Stock-Yards, and was the first to place a shovel in the dirt when the foundation was dug for Armour's packing-house. Brassell is now over 80 years of age.

LOCKED-IN GIRLS BECOME HYSTERICAL

Fourteen Employes of Blourock & Smith Imprisoned for an Hour Through Carelessness.

Fourteen employés of the Blourock & Smith company, cap manufacturers, on the fourth floor of No. 183 Fifth avenue, were locked in the building last night for over an hour. Five were girls, and when they found the door leading to the street barred from the outside they became badly frightened and several began to cry.

When Capt. Foley of the Pinkerton watchman service arrived and opened the door Morris B. Blourock, one of the proprietors, who was in the building at the time, was indignant at the roundsman who had locked the street door without first learning that all employés had left the place.

Those employed in the factory are ready to leave the building usually at ten minutes after 6. Yesterday evening they were ready to leave the establishment at about the same time, but when they came to the street door they found it locked and a heavy steel netting protecting the windows. At first the employés took the matter as a joke, but when the time lengthened into an hour the young women became alarmed, and it was with a great deal of persuasion on the part of Mr. Blourock he kept some of them from becoming hysterical.

After pounding for some time on the door the attention of a newsboy was finally attracted and he came to the door. Mr. Blourock sent him to the detective agency to notify Capt. Foley, who immediately released them.

Mr. Blourock demanded an explanation from Capt. Foley and declared he would find out who locked the door and send in a complaint about it.

In speaking of his imprisonment Mr. Blourock said:

"There is no excuse for the locking of that door, as we have been coming out of this building every evening at that hour, and it was carelessness on the part of the person who did it. Why, if that building had taken fire we would have died like rats in a trap. If Capt. Foley thinks I am going to let this matter drop he is badly mistaken."

POLES USE NATIONALITY ARGUMENT.

Merchants Present Reasons at a Meeting to Induce Trade to Come Their Way.

Polish-American merchants wanting the exclusive business of Polish-speaking customers in Chicago, to accomplish that end held a meeting of Polish residents in the Polish Church, near Noble and Blackhawk streets.

The Polish merchants, who were duly represented at the meeting, set forth the beauties of the exclusive business plan, and yesterday handbills were distributed which, printed in the Polish language, appeal to all Polish residents to patronize only Polish merchants.

The circular advises the possible Polish customer, in the event that he or she cannot secure the desired article in a store whose proprietor hails from Poland, to locate a store in which a Polish clerk is employed, and then purchase the article of the Polish clerk.

The circular is signed by a number of Polish merchants located throughout the northwestern part of the city.

SUSPECT MOSS WAS A HIGHWAYMAN.

Police Believe He Was Fatally Shot in an Attempt to Hold Up Warren Smith.

Police at the Stock-Yards believe they have solved the mystery surrounding the death of Jasper Moss, who was shot on Saturday evening near Thirty-first street and Wentworth avenue.

Warren Smith, No. 4100 Wentworth avenue, has reported that on the evening Moss was wounded he had an encounter with three highwaymen near Fortieth street and Wentworth avenue. He emptied his revolver at them, and the robbers fled.

Smith then went to the Stock-Yards Police Station and reported the affair. When the police learned that Moss had died on Sunday evening at Mercy Hospital and refused to tell how his wound had been inflicted, they concluded Moss was one of the robbers who attacked Smith.

An inquest over Moss will be held today.

SUES WARREN SPRINGER FOR PAY.

James Bassett, Deaf and Dumb, Secures Judgment for the Full Amount Asked.

Warren Springer was a defendant yesterday in Justice Fitzgerald's court in a suit for work and labor brought by James Bassett, who is deaf and dumb.

Bassett told the court, writing it on a piece of paper, he had been employed to lay a tile floor in a West Side building, and for doing so was to receive $6 and an overcoat valued at $9. He failed to get either, and brought suit to recover $15. Mr. Springer's attorney tried to show that Bassett had left the work uncompleted.

Justice Fitzgerald gave judgment for the full amount, costs, and attorneys' fees. The case was appealed.

CHIEF BADENOCH PUNISHES SIX MEN.

One Patrolman Is Discharged and Five Others Are Suspended for Violating Regulations.

Chief of Police Badenoch, in a general order issued yesterday, discharged one patrolman and disciplined five others, as follows:

Patrolman Charles Werkmeister of the Seventh Precinct is discharged for making a false report.

Patrolman Patrick J. Cunningham of the Thirtieth Precinct is suspended for thirty days for drinking while on duty.

Patrolman Patrick Woods of the Tenth Precinct, Daniel O'Shea of the Eleventh Precinct, Thomas Curtis of the Twenty-third Precinct, and Charles B. Schwartz of the Thirty-seventh Precinct are fined from five to ten days' pay for minor violations of rules.

Chief Swenie yesterday promoted four second-class engineers to positions of first-class engineers in the fire department. They are: Joseph Engelthaler, Jorgen Jenson, Hugh M. Topping, and R. O. Blodgett. The men were the first on the civil service eligible list.

ANCHOR ICE IN THE MAIN.

EVANSTON'S WATER SUPPLY SHUT OFF FOR HOURS.

Residents Find No End of Trouble in Preparing Meals Until Divers, with Shovels and Picks, Clear the Mass Away—Wilmette Is Also Dry for a Time—Some Apply Fire to the Pipes, Thinking That They Are Frozen Up.

Anchor ice, the persistent enemy of the Evanston water-works, scored another victory early yesterday morning, and when the 25,000 residents awoke they found the city plunged in a water famine. Investigation proved that the lake was still doing business at the old stand, but the faucets would not run, and many a family had either to find some neighbor who, by virtue of early rising, had boilers and kettles filled or else go without coffee for breakfast.

As early as 5:30 a. m. the men on duty at the water-works noticed the supply of water from the intake was rapidly diminishing. Twenty-five years of fighting anchor ice left little doubt as to what the trouble was. R. F. Graham, the assistant engineer, hastily donned a diving suit, took several assistants in a boat, dropped into the lake, and with a shovel and pickax made an attempt to let the water into the pipes. The situation, which had become so bad by 7 o'clock that all engines were stopped, began to brighten by 8:30, and by 9 o'clock enough was finding its way into the intake for the pumps to be started again. Between 10 and 11 o'clock the water was again under full pressure and lunch was served as usual throughout the city.

Keep Telephones Busy.

People who had telephones began before 7 o'clock to besiege the police station and water-works with inquiries. The Superintendent early lost courage and besought the telephone exchange to relieve him by telling all inquirers what the trouble was. This kept the operators more than busy for two hours.

One of the early applicants for information was President H. G. Drury of the Village of Wilmette, which gets its water from Evanston by contract. In Ridge avenue, it is said, some of the residents had their cooks and hostlers trying in vain to thaw out the pipes, thinking that therein lay the trouble.

At the Avenue House the cooks early drew plenty of water for breakfast and their embarrassment was not so great. At Greenwood Inn, however, the cooks were not so prompt and all manner of trouble ensued in getting sufficient water for cooking.

Cause of the Trouble.

The anchor ice which causes all the trouble is that which forms along the sandy shore and is then washed out when there is a heavy sea. The sand mixed with the ice makes it sink, and the suction at the end of the intake does the rest. For many years a simple upright strainer was used as a preventive. Seven years ago a rotary strainer, the invention of the veteran diver, Joseph Falcon, was put in place and for five years this was fairly satisfactory. This was dislodged by a storm two years ago and a submerged crib built. This seemed to successfully combat the peculiar ice formations which are so obnoxious until the trouble of yesterday.

The scheme now proposed is to run a pipe from an air compressor on shore to this submerged crib and by forcing air through to keep interstices between rock and piling free from ice.

CHURCH FOR CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS.

Plans Accepted for the First Edifice of the Denomination to Be Erected in Chicago.

Plans were accepted yesterday from Architect S. S. Beman by the officers of the "First Church of Christ, Scientist," for the new edifice of that organization shortly to be placed in Drexel boulevard, near Fortieth street. It will be the first church erected in Chicago by the believers in Christian science.

The new building will be commodious, handsome, and modern. The lot was recently acquired by the congregation at a good figure, and work will be begun, it is said, within a fortnight.

This is the congregation which meets on Sunday mornings in the Auditorium and has what is considered one of the largest average attendances of any church in the city. There is no minister in this faith, the meetings being conducted by "readers." Mrs. Judge William G. Ewing, Mrs. Ruth G. Ewing, and Edward A. Kimball are now the readers of this congregation.

FOUR HOLDUP SUSPECTS CAUGHT.

Police Believe They Have in Limbo the Engineer of Many Robberies.

The police now believe they have four of the men who participated in the holdup of Burdette's saloon, No. 54 South Water street, on Christmas eve. "Ed" Murphy, who was arrested on the North Side the same night the robbery occurred, has been positively identified by Burdette. On Saturday morning George Nichols and Ed Cross were arrested by Detectives Schubert and Wooldridge in a raid on a resort at Thirteenth and State streets, and on Sunday they were partly identified by both Burdette and the colored porter. "Tom" Flynn, arrested by Detective Sergeants Welbasky and Webber on Friday morning, was also said to resemble one of the men.

SLAUGHTER HOUSE UNDER A PLATFORM

Queer Discovery Made at the Stock-Yards Leads to the Arrest of One Joseph Virtue.

A slaughter-house under a platform was discovered at the Stock-Yards yesterday. Joseph Virtue, said to be the chief slaughterer and proprietor, was arrested. The carcasses of twenty calves and one sheep were found. Chief Hoerner of the Stock-Yards police believes that Virtue has been stealing animals from the Stock-Yards company, and has sold their carcasses and skins.

ROYAL

The absolutely pure

BAKING POWDER

ROYAL—the most celebrated of all the baking powders in the world—celebrated for its great leavening strength and purity. It makes your cakes, biscuit, bread, etc., healthful, it assures you against alum and all forms of adulteration that go with the cheap brands.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

FOR NEW L. A. W. MEMBERS

PLAN FOR ISSUE OF COUPONS IN THE APPROACHING CYCLE SHOW.

Racing Association Takes Up the Scheme and There Is a Fair Chance for Carrying It to a Successful Head—Nominal Fee and Eligibility the Requirements—D. Bruno Is Likely to Enter the Six-Day Contest—News of the Billiardists.

If arrangements can be made with Chief Consul Patee the Chicago Cycle Racing Association has a scheme to increase materially the membership of the local division of the League of American Wheelmen. For some time a plan has been on foot providing that the promoters of the coming cycle show issue coupons on their tickets of admission, the coupon to entitle the holder to membership in the L. A. W. by paying a nominal fee, providing he was eligible for membership. The Cycle Board of Trade is considering the idea.

The promoters of the six-day race which will be held at Tattersall's, commencing Feb. 21, will take up the plan, and will arrange a scheme whereby one of the coupons in a certain number of tickets sold will entitle the holder to membership in the league. Manager Hall will confer with Fred Gerlach today for the purpose of obtaining figures, so that the scheme may assume tangible form immediately.

D. Bruno, a local road racer, will probably enter the race. He holds numerous road records, and it is said he is a strong long-distance rider.

George Cartwright, a veteran long-distance roller skater, sent his entry from Syracuse yesterday. In a letter which accompanied the entry he said he had his eyes on the championship belt.

BILLIARD TOURNEY IS NEARLY OVER

Three Games Today and Tomorrow Will Close the Contest.

Three games remain unplayed in the Siler-Bensinger tournament. Hatley and Sutton play this afternoon, Maggioli and Capron in the evening, and Maggioli and Hatley tomorrow afternoon.

Yesterday afternoon's game showed Matthews in splendid form for his last game of the series. The evening game was slow, although several pretty shots were made. The scores were:

FOR THE AFTERNOON.

Hatley [300]—0, 0, 4, 7, 3, 11, 0, 8, 21, 1, 1, 2, 12, 5, 2, 5, 0, 0, 5, 10, 2, 0, 0, 4, 2, 1, 13—119. Average, 4 11-27. High run, 21.

Matthews [300]—1, 3, 15, 0, 10, 54, 6, 14, 15, 0, 0, 24, 49, 9, 13, 0, 4, 2, 18, 0, 5, 4, 10, 0, 1, 29, 14—300. Average, 11 3-27. High run, 54.

Time of game, 1:45.

FOR THE EVENING.

Capron [260]—0, 0, 4, 22, 0, 10, 11, 41, 0, 6, 4, 2, 10, 0, 14, 3, 21, 0, 15, 1, 0, 0, 4, 0, 8, 0, 0, 8, 17, 8, 8, 3, 0, 24, 10, 4, 1, 1—260. Average, 6 32-38. High run, 41.

Sutton [260]—14, 12, 9, 2, 1, 3, 3, 0, 2, 2, 0, 0, 10, 1, 3, 5, 5, 5, 2, 0, 0, 33, 0, 0, 0, 7, 4, 6, 25, 16, 3, 0, 0, 1, 1, 17, 1—193. Average, 5 8-37. High run, 33.

Time of game, 2:10.

SCHEDULE FOR INDOOR BASEBALL.

Commercial League Clubs to Play in Kadish Hall This Winter.

The Commercial Indoor Baseball League held a meeting at Kadish's Hall, No. 543 Wells street, last evening and adopted a schedule for games for the coming season. Kadish's Hall was chosen as the place for the games to be held. Following is the schedule:

Jan. 1. A. C. McClurg vs. Hibbard, Spencer Bartlett & Co.
Jan. 1. Schlesinger & Mayer vs. Sprague, Warner & Co.
Jan. 1. Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co. vs. F. G. Jungblutt & Co.
Jan. 4. A. C. McClurg & Co. vs. Sprague, Warner & Co.
Jan. 4. Schlesinger & Mayer vs. F. G. Jungblutt & Co.
Jan. 8. Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co. vs. Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co.
Jan. 8. A. C. McClurg vs. F. G. Jungblutt & Co.
Jan. 12. Schlesinger & Mayer vs. Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.
Jan. 12. Sprague, Warner & Co. vs. Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co.
Jan. 14. A. C. McClurg & Co. vs. Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.
Jan. 14. Schlesinger & Mayer vs. Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co.
Jan. 18. Sprague, Warner & Co. vs. F. G. Jungblutt & Co.
Jan. 18. A. C. McClurg & Co. vs. Schlesinger & Mayer.
Jan. 22. Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co. vs. Sprague, Warner & Co.
Jan. 22. Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co. vs. F. G. Jungblutt & Co.
Jan. 29. A. C. McClurg & Co. vs. Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co.
Jan. 29. Schlesinger & Mayer vs. Sprague, Warner & Co.
Feb. 5. Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co. vs. F. G. Jungblutt & Co.
Feb. 5. A. C. McClurg & Co. vs. Sprague, Warner & Co.
Feb. 8. Schlesinger & Mayer vs. F. G. Jungblutt & Co.
Feb. 8. Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co. vs. Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co.
Feb. 12. A. C. McClurg & Co. vs. F. G. Jungblutt & Co.
Feb. 12. Schlesinger & Mayer vs. Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.
Feb. 19. Sprague, Warner & Co. vs. Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co.
Feb. 19. A. C. McClurg & Co. vs. Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.
Feb. 22. Schlesinger & Mayer vs. Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co.
Feb. 22. Sprague, Warner & Co. vs. F. G. Jungblutt & Co.
Feb. 26. A. C. McClurg & Co. vs. Schlesinger & Mayer.
Feb. 26. Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co. vs. Sprague, Warner & Co.
March 2. Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co. vs. F. G. Jungblutt & Co.
March 2. A. C. McClurg & Co. vs. Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co.
March 5. Schlesinger & Mayer vs. Sprague, Warner & Co.
March 5. Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co. vs. F. G. Jungblutt & Co.
March 9. A. C. McClurg & Co. vs. Sprague, Warner & Co.
March 9. Schlesinger & Mayer vs. F. G. Jungblutt & Co.
March 12. Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co. vs. Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co.
March 12. A. C. McClurg & Co. vs. F. G. Jungblutt & Co.
March 16. Schlesinger & Mayer vs. Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.
March 16. Sprague, Warner & Co. vs. Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co.
March 19. A. C. McClurg & Co. vs. Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.
March 19. Schlesinger & Mayer vs. Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co.
March 23. Sprague, Warner & Co. vs. F. G. Jungblutt & Co.
March 23. A. C. McClurg & Co. vs. Schlesinger & Mayer.
March 26. Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co. vs. Sprague, Warner & Co.
March 26. Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co. vs. F. G. Jungblutt & Co.

Tom Fraley, H. J. Todd, J. C. David, and Melville Todd were the Schedule committee. They also acted as a Hall committee.

At a meeting of indoor baseball clubs held at the Great Northern Hotel last evening the Chicago Amateur Indoor Baseball Association was organized. The following clubs were represented:

West Chicago—D. O'Connor.
Olivet Gymnasium—William Roth.
North Chicago—L. Sternheim.
Ramblers—W. Roe.
Englewood—B. Coleman.
Featherstone—W. W. Wilson.
West Side Y. M. C. A.—W. McAvoy.
St. Elizabeth—J. Tracey.
Marquettes—J. Keary.

The following officers were elected:

President—William Roth.
Vice-President—L. Sternheim.
Secretary—D. O'Connor.

The Treasurer and Board of Directors will be elected at the next meeting, which will be held at the Great Northern Hotel on Jan. 4. No schedule will be made out. A small league may be organized later.

EDWARD PAYSON WESTON'S LATEST.

The Grand Old Walkist Makes His 100 Miles a Day.

New York Sun, Dec. 27: Weston, at the age of almost 60, and white-headed, performed a feat last night which more than one member of his profession has failed in when blooming with youth. Twenty-six years ago, or at the age of 32, he not much more than missed it in his attempt to cover 100 miles in twenty-four hours. He finished handily then, as they say, but at about the middle of his task the outlook was very doubtful. He failed yesterday to accomplish what he set out to do, but he made a great performance nevertheless, going more than 103 miles in less than twenty-four hours. Considering these two achievements only, we should have to conclude that Weston is better at about 60 than he was when 25.

When Weston, in England, put the six days' record at 550 miles, medical experts who observed him there attributed his success to his extraordinary powers of physical recuperation. A few moments' rest would make him another man. This peculiar sort of vitality has done the greater half of keeping the strength of his old age up to the athletic point, and the other half probably has been done by temperance. To the normal man, said a great authority, a drop of alcohol is a drop of deterioration. Alcohol is a powerful and useful agent, but the great athlete is the one who can do without it.

The years which seem to have left Weston's strength untouched have left a beneficent mark, however, on his mind. In the heyday of his professional career he was as cranky and fidgety a subject as ever tried a trainer's tact. This last and by all odds most extraordinary feat of his, and perhaps of all men, was executed with the calmness of a philosopher. It shows that Weston regards himself as having passed from the ranks of mere pedestrians, and as having become dedicated to science, which never tolerates passion or excitement, and requires its votaries to think of it and not of themselves. The physical and mental sides of Weston's maturity are worthy the study of all men of advancing years.

HE WANTS TO ABOLISH FOOTBALL.

De Pauw University Trustee After Such Action at That Institution.

Muncie, Ind., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—The Rev. T. C. Bacon of Evansville, trustee of De Pauw University at Green Castle, visited here today. The Board of Trustees meets in Indianapolis tomorrow, and one of the important matters to be considered is the prohibition of football at that institution. The Rev. Mr. Bacon comes from the home of the young man, John Begley, who died a few weeks ago from injuries received in a practice game last fall, and he will use his influence to have the sport prohibited. He is of the opinion that there will be little opposition to such action, and that it is almost certain that there will be no football at De Pauw next year. Should such action be taken the other colleges of the State would probably fall in line, putting an end to collegiate football in Indiana.

Yale Wins Another Game.

Jackson, Tenn., Dec. 28.—Nearly 1,000 people witnessed the game of football here today between the Yale team and that of the Southwestern Baptist University. The score was 28 to 4 in favor of Yale. The visitors made eight touchdowns to the home team's one. It was a splendid game, but the Eastern boys won by superior kicking. Both lines were broken.

Row Over New Year's Game.

San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 28.—There is a possibility that the New Year football game between Butte and the Olympic team may not be played. Charges of professionalism have been preferred against Hall and Laswell of Butte, and the Olympics will not play with these men in the Butte team. Capt. Kensol of Butte says he will not play without the protested men.

ADDITIONAL RACING DATES IN EAST.

Jockey Club Makes Announcements for Three More Tracks.

New York, Dec. 28.—The Jockey club announces today the following additional racing dates for the season of 1897. Brighton Beach Association:

First meeting, July 6 to 24 inclusive, except 7th and 8th.
Second meeting, Aug. 9 to 23 inclusive.

Saratoga Association:

July 28 to Aug. 21 inclusive.

Queens County Jockey club:

Spring meeting, April 28 to May 7 inclusive.
Summer meeting, July 26 to 31 inclusive.
Fall meeting, Oct. 4 to 13 inclusive.

Results at New Orleans.

New Orleans, La., Dec. 28.—Weather fine; track fast. The summaries:

First race, selling, 1 mile—Pete Kitchen, 103 pounds [Hart], even, won; Judge Steadman, 105 [Scherrer], 2 to 1, second; Laura Cotta, 98 [T. Burns], 40 to 1, third. Time, 1:44. Woodlake, A B C, Image, Rosalind III., and Waterman also ran.

Second race, selling, 1 1-16 miles—Anger, 103 pounds [C. Reiff], 1 to 2, won; Elyria, 104 [Sweeney], 15 to 1, second; Farmer Leigh, 106 [Roden], 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:51¾. Cannonade, Senator Penrose, and Harry B. also ran.

Third race, ¾ mile—Shuttlecock, 95 pounds [Songer], 1 to 2, won; Senator Morrill, 110 [Caywood], 6 to 1, second; Campania, 107 [T. Burns], 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:14¼. Ramona, Gluck, Ella Penzance, and Strathreel also ran.

Fourth race, selling, 1¼ miles—Sandoval, 99 pounds [Clay], 15 to 1, won; Newhouse, 87 [Dorsey], 6 to 1, second; Constant, 101 [C. Reiff], 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:56¼. Fasig, John Hickey, C. C. Rumrill, Chugnut, Helen H. II., and Henry Harris also ran.

Fifth race, selling, ¾ mile—Sauterne, 99 pounds [Everett], 3 to 1, won; Sim W., 102 [Hart], 2 to 1, second; R. Q. Ban, 107 [Campbell], 5 to 2, third. Time, 1:14¼. Sky Blue, Hippogriff, Panout, and Laura Davis also ran.

Sixth race selling, ⅞ mile—Terra Archer, 104 pounds [F. Morris], 50 to 1, won driving by a neck; Sir John, 112 [Corner], 60 to 1, second; Mamie G., 104 [Caywood], 3 to 5, third. Time, 1:29½. Willie W., Davezac, Issie O., Montell, and Miss Rowett also ran.

Entries for tomorrow are as follows:

First race, ⅞ mile, selling—Mollie B., 86 pounds; Little Billy, 88; Whiff, 91; F. M. B., 96; Logan, 98; Belle of Fordham, 104; Miss Perkins, 104; Theodore H., 105; Ramona, 109.

Second race, ¾ mile, maidens—Judge Bryant, D. L., Pop Dixon, Sugarcane, Fred Graft, Jasper, Miriam M., Lott, 100 pounds; Benefit, Little Buck, Squire Gilliam, Elkin, Pommery Sec, Lord Fairfax, 103; Oldham, Gioja, The Parrotmouthed, 108.

Third race, selling, 1 mile and 20 yards—Sobriquet, Rosalind III., May Ashley, 91; Jim Maddox, Ella T., 96; Proverb, Little Tom, Princess Rose, Cotton King, 100; Trilby, 101; Tom Sayre, 102; Marquise, 103; Master Fred, 104; Frank Jaubert, 105; Booze, 107.

Fourth race, handicap, ⅞ mile—Mamie Callan, 85 pounds; Chappie, 86; Viscount, 87; Ray H., Renaud, 90; Hill Billy, 92; Pelleas, 106.

Fifth race, selling, ¾ mile—Laura Davis, Ida Wagner, Baal Gad, John B. Ewing, Peanuts, Mr. Dayton, Twelve Fifty, 99 pounds; Little Frank, Halloween, 104.

Sixth race, selling, ¾ mile—Cumberland, Atalanta, Emma Lee, Harmony, 99 pounds; Judge Bullock, 102; Lay On, Nellie Osborne, Panini, Tenochtitlan, 104; Royal Prince, 107.

Louisville Poolings.

First race—Mollie B., $10; Logan, $8; Little Billy and Ramona, $6 each; Whiff, $4; Belle of Fordham, $3; field, $3.

Second race—No pooling.

Third race—Pelleas, $10; Mamie Callan and Chappie, $6 each; Hill Billy, $5; Viscount and Ray H., $4 each; Renaud, $3.

Fourth race—Trilby and Booze, $10 each; Marquise and Frank Jaubert, $6 each; Sobriquet, $5; Proverb, $4; Tom Sayre, $3; field, $3.

Fifth race—Ida Wagner, $5; Laura Davis and Halloween, $3 each; Baal Gad and Twelve Fifty, $2 each; field, $3.

Sixth race—Tenochtitlan, $10; Cumberland, $7; Nellie Osborne, and Royal Prince, $4 each; field, $6.

Basket Ball Schedule Arranged.

At a meeting of the basket ball section of the Athletic Union of the Y. M. C. A., representing the Athletic League of North America, a schedule was arranged, commencing on Jan. 16, for the championship of Chicago. Entries close on Jan. 9. Three teams—the Central, West Side, and Ravenswood Y. M. C. A.—were represented at the meeting. Olivet Mission, South Side Athletic, and North Division High School have applied for admission to the league.

Burns and Malone Wrestle Tonight.

Arrangements for the wrestling match between Farmer Burns and W. L. Malone tonight have been completed. The men will wrestle at Madison Street Natatorium, No. 504-506 West Madison street. Burns agrees to thrown Malone three times in one hour.

LA CROSSE MAN HANGS HIMSELF.

Requests That His Effects Be Given to a Young Woman.

La Crosse, Wis., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—Nels Christianson, partner in the grocery firm of P. A. Thompson & Co., committed suicide this morning by hanging himself in the little house where he lived alone. The body was discovered at 8 a. m. and was not yet cold. This afternoon a search of the home disclosed $1,035 in cash, mostly gold. A short letter to Miss Effie Olson, to whom Christianson was to be married on Saturday, asked her forgiveness if he had done her any wrong. A note to his partner asked that all his effects be given to Miss Olson, but as he had two sisters in Norway who are his legal heirs it is said this cannot be done.

Ruling Favors First National Bank.

Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—Judge Acheson in the United States Circuit Court today overruled the demurrer of the defendant in the case of the First National Bank of Chicago versus William Steinway & Sons. He declares the attitude of the defense, that the bill is not maintainable, because based on a judgment obtained in a State Court, is unfounded. The action was based on a judgment obtained in Common Pleas Court No. 2 of Allegheny County.

Michigan Surety Law Constitutional.

Lansing, Mich., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court today held constitutional the act of the last Legislature permitting corporations to become sureties on bonds required by the laws of Michigan and directed that the bond of State Treasurer-elect Steel, with the Fidelity and Deposit company of Baltimore as surety, be approved.

Permit for Alton Militia.

Springfield, Ill., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—Adjt.-Gen. Hilton has issued an order granting permission to the Third Division, Second Battalion, Naval Militia of Illinois, located at Alton, to participate in the inaugural parade to be given here Jan. 11.

Wheeler & Wilson Mfg. Co. A few shopworn "Liberties" for sale cheap. 82-80 Wabash avenue.

SANTA FE WINS ITS CASE.

JUDGE MYERS DECIDES IN FAVOR OF RAILROAD COMPANY.

Kansas' Alien Land Act Does Not Apply to Railroad Property, According to the Decision—Real Estate Inseparably Connected with the Franchise—If Right of Way Should Be Sold the Property Would Revert to the Former Owners.

Topeka, Kas., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—In the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé receivership case District Judge Louis A. Myers at Oskaloosa today decidede that the Kansas alien land act, passed in 1891, under which the suit was brought, did not apply to railroad property. This practically disposes of the case, as the attorneys for the State of Kansas are not inclined to appeal to the Supreme Court.

The alien land act provides that "no corporation or association, more than 20 per centum of the stock of which is or may be owned by any person or persons, corporation or corporations, not citizens of the United States, or of some District or Territory thereof, shall hereafter acquire, hold, or own any real estate in the State of Kansas."

The action was commenced under the provisions of chapter three of the act to forfeit and sell the property of the Atchison company in Kansas. The attorneys for the company raised the point that the act did not apply to railroad property.

Decision of the Court.

The court said in part:

"The great weight of judicial authority in this country is that the property of a railroad company cannot be seized and sold in parcels under execution.

"The courts have also held invariably when considering the words 'real estate' and 'lands' that the same shall not be considered or taken to mean the roadbed or right of way of a railroad company or other property necessary for it to use in the performance of its chartered obligations.

"The real estate held or acquired by a public corporation, like that held or owned by a railroad company in the exercise of a delegated right of eminent domain, and necessary for uses in which the public is concerned, is not within the meaning of the law 'real estate.'

"Chap. 3 of the laws of 1891 does not authorize any sale or transfer of the franchise or personal property of a railroad. It refers to real estate and requires, as stated, that the property shall be sold in parcels not exceeding 160 acres each. If the provisions of Chap. 3 embraced a railroad and the right of way or real estate used in the operation thereof should be sold, the purchaser would not succeed to the franchise, and public obligation of the railroad company and the railroad would be disintegrated into separate parts. The power of the railroad company to properly exercise the franchise conferred upon it and to perform the corelative duties to the public would be suspended or destroyed.

Realty Inseparable from Franchises.

"Property held by corporations, like railroads, created for public objects, and used in connection with the franchise is inseparably connected therewith and should not be separated therefrom unless the statute positively so commands.

"In Railway Company vs. Van Cleave, 52 Kansas, 665, a railroad is called by the Supreme Court of the State 'an entire thing.' In State vs. Miller, 54 Kansas, 244, it was observed by the Supreme Court of the State that 'it is important to all concerned that railroad property should be preserved intact, as the public is especially interested in its continued operation.'

"While the term 'real estate' as used in the statutes would in its broadest sense include a part of the defendant's railroad described in the petition, yet a railroad as an entirety includes other appurtenances essential to its use and value as a public highway. To separate the roadbed of a railroad into tracts of 160 acres or less would evince a disposition to destroy it as a railroad and relegate it to its former condition as land. All of the easements that a railroad has revert to the original owner or his grantee if the railroad ceases to be operated. As was forcibly said upon the argument of this case, 'The acquisition of the right of way or other real estate of a railroad necessarily used in its operation by a purchase thereof would not enrich him, but render the company poor instead.' The people of the State, depending upon a railroad for transportation of mails, passengers, and freight, would be insufferably inconvenienced if said Chap. 3 should be held to include railroads, with no apparent benefit resulting therefrom.

Must Be Strictly Construed.

"All statutes declaring forfeitures or affixing penalties must be strictly construed. It is elementary that the provisions of such a statute as Chap. 3 cannot be broadened or extended. If a person or a corporation is to be deprived of property for the violation of a statute the very words of the statute must be literally observed. Within all the authorities the power to forfeit land or affix penalties cannot and ought not to be enlarged by judicial interpretation. It should go without saying that it is the cardinal canon of construction that the intent, when ascertained, governs, and that all mere rules of interpretation are subordinate.

"Considering all of the provisions of the statute in question, in view of the well-known mischief intended to be remedied thereby, and especially in view of the express terms of the statute providing how real estate forfeited thereunder must be divided into parcels and sold, I am forced to conclude that the term 'real estate' employed is not intended to, and does not, embrace a railroad or any essential part thereof.

"The result follows that the plaintiffs' petition in this case does not state a cause of action. The statute fails to provide for a forfeiture of railroads on account of alien ownership of capital stock in such corporations, and no petition can be formulated under the provisions of this statute which would be sufficient to forfeit and sell the property of the defendant corporation, necessarily used in the operation of its railroad. The orders appointing a receiver and granting injunctions in and thereof are hereby vacated and set aside."

FOUL MURDER AT OSCEOLA, IA.

Young Woman Named Mary Gilfillan Found with Her Head Crushed In.

Ottumwa, Ia., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—Excitement is at fever heat at Osceola, in Clark County, over a most brutal and coldblooded murder committed some time on Saturday night.

A young woman named Mary Gilfillan of Bradford, Ill., came to Osceola about ten days ago, bringing with her a 3-year-old boy supposed to be her son. She inquired several places for work and succeeded in getting a place at Howe's Hotel. On Saturday night she asked another of the girls to care for her boy while she went out in town, saying she would return in a short time.

She failed, however, to return, and on Sunday morning her dead body was found in the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy pump-house with her head badly crushed. The body was taken to the undertaker's, where an inquest was held, but it resulted in throwing no light on the identity of the murderer. Suspicion points to a man known to be acquainted with the girl, who lives on a farm near Osceola, and he may be arrested. He was seen in Osceola on Saturday.

The people are much excited and the officers would experience great difficulty in restraining them from violence in case the murderer were captured.

Contract for Gun Carriages.

Alliance, O., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—The contract for building nine disappearing Buffington and Crozier gun carriages for ten and twelve inch guns for the United States Government has been awarded to the Morgan Engineering company of this city, that firm being the lowest bidders for the work. The cost is to be above $125,000.

Ice Palace Abandoned.

St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 28.—V. J. Rothschild, Secretary of the St. Paul Winter Carnival Association, was today authorized by the Executive committee to announce that, owing to the mild weather, the association had been forced to abandon its plans for an ice palace this season.

Sentenced for 102 Years.

Mexico, Mo., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—William Robinson, colored, was taken to the penitentiary for 102 years. He killed his sweetheart and stole a horse. He committed the murder in a church in Pike County.

TO TAKE HEADQUARTERS FROM CHICAGO

Cleveland Structural Ironworkers Want the National Officers of the Union to Move.

Cleveland, O., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—An effort is on foot to transfer the national headquarters of the Structural Ironworkers' Union from Chicago to Cleveland. Gus Hanna, a delegate to the recent national convention, today announced his intention of working to this end. The national organization has 5,000 members, and the Cleveland local, with a membership of 140, is one of the strongest in the body. One of the arguments which Mr. Hanna advances in favor of Cleveland is that it is situated almost in the center of the district covered by the organization. The bridge and structural ironworkers' organization is known as the "fighting union," and the establishment of headquarters here would contribute to a leavening of local labor circles.

Easton, Pa., Dec. 28.—The Lehigh cotton mills of this city shut down today and will probably remain idle indefinitely. The owners state that the mills might reopen about the 1st of May, 1897.

Haverhill, Mass., Dec. 28.—A strike instituted at Georgetown this morning has thrown out of work 150 men and promises to embrace the entire six shoe factories of the town. The Georgetown Boot and Shoe company last week notified their men that a reduction would be made in the lasting and nailing departments.

Columbus, O., Dec. 28.—The Ohio Division of the United Mine Workers of America met today, with fifty members present. The convention will ask for an increase of pay for mining.

EX-QUEEN LIL NOW HAS A HOUSE.

Takes a Residence in Boston's Fashionable Suburb, Brookline—Refuses to Lecture.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—Ex-Queen Liliuokalani has vacated her pleasant quarters at the Parker House and gone to occupy a house which she has hired on Beacon street, Brookline, near the home of Mr. and Mrs. Lee.

A lot of handsome furniture has been put in the house for the ex-Queen's use, with a big stove in every room to keep the shivering Hawaiians warm. Queen Lil and her dusky suite will occupy their new residence indefinitely, Capt. Palmer being major-domo.

Since her arrival in Boston Liliuokalani has been flooded with letters demanding her photograph and autograph. She has refused in every case. She has also declined several propositions to go on the lecture platform. She says she wants no publicity. She denied that she was going to buy the Brookline property.

MRS. HENRY WARD BEECHER INJURED

Suffering from an Attack of Dizziness, She Falls and Breaks Her Hip.

Stamford, Conn., Dec. 28.—Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher of Brooklyn, N. Y., sustained a serious accident yesterday, which may result in making her a cripple for the remainder of her life.

Mrs. Beecher is visiting at the residence of her son-in-law, the Rev. Samuel Scoville, in this city. She was attacked with dizziness, and in falling broke her hip in such manner that she will probably never walk again without the use of crutches.

Owing to her advanced age of 84 years Mrs. Beecher's condition is admittedly serious, although there is thought to be no immediate danger.

GRAYVILLE MAN COMMITS SUICIDE.

Frank E. Clarke, Editor of the Independent, Found Dying in His Barn.

Albion, Ill., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—Frank E. Clarke, for eighteen years editor of the Grayville Independent, one of the best-known and most influential Republican journals of Southern Illinois, committed suicide here this morning. Mr. Clarke disappeared from his business about 9 o'clock last Saturday morning.

Failing to return to his home for dinner and also for supper a search was made, and at about 11 o'clock on Saturday night the unfortunate man was found in his barn in a dying condition from the effects of a dose of morphine, which he had taken with suicidal intent. He lingered until 5 o'clock on Sunday morning, when death ended his sufferings. The deceased was at the time of his death, and had been for about ten years, Secretary of the Grayville Building and Loan Association. He was Chancellor Commander of Osceola Lodge, K. of P., and was district deputy of that order.

At the time of his death he was an applicant for the position of Postmaster, and he was understood to be Senator Cullom's choice. He enjoyed an unblemished reputation for integrity and uprightness in all the walks of life, and no country editor of the State stood higher in the estimation of his fellows. Numerous theories are in circulation as to the cause of the suicide, but all is guesswork. Mr. Clarke leaves a young wife and two children, also a father and mother and six sisters. His funeral will take place in Grayville tomorrow.

LA GRACE IS WANTED AFTER ALL.

Man Under Arrest at Monmouth Proves to Be Boileau of Montreal.

Monmouth, Ill., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—William C. La Grace, who was arrested here last week on suspicion that he was J. L. Harris, a man badly wanted in New York City for arson, has been identified, and this time there is not the shadow of a doubt about him. He is not Harris, but Isidore Boileau, who is wanted at Montreal almost as badly as Harris is wanted and for the same sort of crime.

When the New York officers came last week and found that he was not their man the officers here were still convinced that the fellow was a rogue, and started out on a different line of investigation. This was fruitful of results. It was learned that he was from Montreal and that his wife is there now. A message to the Montreal officers brought the speedy reply from Silas H. Carpenter, chief of the government detectives, that the man was wanted for arson and that an officer would start at once to take him back. He is expected here tomorrow morning, when particulars of the case will be learned.

La Grace, or Boileau, does not know yet that the officers have any idea who he is or that any one is coming for him. Soon after his arrest La Grace asked who had given him away, and different things had been said and done that gave the police the idea that his case is a similar one to the Harris case. He seemed to have some acquaintance with Harris, for he told an officer that Harris was a larger man than he was, and the New York detective confirmed the statement.

M'KINLEY GAVE THEM A HITCH.

Small Boys String Their Sleds to His Sleigh and Have a Fine Time.

Canton, O., Dec. 26.—Maj. McKinley found an unusually large correspondence waiting him this morning, and he was kept very busily engaged during the greater part of the forenoon. Just before luncheon, however, he took a long walk through the residence part of the city. He went out unaccompanied.

During the afternoon he took a sleigh ride. Several little boys were on the street with their sleds and the Major called to them to hitch on. They were not slow to accept the invitation, and the President-elect enjoyed it as much as the boys themselves. Maj. McKinley had no callers of importance today. None is expected until Monday, when the members of Congress will begin to return to Washington.

Boer Is Lazy.

The Boer does just as little work as will keep himself and his family alive, and most of that he gets done by kaffir servants, who, in the more out-of-the-way districts, at any rate, are practically slaves.

English Who Rent Houses.

In England 233 families live in houses which pay more than $5,000 a year rent, while 3,625,000 pay less than $100 a year for their houses.

Uncle Sam's and John's Mail.

British postal correspondence with the United States last year was 41,000,000 letters, etc., against only 65,000,000 with Europe.

Los Angeles in Seventy-two Hours.

The California Limited, via Santa Fé route. Swift, safe, and luxurious.

MOB LAW IN KENTUCKY.

PARIS EXPECTED TO BE THE NEXT POINT OF ATTACK.

Gov. Bradley Has Several Companies of the State Guard Under Arms and Awaiting Orders—State Never So Completely Under Domination of Mobs Since the Days of the Kuklux—Trouble Started in the Recent Campaign—Criminal Laws Faulty.

Lexington, Ky., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—Not since the days of Kuklux in the early '70s has Kentucky been so completely under the domination of mobs as she is today, and the Governor is so alarmed over the situation that he has ordered several companies of the Second Regiment State Guard to be in readiness to march at an hour's notice. Paris, the county seat of Bourbon County, is the point expected to be attacked next, as the jail there holds the negro Johnson Howe, who shot and killed Charles Lacey, Marshal of Cynthiana, last Thursday. Howe was moved from Cynthiana to Paris to prevent his being lynched.

During the last ten days six men have been murdered by Kentucky mobs, seven men and one woman have been killed, five men mortally wounded, and a large number seriously injured in fights. In Breathitt, Perry, and several other mountain counties Kuklux are trying to "regulate" neighborhoods; turnpike raiders have burned tollhouses and threatened to lynch turnpike Presidents unless the pikes were left free. Attorney-General Taylor has been asked to take steps toward convicting the members of the mobs, but he replies that he is powerless, owing to Kentucky's law preventing the State authorities from taking part in local trials unless called on by local authorities.

A prominent Democratic jurist sums the situation in an interview tonight as follows:

Spirit of Mob Law.

"The spirit of mob law has always been in existence in Kentucky, and especially since the war. It made itself manifest in the reign of anarchy and Judge Lynch from 1863 to 1874, when the State was overrun by mobs and the most brutal outrages were perpetrated. Thanks to the strong arm of the Federal Government mob law was put down, but the spirit has remained latent, with now and then a lynching of the perpetrator of some horrible crime. I think much of the present mobocracy is due to the methods adopted in the recent campaign. Most inflammatory speeches were made in Kentucky by the men who stumped the State for Mr. Bryan. They appealed to the baser passions of that class of Kentucky's people which has always been in favor of might over right. As an instance of the immediate effect of such speeches, you can cite the harangue of Senator Joe Blackburn, delivered from the balcony of the Phœnix Hotel a few nights after the election. The sound of his voice had scarcely died away when the disgraceful rioting began.

"I have heard men who supported Mr. Bryan make such declarations as 'John G. Carlisle is a traitor and he ought to be hung instead of rotten egged,' and 'If they rob us out of the Presidency we will fight.' I only cite these instances to show that the mob spirit was fanned into a flame by the rabid speeches of the campaigners. Another cause of the mob rule of today is the defeat at the polls of the class which usually compose Kentucky mobs. They had no idea that Kentucky's vote would be counted for McKinley, and they were doubly disappointed over the result of the election from the fact that they not only lost the State for Bryan, but in many instances their candidates for local offices were defeated.

Negroes a Disturbing Element.

"There is still another cause, I think, and that is the negro question. Heretofore, it has been the rule to buy or bulldoze negroes, so that the element which rallied to the support of Bryan was always enabled to carry the day. At the recent election their old methods entirely failed, and the negroes voted solidly for McKinley and the Republican local tickets. The success of the Republicans this year following so closely on the heels of the victory of 1895, when Gov. Bradley and the entire Republican State ticket was elected, has made some of the negroes impudent and offensive to the vanquished Bryanites. This also adds to the general bad feeling and is in part responsible for the prominent part negroes have played in the harvest of blood which has disgraced Kentucky during November and December.

"There is still another thing which has, perhaps, had some effect in creating bad feeling against law-breakers, and that is the free use of the pardoning power by Kentucky's Governors during the last three terms. You want to know the remedy. As Attorney-General Taylor well says, there can be but little improvement, as far as legal punishment goes, until new criminal laws are enacted by the Legislature. The trouble has been not only with the trial juries, but with the grand juries. No man can be tried for a felony in Kentucky until he is first indicted by a grand jury. Should executive officers swear out warrants against a man accused of a felony the examining court can only hold him over to the grand jury, and should that body fail to indict him at its first sitting he is immediately discharged from custody.

Weak Criminal Laws.

"Should a man be indicted, it is not a hard matter for a shrewd criminal lawyer to secure a jury some of the members of which are friends to the accused. Owing to this system many guilty men go unwhipped of justice, although it is generally agreed that they are guilty. I think that should criminal juries be selected in the manner of Federal juries there would be less difficulty in making convictions. Local politics and other local influences have much to do in shielding criminals when tried in their own counties by their neighbors, friends, and acquaintances. For this reason I would select jurymen as far removed from the scene of the crime as possible, so that they would be free from all local bias and would be on that account in a position to render full and equal justice."

HOLT'S MURDERERS MUST BE FOUND.

Kentucky Judge Delivers a Strong Charge to the Grand Jury.

Owensboro, Ky., Dec. 28.—Judge Owen today, in charging the grand jury, gave special attention to the recent lynching of Holt. He required the jury to thoroughly investigate the matter and indict any person participating in the mob. He said the jury could and must find out who composed the mob and must indict them for murder. He made an order giving a change of venue to Muhlenberg County for the trial of the accessories of Holt and ordered them sent to the Louisville Jail for safe keeping.

CASHIER AND TELLER ARE SUED.

Sensational Developments in Farmers' Bank Case at Decatur.

Decatur, Ill., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—Two sensational suits were commenced in the Circuit Court today as a sequel to the recent failure of the Farmers' Bank. At the time of the bank's failure Samuel T. Nesbitt was the teller and shortly before the failure Lewis E. Eyman was the cashier. It is alleged in the bill that Nesbitt overdrew his account $4,187 and that Eyman overdrew his $5,000. An injunction is prayed to prevent Nesbitt and Eyman from disposing of their residence property. Creditors of the bank have organized to assist Assignee Dawson in the litigation. It is believed that eventually the creditors will be paid in full.

Mad Dog Does Not Foam.

A mad dog does not foam at the mouth, as is commonly believed. The discharge from the mouth is small in quantity, brownish in color, and hangs about the lips like strips of gum.

Big Deer Story.

J. M. Burgess of Spearfish recently shot and killed the largest deer ever killed in the Black Hills. It measured ten feet from the tip of its nose to its heels, when stretched out, and weighed 240 pounds.

Engines Finer than a Watch.

The accuracy in some parts of the locomotive is ten times finer than in the watch; but for absolute measurement the accuracy in the watch is almost three times as fine as in the locomotive.

England's Scarlet Flowers.

There are only two scarlet flowers native in England, the poppy and the scarlet pimpernal, and both these flourish best on dry and sunny spots. Nearly all other scarlet flowers are imported.

ALL READY FOR ANOTHER SHEEP WAR

Colorado Cattlemen Mobilize Against the Edwardses—To Drive the Sheep Back Into Wyoming.

Denver, Colo., Dec. 26.—The Colorado sheep war has broken out again, and promises this time to be extremely serious. For the last few days cattlemen, ranchmen, and others interested in maintaining the range of Routt County for the benefit of cattle have been congregating in the northwestern portion of the county at a point on lower Snake River.

The men came in twos and threes and in companies numbering as many as thirty-five. Every man is well mounted and thoroughly armed. Mess wagons accompanied many of the largest outfits, and every preparation appears to have been made for a long campaign. Everything connected with the movements of the stockmen has been well guarded, and the few disinterested ranchers were surprised and alarmed when they observed the armed horsemen riding by their places. Some thought that the Utes had broken out and were marauding in Brown's Park. When they were informed of the real situation they said: "Count us with you," and hastily saddled their horses and joined the cowmen.

The cattlemen are evidently determined to inforce the removal of the sheep from Routt County, and have agreed among themselves that the boundary line between Colorado and Wyoming shall be the dividing point between the cattle and sheep ranges. Tomorrow there will be two camps of stockmen established on Snake River at a point near Junction Mountain and twenty-five miles from Maybell. There are perhaps 250 well-armed men in the camps. Military rule has been adopted and the men are divided into companies, each company having a Captain, with a Commander-in-Chief in charge of the entire force. Great caution is observed, owing to a report which was received to the effect that Grif and Jack Edwards, the principal sheep owners, have secured the services of a large force to meet the stockmen.

The present trouble has been brewing for months and feeling has been running high, especially in the Brown's Park country, where the greater portion of the sheep is now ranging. The Brown's Park men say their cattle range is being utterly devastated by the sheep. It is estimated that there are about 70,000 head of sheep in Routt County, the majority belonging to Grif and Jack Edwards, who have employed the herders to raise wire fences in order that the sheep might run on the ranches. The western portion of Routt County comprises what the stockmen claim as their winter range, and where annually thousands of cattle are driven from the higher country, owing to the mildness of the climate. The stockmen therefore regard the ranging of sheep in that section as serious detriment to their interests, and fear that the sheep owners will carry out their reported threat to run their herds wherever they please. Last summer serious trouble was barely averted between the stockmen and J. G. Edwards. Mr. Edwards finally agreed to remove his sheep from Routt County. He was allowed to retain 8,000 wethers in Slater Park until Oct. 1, and another bunch of ewes and lambs in the vicinity until such time as the lambs were able to travel. The cowmen claim that he failed to keep his agreement and removed only a small portion of his sheep, and that at present his entire herd is in Routt County.

The failure of Edwards to keep his agreement, and the fact that his brother, Grif Edwards, has about 40,000 head of sheep on the Routt County range, have served to crowd the Routt County range to the exclusion of all but two or three men who own but a few thousand head of sheep. Scouts are now out locating the sheep camps, and if the request of the stockmen's committee, which has been sent out, is not complied with, serious trouble will follow. Public sentiment is with the cattlemen, and the Counties of Rio Blanca and Eagle are represented in the camp of the cattlemen. A poll of fifty-seven cattlemen who are in the expedition against the sheepmen shows that the cash value of the land and the horses and cattle which they represent is $1,200,000. The greater portion of this is in Routt County.

Among those in the expedition are gray-haired men who served in the late war, and during the last few days have ridden over 150 miles on horseback. They are cool-headed and have a great influence over the younger men. To them is due, in a considerable measure, the fact that not a shot has been fired and no act of violence committed. "It is a question of home or nothing with us now," remarked one old veteran. "The sheep have destroyed even the range, so that I have no place to turn out my milk cows, let alone my range cattle."

BURNING CORN FOR FUEL IN DAKOTA.

Cheaper than Coal at the Prices Now Demanded for the Latter in the Northwest.

Minneapolis Journal: For the first time in their history Minnesota and South Dakota will consume corn for fuel the coming winter. Farmers all through Iowa and States south of it will do the same, but the use of grain for fuel is not new to them. The high prices of coal, averaging at least $2 a ton more than a year ago, are responsible for this action.

A medium grade of soft coal now costs in country towns anywhere from $4.75 to $5.25, while anthracite is held from $9.50 to $11, according to the freights and the distance of the buyer from competing coal dealers, the latter item being a very important one. It is claimed that corn, selling at not more than 11 cents a bushel, is much cheaper than either variety of coal, besides being handier and cleaner.

Neither Minnesota nor South Dakota has been a corn-growing State for more than a few years, and the announcement that they will this year have it to burn will be a surprise to many who still think they are too far north for successful production. The fact is an evidence of changed climatic conditions and an adaptation to conditions by the farmers.

In North Dakota the extortions of the coal trust have given a great boom to the lignite fuel industry, and more coal will be mined this fall and winter in the Missouri counties than ever before, high prices having widened the area in which it can be profitably carried by rail.

Some of the railways are reducing lignite freights and making every effort to assist in the use of that fuel. It is safe to say, in a general way, that no Eastern coal will this winter find its way west of the Red River valley, and that Dakota fuel will be used in Minnesota also. This increased consumption of lignites will educate the people to the fuel, and bring it into general use in parts of the West, where it has not been burned, and with the promised better freight rates it will hold its ground, despite any later small reductions in the price of Eastern coals.

There are from 6,000 to 10,000 square miles in the Bad Lands and along the Missouri River that are underlaid with coal measures from 10 to 25 feet thick. It can be mined at small cost and is easily transported, especially as much as lies along railroad lines or is contiguous to the river.

This coal is as rich in carbons as that of the East, but has two or three times the amount of moisture and ash, and consequently requires special facilities for firing. The problem of firing is being studied and every year finds it nearer a perfect solution.

To Detect Adulteration.

Analysis of food is enlisting the services of Roentgen rays for the discovery of adulteration. In pictures so obtained of powdered materials thinly scattered on a sheet of glass the presence of any of the mineral adulterants commonly used is plainly visible on account of the rays not being able to penetrate them.

Italian Naval Power.

There are twenty-four 100 and 105 ton guns of seventeen-inch caliber in the Italian navy, carried on the Duilio, Doria, Lauria, Lepanto, Morosini, Italia, and Dandolo. It is contemplated to replace these monster guns with more moderate-sized ordnance.

Sun Makes Scarlet.

Scarlet seems the color most conspicuous in bright sunshine, and scarlet flowers are commonest in dry and sunny climates, where their color gives them an advantage in their struggle with other flowers for the attentions of butterflies and other pollenbearers.

Murder Laws in China.

In China the man who lives nearest the scene of a murder is accused of the crime, and he must prove his innocence or stand the punishment.

Oregon's Deep Lake.

Crater Lake, a small body of water as far as surface area goes, situate in the Cascade Mountains of Oregon, is 2,000 feet deep.

ROGERS DENIES "PET" SHOW STORIES

Superintendent of Poultry Department Says He Had No Stock Competing for Prizes Under His Name.

B. E. Rogers of Lake Bluff, Ill., who was employed as superintendent of the poultry department of the Pet Stock Show, held at the Panorama Building from Dec. 8 to 12, denied most emphatically yesterday that he had any poultry or other stock competing for prizes and entered in another name, as intimated in the statement of Martin and Maguire, the promoters of the show.

Mr. Rogers said that he had not been paid in full for his services as superintendent, and that in addition to his unpaid salary he had for collection the claim of R. E. Haeger, Algonquin, Ill. for $195.50, and an order for $30 issued by Maguire for Schaner, Lanark, Ill., who served as judge of the poultry exhibit, besides smaller claims aggregating $100.

The only excuse made to Mr. Rogers by the promoters for the non-payment of these claims was that they wanted time to arrange their affairs, but as over two weeks had elapsed since the show closed the claimants had about concluded to institute legal proceedings to collect their bills.

"APENTA"
THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.
Bottled at the UJ HUNYADI SPRINGS, Buda Pest, Hungary.

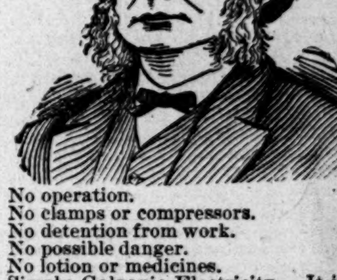
Considering the nature of the Hungarian Bitter Water Springs, it must obviously be desirable for the medical profession and the public to be assured authoritatively that the working of these Springs is carried on in a scientific manner, and not merely on commercial lines, and with this view the Uj Hunyadi Springs, from which "Apenta" Water is drawn, are placed under the absolute control of the Royal Hungarian Chemical Institute (Ministry of Agriculture), Buda Pest.

PRICES: 15 cts. and 25 cts. per bottle.
Of all Druggists and Mineral Water Dealers.

Sole Exporters:
THE APOLLINARIS CO., LD.
See that the Label bears the well-known RED DIAMOND Mark of THE APOLLINARIS COMPANY, LD.

EMPLOYED at the Cook County Hospital, Alexian Brothers' Hospital, Lincoln Park Sanitarium, Presbyterian Hospital, U. S. Marine Hospital, etc., and at the leading HOSPITALS OF ENGLAND.

I Cure Varicocele.



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Simply Galvanic Electricity. It is Nature's Remedy. My Electric Body Battery, in form of a belt, is put on when you go to bed, and the mild, exhilarating, continuous current sent through the congested veins during the night speedily dissolves the trouble, and cures in a few weeks. My pamphlet, "Three Classes of Men," has an illustrated treatise on this complaint, and every such sufferer should read it. Sent free on application. Address DR. SANDEN, 183 Clark street, Chicago. Office hours, 9 to 6. Sundays, 11 to 1.

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DRUNKENNESS
It can be given without the knowledge of the patient if desired. Will cure a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. Book free, to be had of Buck & Rayner, corner State and Madison Sts., Rogers & Diamond, under Grand Pacific Hotel, and all first-class druggists in Chicago.
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Write for their "Book on Morphine Habit," mailed free.

RESULT OF 17 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.
Rambler Bicycles
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SHORT STORY OF THE DAY.

A Diversion of Fate.

AT the upper end of the village, near where the road stretched away in an endless white spiral to the far line of the great mountains, the village folk were crowding together before a little open space.

Apart from them, on the broad veranda near by, Dinsmore Sahib and his two guests lounged easily in their chairs. A swarthy six-foot Indian servant moved softly about with a tray of cooling drinks.

Before them, naked save for the loin-cloth, and looking like a shining bronze statue, was one of those traveling conjurers whose art is the despair of Occidentals. He was about to conclude a remarkable performance with the time-honored basket trick, which may be as old as India itself.

"Yes, it's an old trick, but a good one," Dinsmore was saying. "I can never help the chill in my bones while the thing's going on, though it always turns out all right."

"Why, where's the danger? It's done with a false bottom to the basket, isn't it?"

"It is often done that way," Dinsmore admitted, "but in this case the woman is trained to throw herself quickly from side to side to avoid the sword-thrusts, which are made in regular order."

"Whew! hot work, isn't it?" said the first guest, while the other asked, curiously, "How can you tell?"

"O, I got it from my servant, and he from the woman there," returned Dinsmore, with a significant look.

A woman now came forward from beneath a clump of fig trees. She was scarcely more clothed than the man, and her plump brown body, the arms and ankles heavy with bangles, her red lips, and the scarlet flowers in her hair, with the bit of soft blue drapery about her, made a picture good to look on. As she moved quietly to the man's side her eyes caught those of the native on the veranda, and for a moment warmth and light flashed into her impassive face, but at the conjurer's words she turned away.

"Sahib," he said, addressing Dinsmore, as he drew the light basket into position, "you shall see how one punishes the woman who gives him cause for anger." He bent a fierce gaze on his assistant, and her fierce trembling scarcely seemed assumed.

This was the conventional patter of the trick, but one of the Englishmen stirred uneasily in his chair. "Gad! how completely the woman is at his mercy! Just by a slip of the memory he might slice her into ribbons before he could stop himself."

At a gesture from the conjurer, who stood leaning on his long, keen sword, the woman removed her many bangles and stood with downcast eyes before him.

"Now, thou unhappy one," he said slowly. The woman winced, but stepped submissively into the basket, the lid of which closed on her a moment later.

The conjurer drew a few paces away, then, panting, with fierce cries to enhance the effect of his harmless assault, made a mad rush toward the basket, thrusting his sword through the side, up and down, with great rapidity. Each thrust was greeted with piteous cries from within, and the sword appeared to drip with blood.

It was truly a nerve-shaking performance. The audience hardly breathed, despite the full faith in the swordsman's dexterity; even the servant of Dinsmore Sahib turned a queer ash color as he stood in the doorway with the forgotten drinks.

At last the conjurer stopped for breath, the sweat streaming down his shining sides. He caught the eye of Dinsmore Sahib's servant as he stood there, and in an instant the fire which had smoldered in his heart all day broke into sudden flame. Since they had come into the hill country the woman had been like one possessed; since she had seen, four days ago, the Sahib's green-turbaned, monkey-faced Mohammedan yonder she had spared but a look to her rightful lord. One careless thrust with this keen-edged weapon would end the jealous tortures he had endured since they left the plains.

Her discarded bracelets mocked him, and he swore no man should feel those soft brown arms around his neck but he.

She must be lying on the left side; instead of moving to the right he would pierce the basket on the left from cover to bottom. It would be but an accident, they would all agree—all except the Mohammedan. He balanced the sword carefully in his hands, and blood danced before his eyes as he took a step forward.

On a sudden he fell to trembling so that he dared not trust his hand to strike. He thought again of the warm brown arms that slid about his neck, of the soft red lips that were laid against his, of the eyes that had followed him even before he bought her. This hill country bewitched one—he would take her back to the plains again. An accident could happen there as well as here, if necessary.

But to finish the trick.

Ah! was she on the left, after all? What had been his last thrust? His heated brain could only turn the moves over confusedly; he could arrive at no decision. It was surely the left—or the right?

He prayed for a miracle to clear his muddled brain. He swore by all his gods he had not meant to hurt a hair of the woman's head. In thought he already felt the sword slipping hideously through her flesh.

The spectators moved impatiently, forcing the conjurer to action. Left—right? It should rest with Fate.

"Sahibs, this shall end it!" he said in husky tones, and he made a terrible lunge. A series of heart-rendering shrieks, dying away in groans, was the immediate response.

This was the usual conclusion of the performance, but the sequence was unexpected. The cover of the basket was thrown violently back, and the woman crept out, to throw herself at the conjurer's feet.

"O, my lord! it was in thy heart to slay thy miserable servant, yet thou didst stay thy hand. My life is thine once more."

"It was Fate," said the conjurer slowly, but he did not explain to the woman.—London Sun.

SHORT STORIES
BY POPULAR AUTHORS,
Complete in One Installment,
WILL BE PRINTED
DAILY THROUGH THE WEEK.

TO DISCUSS "THE LIFE AFTER DEATH."

Topic for a Series of Vesper Lectures Sundays at the University of Chicago—Those on the Program.

Every Sunday afternoon for the next three months "The Life After Death" will be discussed from all standpoints at the University of Chicago. Heretofore these 4 o'clock vesper services have followed no particular plan other than to provide a short religious exercise, so this is a pleasing innovation.

Prof. A. W. Small opens the series next Sunday with a general address on the way in which thought of any kind affects conduct.

On the succeeding Sundays specialists in sociology, history, literature, etc., will speak on the bearings of the general subject in their special departments. The speakers have been selected from the university faculty and from other Chicago schools.

The program is as follows:

Jan. 3.—Convocation Sunday. Address: "The Influence of Thought Upon Life and Conduct." Head Professor Albion W. Small.

Jan. 10.—"Life After Death Among Primitive Men." Assistant Professor William I. Thomas.

Jan. 17.—"Life After Death Among the Egyptians." Dr. James H. Breasted.

Jan. 24.—"Life After Death Among the Assyro-Babylonians." Prof. Edwin T. Harper, Chicago Theological Seminary.

Jan. 31.—"Life After Death in Ancient Persia and India." Associate Professor George S. Goodspeed.

Feb. 7.—"Life After Death Among the Greeks and Romans." Head Professor Paul Shorey.

Feb. 14.—"Life After Death Among the Hebrews." President William R. Harper.

Feb. 21.—"Life After Death Among the Mohammedans." Prof. Emil G. Hirsch.

Feb. 28.—"Life After Death in the New Testament." Head Professor Ernest D. Burton.

March 7.—"Life After Death in Modern Literature." President Frank W. Gunsaulus, Armour Institute.

March 14.—"Life After Death from the Point of View of Science." Head Professor T. C. Chamberlin.

March 21.—Baccalaureate Sunday. Address: "Life After Death from the Point of View of Philosophy." Prof. William D. Mackenzie, Chicago Theological Seminary.

POPULAR DESIGN FOR A GIRL'S GOWN.

Yoke May Be Made Seamless and Hooked at the Shoulder or Buttoned in the Center.

This design is destined to be popular for wash gowns, as when made without a lining it launders easily. For dresses of woolen fabrics, a fitted lining is used. It fastens in the back. The yoke may be made seamless and hooked at the shoulder, or buttoned in the center.

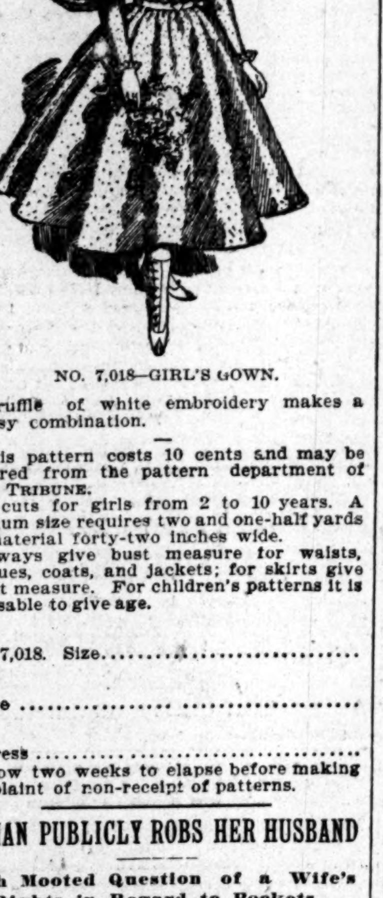
A figured mohair of brown had a blue silk yoke with embroidered grass-linen in the natural color over it. Blue velvet formed a belt. The collar was of embroidery.

A dress of woolen novelty goods of brown and green had a plain green cloth yoke, and flat belt.

Plain natural colored linen with yoke of embroidered linen, with turquoise blue satin or olive green ribbons makes a charming combination.

The new gayly colored ginghams are pretty combined with yoke and lawn sleeves of a plain color.

Colored pique with white yoke edged with a ruffle of white embroidery makes a dressy combination.



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This pattern costs 10 cents and may be ordered from the pattern department of THE TRIBUNE.

It cuts for girls from 2 to 10 years. A medium size requires two and one-half yards of material forty-two inches wide.

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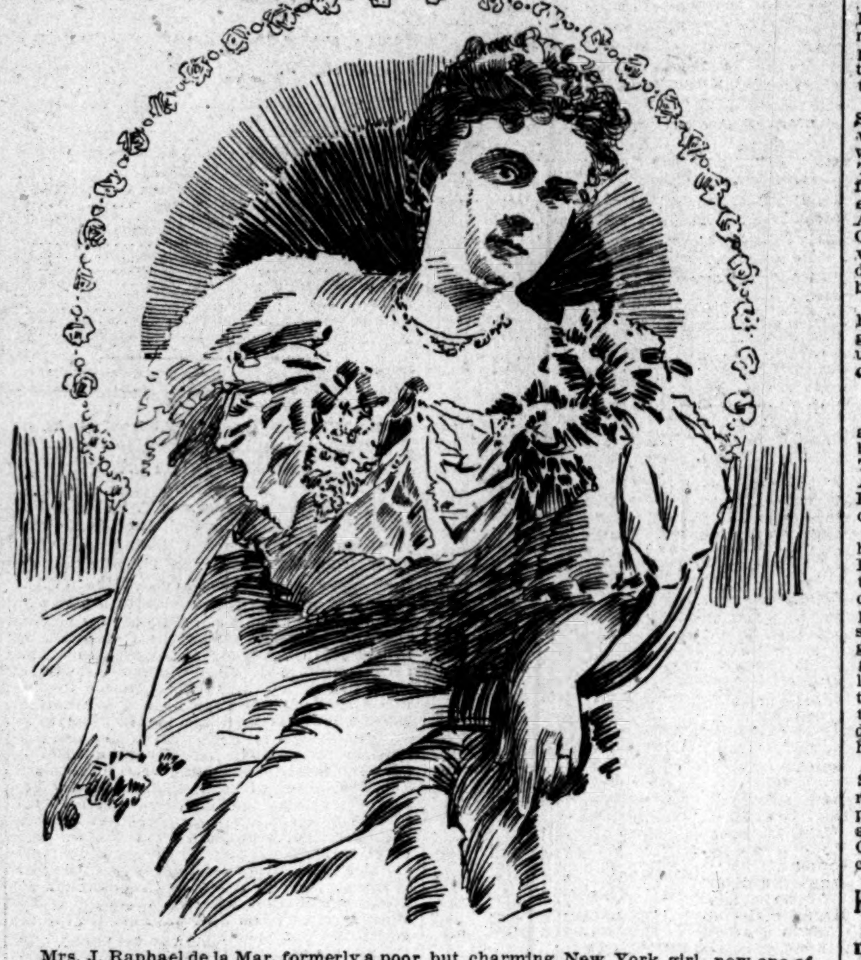


Mrs. J. Raphael de la Mar, formerly a poor but charming New York girl, now one of the reigning beauties of Paris society.

WOMAN PUBLICLY ROBS HER HUSBAND

Much Mooted Question of a Wife's Rights in Regard to Pockets Will Now Be Settled.

Tacoma, Wash., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—James Errison was held up in this city and robbed of $44 by his wife, whom he now charges with highway robbery. He has also had Mrs. Belle Faucet, wife of the proprietor of the Astor House, arrested, charging her with being a highwaywoman.

The part taken by Mrs. Faucet in the robbery was to hold Errison's arms while Mrs. Errison whacked him over the head with an umbrella and then rifled his pockets, taking all his money. Mrs. Faucet is a muscular woman and it was due to her great strength, according to Errison, that the two women succeeded in robbing him. Mrs. Errison has disappeared and the officers have been unable to locate her. Mrs. Faucet, however, was easily apprehended, and, while admitting that she saw Mrs. Errison "hold up" her husband, she denies having assisted in the robbery.

The lawyers claim that this peculiar case will bring up the much mooted question of the right of a wife to rifle the pockets of her husband and take therefrom, during his slumbers, or unconsciousness brought on by excessive indulgence in spirituous liquids, money and other valuables. In this State and on this coast, or in the United States, so far as known, this question has not been adjudicated. In this case the wife believed she had a legal right to take the money from her husband, and, although not claiming the right to whack him with an umbrella, she believed she could relieve him of his cash easier if she first intimidated him with the umbrella.

Arkansas' Winter Fruit Crop.

Cherries blossomed in Arkansas in October, and in November strawberries, ripened in the open air, the second crop of red June apples was half grown, and pears were in bloom.

Los Angeles in Seventy-two Hours.

The California Limited, via Santa Fé route. Swift, safe, and luxurious.

TANNER GOES TO MARRY.

GOVERNOR-ELECT DEPARTS FROM CHICAGO FOR SPRINGFIELD.

Politicians Crowd About the Captain at the Great Northern and Congratulate Him on His Wedding, Set for Tomorrow—Allerton Asks for a Free Fight for the Senatorship Without Executive Interference—Back Just in Time for Inauguration

Gov.-elect John R. Tanner went to Springfield last night to marry Miss Cora Edith English in the Capital City tomorrow. With him went all talk of what part he intended to take in the fight over the United States Senatorship, the Speakership of the Lower House of the Illinois Legislature, and the organization of the State Senate, probably not to be heard of again until his return from his wedding trip, the date for which has not yet been fixed.

For some days Capt. Tanner has kept himself secluded, and his rooms have been littered with bundles brought in by tailors' boys and messengers from dressmaking shops and men's furnishing stores. Yesterday, however, the doors were thrown wide open and all who wished to enter could, while over in the corner stood three big trunks, securely strapped and marked:

J. R. T., SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

Every care seemed to be off the Captain's mind, and he greeted all comers cordially, while his faithful Achates, J. R. B. Van Cleave, stood beside him and beamed with gladness. It was a case of everything ready for the wedding, and the most of the callers recognized the fact that it was a poor time to talk politics and they did not try. They contented themselves with congratulating Capt. Tanner on tomorrow's event, wishing him all kinds of happiness, and, saying they would see him later, departed.

Takes a Train for Springfield.

The Governor-elect himself waited around until 11 p. m. and then took the Alton train for Springfield.

Several members of the Legislature were among Capt. Tanner's callers. Senator Dwyer and Representatives Eldridge and Glade were noticed. A story went around that Dwyer had been sent for in connection with the contest over the organization of the Senate, but this the Governor-elect denied, saying the call, like all the rest, was a friendly one, the Senator from the West Side having come simply to tender his congratulations. Representative Glade, however, did broach the matter of politics.

"I see," he declared, "a lot of people are talking about whom we ought to elect Senator. Now, as I understand it, we were chosen to do that work and, if these people wanted to have a voice in the matter, why didn't they go out and get elected to the Legislature the way we did?" Then he proceeded to declare himself in favor of Madden. To all of which Capt. Tanner listened, but said nothing.

Allerton Asks a Free Field.

Samuel W. Allerton, who wishes to be United States Senator himself, was another caller on the Governor-elect. Like all the others, he wished Capt. Tanner all sorts of good fortune in his married life, and then branched off into politics a little himself. He said, as his hearers probably knew, he was a candidate to succeed Mr. Palmer at Washington, and while he had no particular favors to ask of Gov.-elect Tanner he would request him to keep his hands out of the mix-up. With a fair field and no favors, Mr. Allerton said, he was confident he could win out, but he recognized fully if the Governor-elect took the field against him he was beaten.

To all of this Capt. Tanner listened and said nothing.

Mr. Allerton will open quarters at the Leland Hotel at Springfield next Saturday. It hardly is necessary to say he has the best parlors in the house.

Candidate Madden was not in evidence yesterday. In fact, he seems to think the more he keeps out of the way the better. His friends, however, were authority for the statement that he would open his headquarters at the Leland in Springfield on next Monday.

Messrs. Mason, Hitt, and the rest have not yet been heard from on the headquarters question, but they doubtless will be all in line before the week is out.

Capt. Tanner and his bride leave Springfield tomorrow afternoon on a special car for a trip through the South. J. R. B. Van Cleave has arranged the itinerary, but what it is he has not disclosed. It is subject to change, however, and the only certain thing about it is it brings the bridal party back to Springfield just in time for the inauguration on Jan. 11.

PREPARATIONS AT SPRINGFIELD.

Rehearsal at St. Paul's Today—Plans for the Wedding Trip.

Springfield, Ill., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—St. Paul's Episcopal Procathedral will be opened at 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon for a rehearsal of the Tanner-English wedding, at which every member of the bridal party will be present. The rehearsal will differ from the actual wedding at high noon Wednesday only by the prospective bride and groom omitting the responses.

The Governor-elect will arrive here, accompanied by his best man, F. K. Whittemore of Springfield, on the early morning Alton train Tuesday. From that time on till the wedding his headquarters will be at the Leland. The morning will be spent in making the final arrangements for the wedding trip. In the evening Mr. Tanner and his bride-elect will attend the nuptials of Miss Grace Corneau and the Count Joleaud de St. Maurice at the Church of the Immaculate Conception.

The bride-elect made her last shopping trip to Chicago over two weeks ago, and today the last of her trousseau reached Springfield. The expressman who delivered it brought at the same time almost a score of wedding gifts.

Congratulations and Gifts.

All day a procession of express wagons, family carriages, and cabs has been drawing up in front of the English residence on South Sixth street. Every mail-carrier has brought letters of congratulation and wedding gifts till tonight the upper rooms of the big colonial house present the appearance of the cut glass and silver department of a metropolitan shop. Many of the gifts are from public officials and people of national prominence. Immediately after the departure of the bridal couple on their trip South all of the gifts will be taken to a safety deposit vault, where they will be kept until the Governor and his bride are installed in the Executive Mansion.

South Sixth street, where the English residence is, is the most fashionable residence street in Springfield. It is directly in the callers' and shoppers' line, and this afternoon apparently every one of these callers and shoppers stopped at the English residence. They overwhelmed the bride-elect with congratulations and questions as to the wedding itinerary, and volunteered all sorts of suggestions as to the decorations for the wedding luncheon.

Elaborate Floral Decorations.

Florists' wagons made nearly a dozen trips to the residence during the afternoon, each time bearing a load of palms. There were enough of them before they were distributed through the house to fill the wide hall and stairs.

At noon the work of decorating the parlors and dining-room was begun, and tomorrow everything will be completed but the placing of huge bunches of roses and carnations, which will be most conspicuous among the floral decorations.

Two large evergreen trees were carried into St. Paul's Procathedral at noon. Persons who saw them wondered how they were to be used in the wedding decoration. The trees formed the pièce de résistance for a Christmas celebration given this afternoon to the children of the Sunday-school. All of the decorations of the church for the Christmas day service remain just as they were and will be undisturbed for the wedding ceremony, cut flowers and palms alone being added.

Tomorrow the chancel of the church will be darkened, so that when the wedding guests assemble they will look from daylight upon the marriage service read by the light of a score of candles.

Out-of-Town Guests.

Few of the guests from out of town have arrived. Senator Cullom is here to attend both the Corneau-De St. Maurice and the Tanner-English nuptials. Gov. and Mrs. Altgeld will be present at both weddings. By tomorrow morning all of the principals of the latter event will be in the city.

Gov. and Mrs. Altgeld and Mr. Tanner and his bride-elect met a few days ago at the English residence for a consultation as to the time when the new master and mistress of the Executive Mansion wished to take possession. It was decided the change should be made on the afternoon of inauguration day, although Gov. and Mrs. Altgeld expressed themselves as willing to leave the mansion sooner. It is now decided that the time intervening between the return from the wedding trip and inauguration day will be spent by the Governor-elect and his bride at the English residence.

The private car in which the journey South will be made is one used by the directors of the Illinois Central railroad company. The Governor of Illinois is, ex-officio, a director of the company, and in a way Gov.-elect Tanner will journey in his own car.

HETTY GREEN'S LONELY CHRISTMAS.

Dines by Herself at a Hotel, Her Daughter Being Ill and Her Son "Ned" in Texas.

New York, Dec. 27.—Christmas day was somewhat of a disappointment to Mrs. Hetty Green. Doubtless there were many women in Brooklyn yesterday who envied this woman of millions her ability to gratify any wish, but all her money could not bring together her little family. A few weeks ago Mrs. Green expected both of her children to join her at the Hotel St. George to spend the holidays, but her daughter, Sylvia, was taken ill in New York last week, and unexpected business detained her son, "Ned," in Texas.

He telegraphed his Christmas wishes, but will not join his mother until some time in January.

There were a number of Christmas tokens sent Mrs. Green by friends, and for a while the apartments of the richest woman in America looked like a floral bower. Before the day was spent Mrs. Green had dismantled her rooms and sent the flowers to those who had none, but were trying to celebrate the day. After Mrs. Green had eaten her lonely dinner, and while her husband, who is suffering with a severe illness, was asleep, she slipped out to greet an old friend who was enjoying her eighty-sixth Christmas.

With the exception of the day of the blizzard yesterday was the only holiday Mrs. Green has enjoyed since last spring.

"I have to work just as hard as any woman who earns her own living," she said yesterday; "in fact, harder, because I'm worried and hounded so. If it wasn't for the lawyers I could live in comfort on Fifth avenue, but they won't let me rest. I think reform lawyers are worse than Anarchists. A good deal more, for you know when an Anarchist is going to do anything to you, but these reform lawyers——" and Mrs. Green's vocabulary failed.

"I would like to have my affairs permanently arranged," she continued, after a moment. "I think every woman is best in her home. I don't disapprove of the new woman, you know; let women go out into the world, only they need not exaggerate themselves so, you know. I don't take much stock in the religious woman who goes shouting around. Help some one, I say; that is the way to win souls. Now, I try to help some one every day. Mind, I don't give money, but I try to give people employment and help them respect themselves. You see any one who has been extravagant once with their own money is quite likely to be so with money you give them. I never help people I don't know; if I did I'd be busy.

"The number of letters I had asking for Christmas presents was simply amusing. People I never heard of wrote and asked for the most ridiculous things. But one woman just made me laugh. She told me how poor they had become and how all their luxuries had been taken from them, and couldn't I give her a house or a horse that she could give her husband for his Christmas. Well, now, if it had been a note I would have laughed and thought it a joke, but it was a four-page letter, and told me all her family history."

Mrs. Green does not seem to anticipate any great prosperity for the country right away. She thinks that there are too many differences of opinion about the Cuban question now that the squabbling over the election is over. Her advice to the country is to care for the starving and oppressed right here before going down to Cuba.

The Hotel St. George will probably be Mrs. Green's home until spring.

BENEFIT OF JEWISH WOMEN'S SOCIETY

Schiller Theater Company to Give a Performance at McVicker's on Next Sunday Night.

The South Side Ladies' Sewing Society, composed of Jewish women, has arranged an entertainment for Sunday evening, Jan. 3, the proceeds to be devoted to the society's charitable work.

Arrangements have been perfected with Blei & Gardner, whereby the entire Schiller Theater performance will be transplanted to the McVicker Theater stage on that night. The artists secured are:

Biondi	One Man Italian Opera
Five Cornallas	Acrobats
George H. Wood	Monologue comedian
James Harrigan	Tramp juggler
Bessie Gilbert	Cornist
Georgia Gardner and Edgar Ely	Society sketch
Louise Le May	Vocalist
Magniscope	

On and after Dec. 30 people can purchase reserved seats for any part of the house for $1.

The officers of the society are:

President—Mrs. J. Schmaltz.
Vice-President—Mrs. Amelia Falk.
Treasurer—Mrs. Leo Strauss.
Financial Secretary—Mrs. N. F. Leopold.
Recording Secretary—Mrs. J. Schloss.
Corresponding Secretary—Miss Celia Adler.
Directors—

Mrs. J. Rosenberg,	Mrs. D. Levy,
Mrs. Isaac Rubel,	Mrs. M. Longini,
Mrs. A. L. Simon,	Mrs. E. Levy,
Mrs. Leo Simon,	Mrs. Simon Yondorf,
Mrs. Martin Emerich,	Mrs. Henry Hart,
Mrs. Benjamin Arnheim,	Mrs. Henry Cahn,
Mrs. Sam Stern,	Mrs. Henry Stern,
Mrs. J. Solomon,	Mrs. I. Greensfelder,
Mrs. L. Leopold,	Mrs. A. J. Lichtstern.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Thousands of cases of rheumatism have been cured by Elmer & Amend's Prescription, No. 2851. All sufferers should try a bottle of same. Gale & Blocki, 44 Monroe-st. and 34 Washington-st., Agts

Irritation of the throat and hoarseness immediately relieved by "Brown's Bronchial Troches." 25c a box.

The use of Dr. Siegert's Angostura bitters excites the appetite and digestive organs.

TALK OF GAMBLE'S FIND.

MINISTERS DISCUSS THE VARIABLENESS OF THE JEWISH SABBATH.

Rabbi B. Felsenthal of Zion Congregation Combats the Correctness of the Kansas Methodist's Views—Dr. Emil G. Hirsch Amplifies His Expressed Ideas on the Subject—The Rev. M. M. Parkhurst Finds Little in the Bible to Support the Novelty.

The discovery that the Jewish Sabbath did not always fall upon the seventh day of the week, now called Saturday, which has been made by the Rev. S. W. Gamble of the South Kansas M. E. Conference, and which was announced to the world in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday, formed a most interesting topic of conversation at the various Monday meetings of ministers. Few scholars were willing to enter into a discussion of the proposition advanced by the Kansas minister without giving the matter extended study, but it was conceded generally that the proof appeared to be satisfactory.

Some, however, said that after all it was not a question of calendars, but of ideas, and that to the Jewish mind the notion of Sabbath as a cessation from labor was inseparably bound up with the seven-day division of time, and that the day of rest always was conceived as closing the week, and was consequently invariably looked upon as the seventh, whether at any given period the Sabbath actually fell upon a multiple of the first Sabbath in Jewish history.

Conceding this, still it was acknowledged Mr. Gamble's idea could not but be fruitful and productive of further study of the Sabbath question.

Felsenthal Differs from Gamble.

The Rev. B. Felsenthal, rabbi of Zion congregation, is not prepared to admit the correctness of Mr. Gamble's conclusions. He saw the article published in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday, in the manuscript, and read it a second time yesterday.

"I am glad to see renewed discussion of the history of the Sabbath," he said. "The gentleman's article is written in a reverent spirit and can do no harm. I, for one, am not prepared to surrender the belief of a lifetime, which is also the belief of the Jewish race, that the Sabbath always has been regarded as identical with the seventh day.

"The kernel of the discussion, as I apprehend it, is the statement that the Passover lamb was always eaten upon a Sabbath. I regard that as a hasty conclusion. Conceding that it would follow that the Sabbath and the Passover had necessarily to coincide and that consequently the Sabbath, being on a fixed day of the year, could not fall upon a fixed day of the week, just as our Fourth of July cannot fall upon the same day of the week every year.

Nub of the Argument.

"Practically the whole argument is contained in this dialogue:

"'Upon what date did the Bible require the Passover lamb to be slain?'

"'On Abib 14 every year.'

"'Upon what day was it eaten?'

"'On Abib 15 every year.'

"'Upon what date was the wave sheaf offered and the harvest commenced?'

"'On Abib 16 every year.'

"'Was Abib 15 always a Sabbath day?'

"'Certainly it was.'

"'Was Abib 16 on the first day of the week each year?'

"'Yes. Upon that date they began to count the seven weeks towards Pentecost.'

"'Very well. Will you furnish me an accepted solar or lunar calendar that will locate Abib 15 on Saturday every year, and Abib 16 on Sunday every year?'

"'O, I see. I see. It cannot be done. I had never thought of it before.'

"The answer, 'Certainly it was,' was a hasty concession.

He Quotes from Leviticus.

"In the twenty-third chapter of Leviticus, where directions are given for finding the festival days, we find the following:

"'And ye shall count unto you from the morrow after the Sabbath, from the day that ye brought the sheaf of the wave offering; seven Sabbaths shall there be complete: even unto the morrow after the seventh Sabbath shall ye number fifty days; and ye shall offer a new meat offering unto the Lord.'

"The word translated 'Sabbath,' where it occurs the first time, should be translated 'feast,' in my opinion. In the Hebrew the word simply means a cessation from labor and it was used for feasts as well as for the Sabbath.

"The Sadducees and Pharisees at the time of Christ differed upon this question, the Sadducees maintaining the count had to be from the regular Sabbath, the Pharisees that the feast day was meant. The Pharisaic view prevailed.

Never Heard of Two Sabbaths.

"I, for one, never heard before that there were two Sabbaths and consequently eight days in the week of Pentecost.

"I do not think there is any authority for this in the Bible. The command to labor six days and rest one was not taken strictly, and feasts frequently interrupted work days. Nor is it true that the Jewish year consisted of exactly 350 days or fifty weeks, as the diagram of Mr. Gamble would seem to indicate.

"The Jewish calendar was lunar, the months containing either twenty-nine or thirty days, beginning always upon the day the new moon was observed. Every once in so long an intercalary month was shoved in to make the seasons fit the dates set for the feasts, but this did not interfere at all with the regularity of the week-day period."

Hirsch Amplifies His Views.

Dr. Emil G. Hirsch, who has subscribed to a partial indorsement of Mr. Gamble's theory, explained his views more at length.

"It is probable the early calendar was in a disordered state and that order was not introduced until the time of Ezra at the close of the captivity," said the rabbi. "The Assyro-Babylonian system was to intercalate a sufficient number of days at the end of every month to make the year correspond fairly with the solar year. They had four weeks of seven days and then one, two, or three extra days which did not count in the makeup of the week. There are traces in the Bible of the same system—for example, in the Jonathan story in Kings. It is probable the Jews had days which did not count in the weekly period, and, of course, it follows the Sabbath did not fall always upon a multiple of all preceding Sabbaths.

"However, at the time of Christ the matter had been long firmly regulated so that a month was intercalated once in a while to keep the year straight with the seasons, but this did not interfere in the slightest with the regular procession of the week of seven days, and the Jews always regarded their Sabbath as the close of a seven-day period.

"Mr. Gamble evidently is a close reasoner, and he has stumbled upon difficulties in relation to the jubilee period which the orthodox school has long had to puzzle over and which incline the critics to believe the jubilee legislation never was put in practice. They say it was the conception of an idealist. Jeremiah complains that it was not conformed to in his time."

Parkhurst Thinks Lightly of It.

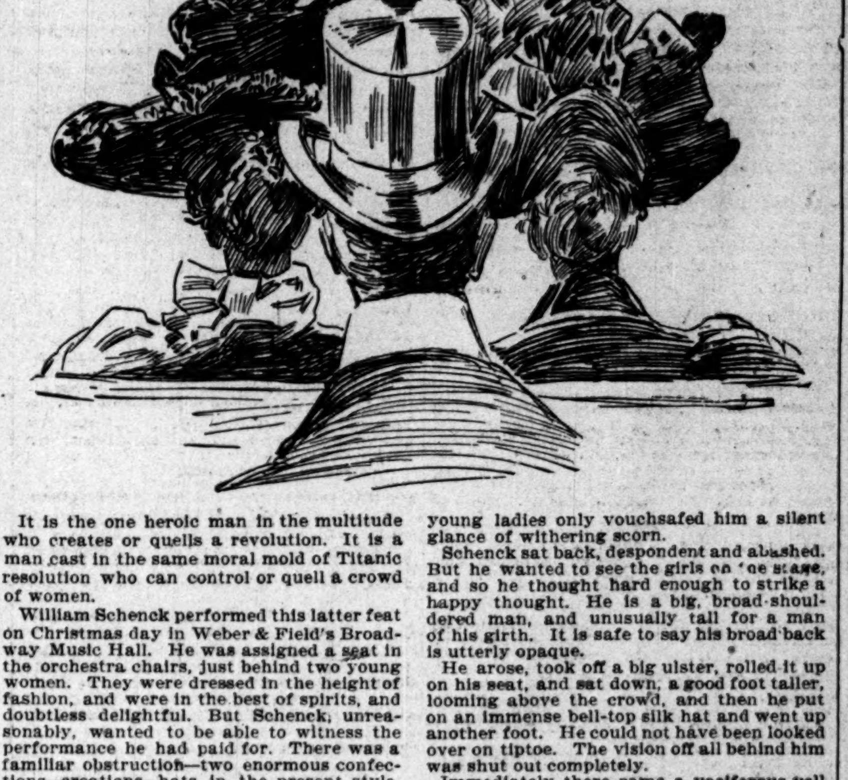
The Rev. M. M. Parkhurst has given the Sabbath question close study from its ethical and moral points of view. He is not inclined to attach much importance to Mr. Gamble's calendar studies.

"I do not know what conclusions he would draw even if his 'discovery' proves to be correct," said Mr. Parkhurst. "The first Sabbath commemorated the creation, the second commemorated the Jewish independence in the same manner as our Fourth of July commemorates the Declaration of Independence, though the day remained the same. Nothing is more certain than that the Jew believed firmly his Sabbath was the seventh day, and it seems to me that settles the question. There is no sort of doubt that the early Christians kept both the seventh and the first days for a time, discontinuing the observance of the Jewish seventh day Sabbath gradually. That was one of the questions between Peter and Paul.

"Our Sabbath commemorates the resurrection. It was called the Lord's day—that is, Christ's day—from the first. For my part I had as lief change the day to Wednesday as not if the whole agreed the change was for the better convenience of a greater number of people.

"So far as I have examined the arguments advanced by Mr. Gamble I do not find much in the Bible to support them. I never heard of that alleged eight-day week at Pentecost with two Sabbaths in it."

"HATS OFF!" YELLED THE CROWD, AND SCHENCK WON A VICTORY.



It is the one heroic man in the multitude who creates or quells a revolution. It is a man cast in the same moral mold of Titanic resolution who can control or quell a crowd of women.

William Schenck performed this latter feat on Christmas day in Weber & Field's Broadway Music Hall. He was assigned a seat in the orchestra chairs, just behind two young women. They were dressed in the height of fashion, and were in the best of spirits, and doubtless delightful. But Schenck, unreasonably, wanted to be able to witness the performance he had paid for. There was a familiar obstruction—two enormous confections—creations—hats in the present style, with the three great, drooping Prince of Wales feathers.

Schenck tried to peer between them, but he could not dodge the feathers adroitly enough to get even an occasional glimpse of pink fleshings. Then, in despair, he asked the young ladies to remove their hats. He did this with Parisian politeness, but the young ladies only vouchsafed him a silent glance of withering scorn.

Schenck sat back, despondent and abashed. But he wanted to see the girls on the stage, and so he thought hard enough to strike a happy thought. He is a big, broad-shouldered man, and unusually tall for a man of his girth. It is safe to say his broad back is utterly opaque.

He arose, took off a big ulster, rolled it up on his seat, and sat down, a good foot taller, looming above the crowd, and then he put on an immense bell-top silk hat and went up another foot. He could not have been looked over on tiptoe. The vision of all behind him was shut out completely.

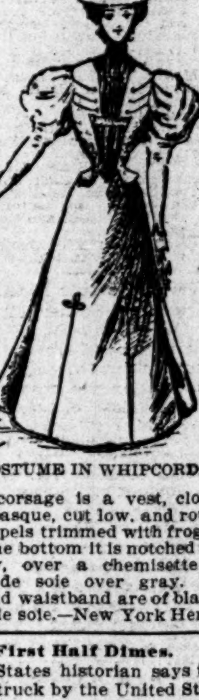
Immediately there came a vociferous yell of "Hats off! Hats off!"

Schenck got up, bowed, and removed his enormous headgear. The crowd clapped, and then the ladies, thinking the cry was intended for them, took off their hats, and the movement went all around the theater.

Schenck had won a great victory for a whole theaterful of men.

Daily Hint from Paris.

The illustration represents a tailor-made costume in bluish-gray whipcord, made by Viola. The skirt is simply trimmed from the bottom about half way up with woolen braid, each braid having a trefoil at the apex. The corsage is a vest, close fitting, with short basque, cut low, and round at the neck, with lapels trimmed with frogs of black braid. At the bottom it is notched and opens more widely, over a chemisette of black mousseline de soie over gray. The neck trimming and waistband are of black plaited mousseline de soie.—New York Herald.



COSTUME IN WHIPCORD.

First Half Dimes.

A United States historian says that "the first coins struck by the United States mint were some half dimes, in 1792; the first dimes were struck in France from old silver family plates furnished by Washington, the coins being known as 'Martha Washington dimes,' from an adaptation of the liberty head to that of Martha Washington."

World's Oldest Firm.

Probably the Monastery of La Grande Chartreuse, which lies fourteen miles from Grenoble, among the French mountains, is the oldest industrial firm in the world. This monastery was founded about 1080.

ONLY THE VERY BEST.

That Is the Advice Which the Leading Physicians of the Land Give.

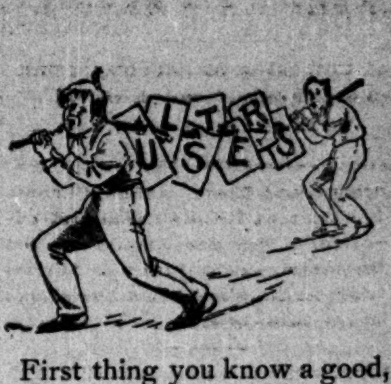
Thousands of people at this time of the year find themselves in a low state of health, and many are now asking the question, "How can I regain health and strength and feel as I ought to feel?"

For the benefit of people who ask this question it may be stated that some of the best physicians in the land say that nature requires assistance, the sluggish blood needs stirring up, impurities driven from the system, and the great organs of the body endowed with new life. For producing these effects no stimulant has ever equaled pure malt whiskey, providing it really is pure and free from adulteration. Eminent physicians throughout the world agree on this point.

Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, Philadelphia, says: "I adhere to the belief that pure whiskey is the least injurious, safest, and best alcoholic liquor."

Dr. Frank H. Wade, Pittsburg, says: "After many years of careful study I am firmly convinced that whiskey is the least injurious, and, therefore, the safest and best of alcoholic liquors for people to use."

While the above opinions carry weight and conviction, it must be remembered that ordinary whiskey cannot be depended upon, and will usually do more harm than good. What people in a weak, run-down condition need is a pure **Medicinal Whiskey,** and the only whiskey that has ever answered this description is Duffy's Malt.



First thing you know a good, snappy, zero day will catch you outside of an ulster.

Won't be our fault either—we've got 'em here for you.

Rogers, Peet & Co. Ulsters, $20 to $35. Other makes—black friezes, etc., as low as $10.

If the winter suit needs a little helping out a new pair of trousers will make it fresh looking.

$3.50 to $10—R., P. & Co. quality start at $5.

F. M. ATWOOD
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RADWAY'S PILLS.

Purely vegetable, mild, and reliable. Cause perfect Digestion, complete absorption, and healthy regularity. For the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases.

LOSS OF APPETITE,
SICK HEADACHE,
INDIGESTION,
BILIOUSNESS,
TORPID LIVER,
DYSPEPSIA.

PERFECT DIGESTION will be accomplished by taking Radway's Pills. By their ANTI-BILIOUS properties they stimulate the liver in the secretion of the bile and its discharge through the biliary ducts. These pills, in doses of from two to four, will quickly regulate the action of the liver and free the patient from these disorders. One or two of Radway's Pills, taken daily by those subject to bilious pains and torpidity of the liver, will keep the system regular and secure healthy digestion.

Price, 25c per box. Sold by all druggists.
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55 Elm-st., New York.

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ALL TRAVELING EXPENSES INCLUDED.

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MEXICO Parties—Feb. 5 and 26. FLORIDA—Jan. 15, Feb. 5, 12 and 26. CALIFORNIA—Jan. 15 and 27, Feb. 5, 17 and 26, March 17. EUROPE—Jan. 21, March 25, May 2, 13 and 17, June 7 and 24.
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PRIEST & EAGER Managers

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ANDREW HANLEY, Pres. Suwanee Springs, Suwanee, Fla.

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Will enter upon its next term on January 6th, 1897. Owing to endowments exceptional advantages at reasonable cost. Address
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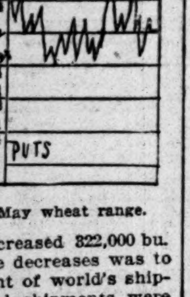
Apply to Colonel Wm. Verbeck, Superintendent.

WHEAT PIT IS NERVOUS.

INCESSANT RUMORS OF EMBARRASSMENT OF LOCAL CONCERNS.

Bullish Statistical Announcements Neutralized by the Feeling of Uneasiness Developed — Frequent Fluctuations Within a Narrow Range—Small World's Shipments to Europe—Exports of Corn Increasing—Street Produce Prices.

In wheat it was statistical announcements against local financial surroundings and a resultant nervous market within an extremely narrow range. Monday is always the day of statistics, and for two weeks at least it has been a day of rumors regarding the stability of financial and commercial enterprises. There were no Liverpool cables, but London was strong, and the crowd early was inclined to bet on the prospect of bullish advices from Liverpool today. The quantity of wheat on passage decreased 1,840,000 bu and the English visible decreased 322,000 bu. The explanation of these decreases was to be found in the statement of world's shipments to Europe. Total shipments were only 3,784,000 bu, as against 6,781,000 bu the previous week and 5,729,000 bu a year ago. The official visible decreased 720,000 bu, as against 603,000 bu for the corresponding week last season.



May wheat range.

Clearances Are Fairly Good.

Exports figured from the date of the last statement, made on Thursday, were equivalent to 587,000 bu, as against primary receipts and shipments of 910,000 bu and 347,000 bu. Primary market shipments of flour were 127,300 brls. The continental markets were all fractionally higher than when last quoted. An Argentine newspaper was quoted as making the exportable surplus of that country 26,250,000 bu. On the statistics May wheat opened from ⅜c to ½c over the closing price last Thursday. New York reported foreign buying. Lack of business here and the feeling of uneasiness over the financial situation, aggravated by the circulation of unwarranted rumors, caused a reaction of ⅝c. The market was decidedly nervous, fluctuating frequently within a narrow range. The last break was due to the circulation of reports that two local banks had suspended. The statement had time to go to New York and get back to Chicago before it was contradicted. On it wheat for May delivery sold to 81⅞c, but a denial rallied to a close at 82c. The last price was only ⅛c over that of Thursday. The cash market was dull and rather easy in tone. Withdrawals from store are liberal, while receipts in this market are light. By sample No. 4 red sold at 62@71c, No. 3 red at 82@85½c, No. 2 red at 90@90½c, No. 3 hard at 80@83c, No. 3 white at 85c, No. 4 spring sold at 57c for poor and 69@73c for good to choice, and No. 3 at 71c for ordinary to 75@76¼c for good.

Liberal Exports of Corn.

Corn ruled steady during the session, but closed easier. May sold between 25¼@25½c, closing at 25⅝c. The largest buying was by Rouse, who took about 300,000 bu May for New York. The elevator concerns were the leading sellers. The steady feeling came from the influence of wheat, and the heavy exports for last week, at 3,179,000 bu. Yesterday's exports were also liberal at 614,000 bu. However, the dullness of trade was against the price. Receipts since last Thursday night were 926 cars, or less than expected. More seasonable weather has failed to enlarge the arrivals. Holders in the country seem disposed to hold the corn wherever possible, evidently on the supposition that prices cannot go much lower. Large quantities are being cribbed. The demand for all rail shipment East is improving somewhat. The sample market was steady to ¼c lower. Argentine shipments last week were 1,224,000 bu. The amount on ocean passage increased 160,000 bu. There was a liberal increase of 820,000 bu in the visible supply.

A stronger wheat market helped oats early, but trade was dull and prices eased off after an advance to 20⅛c for May early, and closed with a net loss of ⅛c. Receipts for the three days were 693 cars, and 375 cars are expected today.

Large Stocks of Oats.

Local stocks are piling up heavily, being now 4,788,00 bu. The visible increased 1,042,000 bu. Exports for three days were 242,761 bu. The sample market was heavy and prices generally ¼c lower.

Sales on track and f. o. b. coarse grain included: Corn—No. 4, 17@20½c; No. 3, 19½@19¾c; No. 3 yellow, 19½@19¾c; No. 3 white, 19¾@20c; ears, 21@22c. Billed through: No. 4, 17@17½c; No. 3, 18@18½c; No. 3 yellow, 18@18¼c; No. 2, 22⅝c; No. 2 yellow, 21¼@22⅝c; No. 3 white, 18@18¼c. Oats—No. 3, 15@17c; No. 3 white, 16½@18¾c; No. 2, 17½c; No. 2 white, 18½@19c. Billed through: No. 3, 14½@16¼c; No. 3 white, 16@18¼c; No. 2 white, 19@19½c.

Provisions were dull but steady. There was no trade of any volume, however, and the range was the narrowest in everything. About the only business was in changing over contracts. Receipts of hogs at seven markets exceeded those of last year for the same day by 17,600.

Barley was a trifle easy. Feed ranged at 22@24c, and fair to choice malting at 26@34c. No. 2 rye was steady at 37@37¾c, but No. 3 was about 1c easier, with sales at 35@35½c. May sold at 41½@42c, closing at 41½c bid. Flaxseed was unsettled. No. 1 Northwestern sold at 74⅛c, and No. 1 at 73¼c. December sold at 73½c, and May at 77@77½c. Receipts were 44,660 bu; shipments, 85,962 bu. Timothy was stronger on the basis of $2.80 for March and $2.75 for February. Clover was unchanged.

Trade Gossip on 'Change.

The record of John Hill's campaign against the bucketshops in connection with the board and the Civic Federation makes quite a statistical showing. During the year forty-five bucketshop firms have been barred from the mails, eighty-seven firms indicted, and over 100 driven out of the business. Some of these attempted to go into business again under new firm names, only to be attacked the second time. Three members have been disciplined by the directors for the offense.

The list of members posted for delinquent dues is seventy-three, which is not an unusually large number, but the number which will be found in default after the days of grace expire promises to be unusually large, owing to the many deaths and financial stringency.

Last week's showing of exports to European countries was decidedly bullish. The figures were as follows:

	Dec. 26, 1896. Bu.	Dec. 19, 1896. Bu.	Dec. 28, 1895. Bu.
America	2,112,000	3,525,000	3,457,000
Russia	1,416,000	1,552,000	1,368,000
Danubian ports	176,000	1,568,000	576,000
Argentina	80,000	136,000	176,000
India	....	....	132,000
Totals	3,784,000	6,781,000	5,729,000

The committee appointed to make up the regular ticket, including directors and Committees of Arbitration and Appeals, met yesterday afternoon and agreed upon a list which will be submitted to an adjourned meeting of the caucus today. While the members of the committee refused to give out authoritatively the names on the ticket it is well understood that the names of Lloyd Smith and John Barrett are on the ticket, and possibly John Hill. James Templeton was approached by the committee as a candidate, but positively refused to allow his name to be used. John Hately was similarly approached and refused, but perhaps his refusal was disregarded. There is much complaint at the slowness of the committee in giving out the ticket, as it is scarcely fair to any who may wish to put an opposition ticket in the field.

Puts on May wheat ranged at 81⅝@81⅝c and calls at 82¾@83c.

Estimated receipts for today: Wheat, 30 cars; corn, 355 cars; oats, 375 cars; hogs, 27,000.

Beerbohn, Dec. 18, gave the stock of wheat and flour in the invisible supply and in farmers' hands in the United Kingdom and afloat for the United Kingdom as 8,785,000 qrs, against 8,000,000 qrs a year ago and 9,813,000 qrs two years ago.

Prices of Grain and Provisions.

	Closed Thursday.	Price range yesterday.		Closed yesterday.	Closed Dec. 30, 1895.
WHEAT.					
December	78½	78 @	79	78⅛	56¾
May	81⅞	81¾@	82¾	82	59¾
July	76⅞	76¼@	77¼	76⅞	....
CORN.					
December	22¾	22⅝@	23¼	22¾	25⅝
January	22⅞	22⅝@	22⅞	22⅞	25⅞
May	25⅝	25¼@	25½	25⅝	28¼
OATS.					
December	16½	16¼@	16¾	16¼	17¼
May	20	19⅝@	20⅛	19⅞	19
MESS PORK.					
January	7.57½	7.57½@	7.62½	7.60	8.75
May	7.90	7.90 @	7.92½	7.90	9.12½
LARD—PER 100 LBS.					
January	3.77½	3.77½@	3.85	3.82½	5.35
May	4.00	3.97½@	4.02½	4.00	5.60
RIBS—BOXED 25C MORE THAN LOOSE.					
January	3.80	3.77½@	3.80	3.80	4.32½
May	3.97½	3.97½@	4.02½	4.00	4.60

GRAIN INSPECTION.

	Contract grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total.
Winter wheat	21	11	4	36
Spring wheat	13	76	17	106
Corn	151	677	98	926
Oats	58	621	14	693
Rye	16	13	...	29
Barley	..	154	74	228
Totals	259	1,552	207	2,018

Inspected out—226,582 bu wheat, 29,067 bu corn, and 36,730 bu oats. Additional—4 cars wheat and 32 cars oats.

The Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade gives the following as the visible supply of grain [bu]:

	Dec. 26, 1896.	Dec. 19, 1896.	Dec. 12, 1896.	Dec. 28, 1895.
Wheat	54,443,000	55,163,000	54,284,000	69,985,000
Corn	18,893,000	18,073,000	17,461,000	5,817,000
Oats	13,476,000	12,434,000	11,359,000	6,468,000
Rye	2,996,000	2,831,000	2,582,000	1,553,000
Barley	4,875,000	5,130,000	5,493,000	3,762,000

These figures show a decrease of 720,000 bu wheat and 255,000 bu barley, and an increase of 820,000 bu corn, 1,042,000 bu oats, and 165,000 bu rye. For the corresponding week last year wheat increased 603,000 bu and corn decreased 13,000 bu.

The following are the stocks of grain in store and afloat in this city at the close of the dates named [bu]:

	Dec. 26, 1896.	Dec. 19, 1896.	Dec. 12, 1896.	Dec. 28, 1895.
Wheat	13,394,000	13,599,000	13,497,000	21,203,000
Corn	5,700,000	5,100,000	4,836,000	1,116,000
Oats	4,788,000	4,180,000	3,665,000	605,000
Rye	1,077,000	1,049,000	909,000	229,000
Barley	94,000	72,000	41,000	24,000
Tot'l	25,053,000	24,000,000	23,038,000	23,177,000

These figures show a decrease of 205,000 bu wheat and an increase of 600,000 bu corn, 608,000 bu oats, 28,000 bu rye, and 22,000 bu barley.

TRADE IN SOUTH WATER STREET.

Prices on Leading Lines of Farm, Garden, and Orchard Produce.

The following quotations are for wholesale lots, and for small quantities a fair percentage must be added:

Butter—Creameries: Extras, 21c; firsts, 18@19c; seconds, 16@17c. Dairies: Cooley's 17c; firsts, 14@15c.

Beans—Pea beans, 78@80c; mediums, 70@75c.

Cheese—Twins, 8@8½c; Young Americas, 8½@9½c; cheddars, 9@9½c; Swiss, 9½@9¾c; limburber, 7½@8c.

Dressed poultry—Turkeys, 10@11c; chickens, 6½@7½c; ducks, 9@10c; geese, 8½@9c.

Eggs—Firsts, strictly fresh, loss off, 18@20c; not strictly fresh, 17@18c.

Game—Prairie chickens, $5.50@6.50; partridge, $3.25@3.50; quail, $1.25@1.40; jack rabbits, $1.50@2.00.

Green fruits—Apples, $1.00@1.85; California pears, $1.75@2.00 per 40-lb box; California grapes, $1.50@1.65 per 4-basket case; persimmons, $1.00@1.25 per crate; Catawba grapes, 25c per 8-lb basket; lemons, $3.00@3.50 per box; oranges, $3.00@4.00 per box; pineapples, $2.75@3.00 per crate; cranberries, $4.50@6.00 per brl.

Hay—Receipts, 1,782 tons; shipments, 305 tons. Choice timothy quotable at $8.50@9.00; No. 1 at $8.00@8.50; No. 2 at $7.00@7.50; No. 3 at $5.00@6.50; choice prairie at $7.50@8.00; No. 1 at $6.50@7.00; No. 2 at $5.00@6.00; No. 3 at $5.00@5.50; No. 4 at $4.00@4.50.

High proof spirits—Steady on the basis of $1.18 for finished goods.

Nuts—Walnuts, 40@50c per bu; butternuts, 45c per bu; chestnuts, 6c per lb; hickory nuts, $1.60@1.75 per bu; pecans, 8@10c per lb.

Potaoes—Burbanks, 22@24c per bu; Hebrons, 18@20c per bu; sweet potatoes, $1.00@1.35 per brl.

Vegetables—Beets, $1.00@1.75 per brl; cabbage, $10.00@13.00 per ton; celery, 30@50c per box; cucumbers, 25@40c per doz; cauliflower, $2.00@2.50 per crate; lettuce, $2.50@3.50 per brl; onions, 30@50c per bu; parsley, 15c per bu; string beans, $1.00@1.25 per bu; squash, $20.00@25.00 per ton; tomatoes, $2.00@2.50 per 6-basket crate; turnips, 17@20c per bu.

PRODUCE MARKETS EAST AND WEST

Closing Quotations in Grain and Provisions at New York.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—Grain—Wheat—Receipts, 103,600 bu; exports, 161,678 bu; spot firmer, No. 1 hard, 96¼c; options opened higher on foreign buying, local covering, and strong foreign statistics; reacted under long selling, but subsequently advanced again on renewed foreign support, closing ⅜@½c net higher; No. 2 red, May, 87¾@88⅜c, closed at 88¼c; December, 90⅛@90⅝c, closed at 90½c.

Corn—Receipts, 220,400 bu; exports, 96,921 bu; spot dull; No. 2, 29½c; options firmer and ruled steady all day, supported by moderate local and foreign buying; closed ⅛c net higher; May closed 31⅝c; December closed 29⅜c.

Oats—Receipts, 144,000 bu; exports, 220,964 bu; spot steadier; No. 2, 22½c; options dull and easier under local pressure, closing active, ½c net lower; May, 24⅛@24¼c, closed at 24⅛c; December closed at 22c.

Hay dull; shipping, 52½@57½c; good to choice, 67½@70c. Hops quiet; State, common to choice 1895 crop, 3@7½c; 1896 crop, 8@13c; Pacific coast 1895 crop, 3½@7c; 1896 crop, 9@13c. Hides quiet; Galveston, 12@13c; Buenos Ayres nominal; Texas dry, 9½c; California, 15½c. Leather steady; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres, 19½@20½c. Wool quiet; fleece, 15@20c; pulled, 15@18c.

Provisions—Beef steady; family, $9.50@11.00; extra mess, $7.25@8.00; beef hams, $13.00. Cut meats steady; pickled bellies, 4½@4¾c; do shoulders, 4¼c; do hams, 8¼@8¾c. Lard steady; Western steam, $4.10. Refined easy. Pork dull; mess, $8.25@8.75; short clear, $8.75@10.50; family, $10.00@10.50. Tallow firm; city, 3 5-16c; country, 3 7-16c.

Petroleum dull; United closed at 90c bid. Resin quiet; strained, common to good, $1.77½@1.80. Turpentine quiet, 26¾@27¼c. Rice dull; 3⅝@6⅛c; Japan, 4½@4¾c; molasses dull; New Orleans open kettle, 24@34c.

Pig iron quiet; Southern, $11.00@12.25; Northern, $11.00@13.00. Copper steady; brokers, 11⅝c, exchange, 11⅜@11½c. Lead strong, offerings small; brokers, $2.90; exchange, $3.05@3.07½. Tin steady; straits, 13c; plates quiet. Spelter dull; domestic, $4.12½@4.25.

Cottonseed oil nominally steady; prime crude, 20c bid; off crude, 18½c; prime summer yellow, 23@23½c; butter grades, 25½@26c.

Coffee—Options opened steady with prices unchanged to 15 points higher; ruled generally steady and fairly active on covering following better cables than expected and firmer spot markets, closed quiet at 5@10 points net advance. Sales, 16,500 bags, including December, 9.60c; March, 9.65@9.70c. Spot Rio steady; No. 7, jobbing, 10⅝c; invoice, 10⅛c; mild steady; Cordova, 15½@17c. Sales, 2,000 bags Maracaibo, p. t.; 1,000 bags Rio No. 7 in store, to be shipped, at 10⅛c.

Sugar—Raw dull; fair refining, 2 13-16c; centrifugal, 96 test, 3 3-16c; refined quiet; standard A, 4¼c; cut loaf, 5c; crushed, 5c; powdered, 4⅝c; granulated, 4⅜c.

Butter—Fancy fresh creamery steady at 22c, with only a small jobbing trade. Arrivals were fairly liberal. Other grades dull and values somewhat unsettled. Western creamery extras, 22c; seconds to firsts, 17@20½c; Western imitation creamery extras, 16c; firsts, 14@15c; Western factory, extras, 16c; firsts, 14@15c; Western factory, June extra, 11½@12c; fresh, extras, 13½@14c; thirds to firsts, 7@12c; rolls, fresh, 9@14c.

Cheese—The home trade demand continues fair, and with stocks moderate at primary points as well as at all distributing centers the market is in a firm and healthy shape. Exporters are still looking for underpriced cheese, say from 9½c down, but suitable quality is hard to find. Part skims in moderate supply and late prices well sustained. September, full cream, large, white, and colored, fancy, 10½@10¾c; late made, large, white, choice, 9¾@10c; late made, large, fair to good, 9¼@9½c.

Eggs—Receipts were larger, and with only a slow demand the best Western collections declined to an average price of 22c. Refrigerators are freely offered and weak. Fancy limed firmer, but off grades easier. Western fresh gathered, choice, quoted at 22c; do fair to good, 20@21c; Kentucky, fresh choice, 21@21½c; Western, refrigerator, full packed, choice, 17@18c; do early packed, choice, 16@16½c; Western limed, 15@15½c.

Cotton—At the opening of 'Change prices were reduced 4@5 points, with trading small and mainly for local account. Heavy receipts gave the market a downward tendency at the opening. Disappointing cables from Liverpool caused a further decline of 5@6 points, closing at 14@15 points decline from Thursday's final figures. Liverpool reported spot cotton sales 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 500; American, 7,000. Receipts, 31,000 bales; American, 25,000. Middling uplands, 4 1-32d. Futures quiet, buyers at Thursday night's prices; closed steady, 3@3½ points net decline. Manchester—Yarns quiet and firm. Receipts at the port today were 34,450 bales, against 30,599 this day last week and 46,015 bales last year. On the spot the market was quiet at 1-16c decline. Middling uplands at 7 1-16c and gulf at 7 5-16c. Sales, 653 bales for export, 68 bales for consumption, and 600 bales on contract. Today's sales:

Months.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing.
December	200	6.70	6.69	6.67@6.68
January	51,000	6.81	6.67	6.68@6.69
February	3,000	6.84	6.78	6.76@6.78
March	81,800	6.96	6.85	6.85@6.86
April	7,100	7.00	6.93	6.93@6.95
May	46,500	7.10	7.00	7.01@7.02
June	1,300	7.13	7.05	7.06@7.10
July	200	7.16	7.13	7.10@7.11
August	3,300	7.18	7.12	7.12@7.13
November	200	6.96	6.96	6.87@6.92

ELGIN, Ill., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—The weather had a depressing effect on the Elgin Board of Trade, but the bidding was fair. Nearly all offerings were sold at 20½c. The total sales were 44,460 lbs for $9,144.20. A year ago the price was 23c. The directors of the board elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, John Newman; Vice-President, G. H. Gurler; Treasurer, W. W. Sherwin; Secretary, L. S. Taylor; Sergeant-at-Arms, A. M. C. Todson. Inspectors: H. B. Gurler, De Kalb; E. P. Vail, Marengo; D. C. Woolverton, Belvidere; D. E. Wood, Elgin; C. H. Potter, Elgin; J. P. Younger, Freeport; T. H. Gibbon, Elgin; W. D. Collyer, Chicago; G. H. Garrison, Greenwood.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 28.—After an adjournment of three days the session opened with some signs of firmness, which were followed by a quiet, steady market. The opening was a slight advance from the price at which wheat closed on Thursday last. May kept within a narrow range today. Trading was very dull and without much feature. May opened at 79⅞c, advanced in the first hour of trading to 80c, from which high point it dropped to 79¼@79⅜c and rallied to a close at 79⅝@79⅝c. Flour—Dull; first patents, $4.15@4.35; second patents, $4.00@4.10; first clears, $3.40@3.60; second clears, $2.30@2.35.

DULUTH, Minn., Dec. 28.—Grain—Wheat, No. 1 hard cash, 80⅝c; December, 80⅝c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 79¼c; December, 79¼c asked; May, 81⅞c bid; No. 2 Northern, 76⅝c; No. 3, 72¾@73⅜c; rejected, 56⅝@69⅝c. To arrive—No. 1 hard, 80⅝c; No. 1 Northern, 79¼c. Rye—37c. Oats—No. 2, 18½c; No. 3, 16c. Flax—72½c; May, 77¼c bid. Car inspection—Wheat, 197; oats, 108; rye, 23; barley, 12; flax, 28. Receipts—Wheat, 189,314 bu; oats, 47,812 bu; rye, 1,934 bu; barley, 3,764 bu; flax, 28,164 bu; corn, 1,168 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 160,634 bu; flax, 15,000 bu.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 28.—Wheat—Higher; No. 2 red, cash, elevator, 91c bid; track, 91@93¼c; No. 2 hard, cash, 81c asked; December, 91⅝c, nominal; May, 91⅛@91¼c bid; July, 75¼c. Corn—Higher; No. 2 cash, 20¼c; December, 20c asked; May, 22⅝c. Oats—Firm; No. 2 cash, 18c bid; May, 20⅝c bid. Rye—Dull; 35c bid, track. Barley—Dull; malting, 30@40c. Flaxseed—Easy, 72c. Pork—Standard mess, jobbing, $7.45@7.65. Lard—Prime steam, $3.65; choice, $3.75. Lead—Firm, $2.75@2.82½. Spelter—Dull, $3.97½.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 28.—Grain—Wheat—Steady and active; No. 2 hard, 78@79c; No. 2 red, 92½@93c, latter for fancy; No. 2 spring, 75@76½c. Corn—¼@½c lower and rather active; No. 2 mixed, 17@17½c. Oats—Irregular; No. 2 white nominally 20@23c. Rye—No. 2 nominally 32c. Hay—Steady; choice timothy, $8.00@8.50; choice prairie, $5.50. Butter—Weak and lower; creamery, 18½@20c; dairy, 10@13c. Eggs—Weak; ½c lower; quotably 15c.

PEORIA, Ill., Dec. 28.—Grain—Corn—Steady; No. 2, 20½c. Oats—Slow; easy; No. 2 white, 18@20c. Rye—Dull; No. 2, 36c. Whisky—Market steady; finished goods on the basis of $1.18 for highwines. Receipts—Corn, 167,400 bu; oats, 101,150 bu; rye, 3,000 bu; whisky, none; wheat, 8,400 bu. Shipments—Corn, 21,700 bu; oats, 130,800 bu; rye, 1,800 bu; whisky, 1,275 brls; wheat, 12,000 bu.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 28.—Grain—Spring wheat—Steady; No. 1 Northern, 90⅝c; winter wheat dull; No. 2, 95c. Corn—Firm; No. 2 corn, 24½c. Oats—Weak; demand light; No. 2 white, 22¾@23c. Barley—Fairly steady; Western choice, 40@42c. Rye—Dull; No. 2, 42c. Flour—Quiet and steady; best spring, $5.00@5.25.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 28.—Resin firm; strained, $1.45; good, $1.50. Spirits, nothing doing. Tar quiet, $1.00. Turpentine dull; hard, $1.40; soft, $1.90; virgin, $1.80.

IN THE FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKET.

Closing Quotations in Grain and Provisions at Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 28.—Holiday. No grain market.

Provisions—Bacon quiet; demand poor; Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lbs, 28s; short ribs, 20 to 24 lbs, 27s 6d; long clear light, 30 to 38 lbs, 28s; long clear heavy, 40 to 45 lbs, 27s 6d; short clear backs, light, 18 lbs, 28s 6d; short clear middles, heavy, 45 to 50 lbs, 26s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs, 28s; shoulders, square, 12 to 18 lbs, 28s; hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lbs, 39s. Tallow—Fine North American, 18s 9d. Beef—Extra India mess, 50s; prime mess, 50s. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 48s 9d; medium Western, 41s 3d. Lard—Dull; prime Western, 21s; refined in pails, 23s. Cheese—Quiet; demand poor; finest American white and colored, September, 51s. Butter—Finest United States, 90s; good, 55s.

Turpentine—Spirits, 20s 3d. Resin—Common, 5s 7½d. Cottonseed oil—Liverpool refined, 15s 6d. Linseed oil—16s. Petroleum—Refined, 6⅛s. Refrigerator beef—Forequarter, 3⅝d; hindquarter, 6¼d. Bleaching powder—Hardwood, f. o.b. Liverpool, £7. Hops—At London, Pacific coast, £3 5s.

IN THE LOCAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Prices of Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep—Receipts and Shipments.

Chicago receipts and shipments of live stock for dates mentioned:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, Dec. 28	23,000	200	26,000	14,000
Total last week	35,432	1,258	142,896	44,135
Previous week	42,156	1,362	182,796	65,397
Cor. week 1895	33,149	933	84,980	32,224
Shipments—				
Monday, Dec. 28	4,000	.....	8,000	1,500
Total last week	12,121	74	18,356	4,232
Previous week	15,382	132	20,708	9,116
Cor. week 1895	10,784	77	14,637	3,134

Today's receipts are estimated at 5,000 cattle, 27,000 hogs, and 15,000 sheep.

Cattle—Choice to extra 1,318@1,596-lb native steers sold at $5.00@5.25; inferior to good steers sold at $3.40@4.90, bulk at $4.05@4.85; Texas steers, averaging 1,041@1,094 lbs, sold at $3.70@3.80. Native butcher stock opened weak, but closed strong at last week's closing prices. Trade was active. Native cows sold at $1.60@3.60; heifers, $2.40@4.15; bulls, $2.25@4.10; stags and oxen, $2.50@4.00; veal calves, $2.50@5.50; and stockers and feeders, $2.90@3.80.

Hogs—Trade was active and prices ruled 5c higher early, but the market finished weak. Heavy packing grades sold at $3.10@3.30; heavy shipping and mediums, $3.30@3.50; mixed and butchers', $3.30@3.50; light, $3.30@3.50; and pigs, $3.00@3.55; bulk of sales, $3.30@3.45.

Sheep—No quotable change. Sheep ruled strong and lambs weak. Native sheep sold at $2.50@3.75; Westerns, $2.60@3.60; yearlings, $3.50@4.15; and lambs, $3.50@5.30.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—Beeves—Receipts, 2,691; opened active; 10c higher; closed quiet, with advance lost; steers, $4.00@5.10; stags and oxen, $2.50@4.50; bulls, $2.25@3.25. Cables quote American steers at 10@11c, dressed weight; sheep at 8½@9½c, dressed weight; refrigerator beef, 7@7½c. No exports. Calves—Receipts, 608; active; higher; veals, $5.00@8.00; grassers, $3.00@3.50; Western calves, $3.75@3.80. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 10,517; opened active and higher; closed trifle weak; sheep, $3.00@4.00; lambs, $5.25@6.00; very choice, $6.25. Hogs—Receipts, 9.408; easier at $3.40@3.80.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 28.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,600; market 10@15c higher; native beef steers, $3.60@4.60; Western steers, $3.25@3.85; Texas do, $2.75@3.70; cows and heifers stronger, $2.60@3.25; canners', $1.50@2.50; stockers and feeders stronger, $3.00@3.85; calves, $3.50@5.50; bulls, stags, etc., $1.75@3.00. Hogs—Receipts, 2,800; market 5c higher; heavy, $3.15@3.30; mixed, $3.20@3.25; light, $3.30@3.40; bulk of sales, $3.20@3.30. Sheep—Receipts, 3,200; market strong; fair to choice natives, $2.80@3.60; fair to choice Westerns, $2.50@3.35; common and stock sheep, $2.00@2.75; lambs, $3.25@5.25.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 28.—Cattle—Receipts, 8,000; shipments, 600; market 15@20c lower than Thursday; Texas steers, $2.50@4.00; Texas cows, $1.25@2.75; native steers, $3.00@4.90; native cows and heifers, $1.25@3.50; stockers and feeders, $2.50@3.55; bulls, $2.25@3.50. Hogs—Receipts, 9,000; shipments, none; market strong to 5c higher; bulk of sales, $3.25@3.35; heavies, $3.00@3.25; packers, $3.10@3.30; mixed, $3.25@3.40; lights, $3.20@3.37½; yorkers, $3.30@3.37½; pigs, $3.00@3.25. Sheep—Receipts, 2,000; shipments, none; market strong. Lambs, $2.75@4.65; muttons, $2.00@3.25.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 28.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,000; market weak but not quotably lower. Hogs—Receipts, 7,000; market active and strong; light, $3.30@3.40; mixed, $3.15@3.25; heavy, $3.10@3.45. Sheep—Strong, but unchanged in prices.

ANNUAL PRINT CLOTH STATEMENT.

Stock in the Country 2,300,000 Pieces, Against 95,464,000 Last Year.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Dec. 28.—The annual print cloth statement, prepared by C. and S. Remington, appeared today. The following figures are taken from the statement:

	Pieces.
Production for the year	10,055,000
Stock on hand at the close of year	1,802,000
Stock on hand at the close of 1895	287,000
Stock on hand at the close of 1894	140,000
Stock on hand at the close of 1893	142,000
Stock on hand at the close of 1892	7,000
Stock on hand at the close of 1891	90,000
Sales of year as per weekly reports:	
Odds	5,668,000
64x64s	2,151,000
Total	7,819,000
	Prices.
Highest during year	$.03.
Lowest during year	.02.4375
Average for year	.02.6001
Average for 1895	.02.8745
Stock in country at close of year 1896	2,300,000
Stock in country at close of 1895	95,464,000

DENOUNCES FAITH CURE AS FOOLERY.

The Rev. Alexander Yonkers Says Some People Who Repent Remind Him of Funeral Snivelers.

"The meaning of the Baptism of the Holy Ghost" was the text of a symposium at the regular weekly meeting of the Methodist ministers yesterday morning. In the course of his remarks the Rev. Alexander Yonkers said:

"This faith cure is all bosh and tomfoolery. They call me a bullhead and I call them theosophical fools, and there we part. Some people who repent are like people whom I have seen sniveling at funerals, and they didn't know what they were crying about, and I felt like kicking them at the time. I don't call these Christian scientists charlatans nor fanatics, cranks, nor idiots, but specialists—religious specialists—and that about describes them."

A communication was received from Julia Ward Howe concerning the marital disabilities imposed upon Protestants in the Republics of Peru and Bolivia by the laws of those countries.

At the regular meeting of the Congregational ministers, held at the Sherman House, the Rev. Moses Smith made the address on the topic, "The Personal Factor in Biblical Theology." Ida Wells Barnett also addressed the meeting on lynching in the South. At her request resolutions deploring the practice of lynching were adopted, and a copy of them will be sent to the Governor of Kentucky.

The Baptist ministers' conference was addressed by Col. N. A. Reed, editor of the Banner of Gold, on "The Keeley Cure," in the Y. M. C. A. lecture-room. Ida Wells Barnett also addressed the meeting.

The following notice was also given to the ministers, with a request that it be announced from the pulpits:

"The first of a series of monthly Christian citizenship meetings will be held at Willard Hall on Monday, Jan. 4, at noon. The meeting will be addressed by the Rev. J. Q. A. Henry and the Rev. Frank Crane. A conference will meet in Willard Hall at 2 o'clock of the same day to consider the duty of Christian men in the coming municipal campaign. The Rev. P. S. Henson will address the meeting, which will afterward be open for general discussion.

DR. LAWRENCE UTTERS PLAIN TRUTHS

His Pithy Sayings at the Willard Hall Noonday Meeting Receive Hearty Approval.

Dr. W. M. Lawrence of the Second Baptist Church uttered some plain truths at the noonday meeting in Willard Hall yesterday, and his utterances received hearty approval. Among the pointed sentiments were these:

"The misfortunes of men are due not to environment nor heredity, but to a sinful heart. I am here today to offer no panacea for the ills of the times save the medicine of old-fashioned orthodoxy. There is nothing sensational in a loaf of bread or a glass of water, but both are essential to physical salvation.

"I believe it is a horrible thing to find educated people leaving orthodoxy and taking up with the faiths exploded sixteen or eighteen centuries ago. I am sick of the maudlin sentimentalism that makes a fad of Confucianism and Buddhism, that sends bouquets of flowers to murderers and sprinkles with perfume those who should be baptized with tears.

"For the last four years all sorts of schemes—political, financial, and social—have been offered as a solution of the financial and moral depression, but little has been said about the only practical solution—personal righteousness.

"Restoration of confidence in the righteousness of men is necessary to bring about the much-talked-of wave of prosperity, and a revival of the habit of prayer is the first requisite."

Extent of Gaelic Language.

The number of persons in Great Britain and Ireland who use Gaelic as their native language is much larger than is commonly supposed. It includes 660,000 in Ireland, 350,000 in Wales, and 230,000 in Scotland.

NO BIDS FOR ALLEY "L."

BONDHOLDERS BECOME THE OWNERS WITHOUT CONTEST.

In the Absence of Bids Exceeding That of $4,000,100, Made by Leslie Carter and George E. Adams, Title Will Pass to Them—Yesterday the Last Day for Bids—$7,500,000 of Stock Is Wiped Out—London View of Chicago Brewing Properties.

Leslie Carter, representing the First Mortgage Bondholders' committee, and George E. Adams, representing the Extension Bondholders' committee, are now in effect the owners of the Alley "L." These representatives of the bondholders purchased the road at the judicial sale in September on a bid of $4,000,100. The court confirmed the sale nisi. Under the order of the court unless a bid in excess of this amount accompanied by a proper deposit of cash or bonds of the road should be made within three months the sale was to stand confirmed. Yesterday was the last day for the receiving of bids. There was no bid made, and through the failure of some one else to bid the original confirmation stands, and the road is now the property of the two representatives of the bondholders' committees. It is expected the payment of $4,000,100 in bonds will be made today, and that a deed will pass from the court to Mr. Carter and Mr. Adams.

The sale of the Alley "L" gives the entire property, including franchises, structure, rolling stock, and equipments, to the holders of bonds of the company. It is the intention to effect a new organization shortly, and the property will then be turned over to it. The equity of the holders of the old $7,500,000 of common stock is now a thing of the past. Aside from the rights of stockholders under the plan voluntarily proposed by the bondholders' committees the stock is only worth the paper upon which it is written. There was a sale yesterday of 50 shares of Alley "L" stock at ⅛, or 12½c a share. This is as low a price as the stock has ever sold for, and makes rather unpleasant comparison with the $115 at which the stock once sold. At $115 a share the capital stock of the Alley "L" was worth $8,625,000. At 12½c a share, the quotation of yesterday, it is worth only $9,375, showing a decline of $8,615,625. In effect it is the wiping out of securities of a face value of $7,500,000.

Old Stock Is Wiped Out.

The plan as now proposed by the bondholders does not provide for the reissuing of the old stock. If the proposed plan should be carried through and all of the holders of stock should subscribe to the $1,500,000 of debentures they could at any time within ten years exchange these debentures for common stock at par. There would be ahead of them, however, $10,323,000 of 6 per cent non-cumulative preferred stock. Any common stock which present stockholders would receive would be in exchange for new capital put into the company.

The bondholders' committees will do nothing towards the reorganization of the company until the thirty days expire during which stockholders may make application for the debentures. In the event of their failing to take advantage of the offer of the bondholders the bondholders' committees will then take up the work of reorganization, will form a new company, and if present plans are carried out will issue $10,323,000 of stock, which will be given in exchange for first mortgage with accrued interest at par, and at 60 per cent of the face value of extensions bonds and accrued interest. The company will have in the treasury on Jan. 1, after paying all expenses of litigation, in the neighborhood of $300,000. Unless the debentures are subscribed for the new company will probably borrow the $700,000 needed with the $300,000 on hand to equip the road with electricity and to make the connection with the loop. Stock will be issued on the basis named, and it is the belief of those who are prominent in the affairs of the company that it will be an easy matter for the company to pay a fair return in the way of dividends upon the stock. The company will have no fixed charges aside from the interest on the money obtained for electrical equipment and for a loop connection and the $62,500, the minimum charge to be paid each year to the Union Loop company. The company will probably build some short surface feeders into Kenwood and Englewood and to the Stock-Yards. It is probable close connection will be made with the South Chicago City, the Calumet, and the Englewood and Chicago electrics. All of these must, of course, add to the traffic of the road.

Prices for American Brewing Stocks.

"Yankee Breweries" have been favorite investments among British investers in the past. Not only are some of the principal breweries in Chicago and Milwaukee owned largely in London, but St. Louis, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York breweries have been absorbed by corporate companies, the stock of which is largely held abroad. In a recent issue of a London financial paper a column is given up to a discussion of the results of the year in the brewing trade. Attention is called to the competition in the business and to the beer war in Chicago which previous to the beginning of the present year had absorbed the profits of the brewing companies. It speaks also of the habit of the brewing companies to start saloons which are run on the money furnished by the brewing companies, and often at a loss to the companies. All of the companies, the stock of which is largely held abroad, have done well during the present year with the single exception of the San Francisco breweries, which have found it difficult to make interest payments on debentures.

This paper also gives the market quotations in London on the various securities of the American companies at the time of publication and one year previous, showing the advance or decline. This table is as follows:

Company.	Price, Dec. 16, 1896.	Price, Dec. 16, 1895.	Rise or Fall.
Bartholomay	8½	11¼	—2¾
Chicago Brewing and Malting	2⅞	3⅛	— ¼
Denver United	4	3¾	• ¼
Emerald and Phœnix	1½	3¼	—1¾
Frank Jones	7	6⅞	• ⅛
Milwaukee and Chicago	3	3	....
Do pfd	7⅞	7¼	• ⅝
New York	1¼	2	— ¾
San Francisco Ord	⅜	½	— ⅛
St. Louis	5½	3¾	•1¾
Do pfd	10⅛	9	•1⅛
United States	10¾	11½	— ¾

•Rise. —Decline.

N. W. Harris & Co. have just leased new quarters for their New York house on the main banking room floor of the new nineteen-story National Bank of Commerce Building, corner of Nassau and Cedar streets, New York. The growing New York City business of this Chicago banking house requires the materially increased space and facilities which will be afforded at its new location in the center of the financial district of New York.

Sales on the Stock Exchange.

Sales on the Stock Exchange yesterday were as follows:

SALES CALL 10 A. M.

50 L St El trst ctfs 15
50 do 2d act...... 15
16 W C St R R... 85
20 do 84¾
10 Dia Match Co..116
10 do 115
25 do 114½
243 Dia Match Co..114
10 do 113½
20 L St El R R.... 18¼
50 C & C C & D act 61
10 N C St R R Co.193
3 do cash........190
10 C B & M Co pfd 35

SALES AFTER CALL.

150 N Y Bis Co.... 49½
50 do act.......... 49½
10 N C St R R Co.190
80 Dia Match Co..113
150 do 114
50 do cash........115
100 do seller 60....110
50 C & S S R T Co. ⅛
61 W C St R R.... 83
10 do 82
27 do cash........ 80¼
5 do 81
50 do act......... 81
10 do 81
10 do 81½
50 do 2d act...... 82
2 do 82
7 do 81½
50 L St El R R... 18
50 L St El RR 2d act 18⅛
50 do 2d act...... 18
100 do 17⅞
10 do 17¾
50 do 2d act...... 18
10 do 17¾
5 do 17⅝
30 do 17½
10 do seller 10..... 17½
1 Chi City Ry...210
1 do 212
10 do 210
72 Chi Tel Co......170
20 Met W S El R R 12½
10 do 12⅝
40 do seller 3..... 13
20 do 12¾
50 Chi Edison Co..115

BONDS.

$1000 C G L & C 5s 92½
10000 C C Ry 4½s.100⅛
3000 NCCRy 4½s.100
$2000 C Av & FG 5s 99¼
5000 Met W S El R R Co 5s... 56

SALES 1:30 TO 2 P. M.

25 Dia Match Co..114¾
10 L St El seller 20 17½
50 WCStRR 2d act 81¾
30 W C St R R.... 81⅛
50 C & C C & D... 60

Clearings at the larger cities yesterday and a week ago were:

	Dec. 28.	Dec. 21.
New York	$73,114,920	$77,845,858
Chicago	12,694,234	13,518,711
Boston	11,476,502	13,626,980
Philadelphia	7,589,673	8,544,936
St. Louis	3,787,297	4,378,820
Baltimore	1,819,666	2,276,224
New Orleans	1,751,970	1,378,283

New York exchange sold yesterday as follows: Chicago, 50c premium; St. Louis, par.

IN THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

Stocks Dull but Rally at the Close on Covering of Shorts.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—The stock market ruled about as dull as previous to the holidays, and, although there were no influences that have not recently been operative, the tone was heavy the greater part of the day. The professionals displayed the only interest that was discernible in the speculation, and the main argument against prices was the unsatisfactory character of the traffic returns, chiefly for the third week in November.

In the final hour the market was enlivened by a moderate burst of activity on a covering movement and prices rallied in many instances. London quotations came lower, but the arbitrage operations were noteworthy owing to a disposition to await the outcome of the London fortnightly settlement, which began today. The Burlington November statement was heralded by a drive at the stock which depressed the price 2¼ per cent. The weakness in Burlington exerted unfavorable sympathetic effect upon the other railway shares, and this group overshadowed the industrials in point of activity, with the single exception of Sugar, which was second in that respect. The chief extreme declines, aside from Burlington, were in Rock Island 1⅛ and Delaware and Hudson 1¼ per cent. Consolidated Gas, exceptionally, fell 4¼ per cent to 136¾, rallied to 139, and closed at 138. Wheeling and Lake Erie was depressed fractionally on reports of an unsatisfactory condition of the bituminous coal trade.

The failure of long stock to come out induced a rally in the late dealings under the leadership of Reading, which advanced about a point from the early low figures on the reported improving condition of the anthracite coal trade, due to the more seasonable weather and the announcement of the payment of January interest on the general 4s. The weakness in consolidated and other gas stocks was set down to the old influence of expected hostile legislation. The market closed firm, at fractional net losses generally.

Railway bonds were dull and fractionally featureless, aside from a degree of firmness in Reading 4s. The sales were $955,000.

Government bonds were in fair demand and ruled higher on purchases of $75,000.

State issues were quiet. In Virginia centuries an advance was noted to 62¼ on sales of $9,500.

The recent extreme weakness in Long Island railroad stock is alleged to have been due to the unconcerted liquidation of some of the obligations of the late Austin Corbin. A syndicate has been formed by holders of the collateral trust loans of the Corbin estate amounting to about $1,000,000, to protect the loans pending their maturity, and Mrs. Corbin is understood to have turned over to the creditors a pledge of real estate valued at about $500,000.

NEW YORK STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	—Closing— Dc.28.	Dc.24.
Amer. Sugar	12,700	110⅞	109½	110⅞	110¼
Amer. Tobacco	900	79	78½	78⅝	78½
Amer. Express	900	111	111	111	.....
Atlantic & Pacific	100	½	½	½	.....
Atchison	100	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13½
Do pfd	200	22	21⅞	22	22⅛
Amer. Spirits Co.	700	11⅝	11½	11⅝	11⅝
Do pfd	40	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	.....
Am. T. scrip	17,000	73¼	73	73¼	.....
Bay State Gas	10	11½	11½	11½	11
Balt. & Ohio	100	15⅝	15½	15½	15¼
C. & G. W.	200	5	4⅞	5	.....
C., B. & Q.	27,200	70⅜	68½	69¼	70⅝
C. & N. W.	100	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	101½
C., M. & St. P.	11,800	72⅞	72¼	72⅞	73⅜
C., R. I. & P.	3,600	65½	64½	65¼	66
Canada Southern	400	46	46	46	46
Ches. & Ohio	400	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	16
C., C., C. & St. L.	50	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	.....
Cen. R.R. of N. J.	400	99⅝	99	99	99¼
Con. Gas [N.Y.]	1,800	139	136¾	138	141
Chicago Gas	1,800	74¼	71⅝	72¼	72¼
C. & H. V. C. & I.	220	4	4	4	.....
Del. & Hudson	400	120	120	119⅝	119⅞
Gen. Electric	300	31⅞	31⅝	31⅝	31⅞
Illinois Steel	220	40	39¾	39¾	.....
Illinois Central	30	93½	93½	93½	94
Iowa Cent. pfd	100	26	26	26	.....
Louis. & Nash.	3,300	47½	47	47½	47⅞
L. E. & W. pfd	30	69	69	69	69
Laclede Gas	400	24⅝	24	24¼	24⅝
M., K. & T.	400	24⅝	24	24¼	24⅝
Do pfd	400	27⅛	27	27⅛	27¼
Manhattan	1,300	88	86⅝	88	87¼
Missouri Pacific	300	19½	19⅝	19⅝	.....
Morris & Essex	50	164	164	164	.....
Northern Pacific	600	13¼	13	13	13¼
Do pfd	500	31½	31¼	31¼	31⅝
N. Y. Central	100	94	94	94	93¼
N. Y., S. & W. pfd	100	23¼	23¼	23¼	.....
N. Y., O. & W.	200	14⅝	14½	14⅝	14⅝
National Lead	25	24	24	24	.....
Do pfd	6	87	87	87	.....
Phila. & Read.	10,000	26¼	25¼	26¼	25⅝
Pullman	100	152⅛	152⅛	152⅛	151½
P., C., C. & St. L.	400	12	12	12	13
Southern Ry	1,300	9¼	9	9¼	.....
Do pfd	800	26¼	25⅞	26¼	26¼
Southern Pacific	400	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
Tenn. Coal	200	25½	25¼	25¼	25¼
Union Pacific	900	9⅛	8⅝	9⅛	9¼
U. S. Rubber	500	25¼	25	25¼	25½
Do pfd	450	77	77	77	76⅝
U. S. Leather	100	9	9	9	.....
Do pfd	1,400	62¼	61¼	62¼	61½
W. & L. E.	8,100	6⅞	6¼	6⅝	6⅝
Wabash	100	6	6	6	6⅜
Do pfd	100	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼
Western Union	2,500	82¼	81⅞	82¼	82½

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams 140
American 109
United States.........40
Fargo 97

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s, reg.......119½
U. S. 4s, coup......119½
U. S. 5s, reg.......113⅝
U. S. 5s, coup......113⅝
U. S. 4s, reg.......109⅝
U. S. 4s, coup......111½
U. S. 2s, reg......... 95

NEW YORK BOND SALES AND QUOTATIONS —10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

32000 Atch gen 4s. 78⅜
199000 do adjmt 4s ....40⅞@41⅜
101000 A-P inc ....⅞@1
10000 A-N W 1st .. 83⅜
7000 BrkUGas 5s.105½
13000 C B-Q con 7s.118
3000 do deb 5s ... 97½
2000 do Den 4s... 94
1000 do conv 5s...101
1000 do Neb ex 4s 87¾
2000 do Ia div 4s. 98
1000 C R I-P 6s..131
1000 do ex 5s 104
10000 C-N W s f deb 5s 1933.110@½
2000 do cons 140
4000 do gold 7s ...116
4000 Ca So 1st gtd ....109½@110
10000 C-O gen 4½s ....71¼@72½
4000 do con 5s.107½@¾
5000 C-E I gen 5s.100
18000 C St L-N O 5s 119½
2000 CN J g m 5s.118
1000 do reg 114½
1000 C-E I cons..123½
8000 Col-9th Av 1st ....116¼@½
5000 D S S-A 5s. ....101¼@¾
1000 Det Gas 5s.. 75
5000 Edisn Elens 106¼
1000 E-T H 1st..108¼
12000 G H-S A M-P. ....89½@90
12000 I C 4s 1953.. 99⅜
1000 Lac Gas 5s. 93¼
9000 L-Nunfd gold 4s ....79¼@⅝
7000 do S-Ala gtd 5s ....93¼@⅜
5000 L E-W 2d 5s.102¼
5000 L S-M S 2d.118¼
4000 Lex Av-P F 1st 116½
2000 L I con 5s...119
1000 M-St P term 5s 112
3000 Met El 2d ..105
5000 M K-T 1st 4s ....80¼@81
1000 do 2d 58¼
5000 M-O g m 4s ....67¼@⅜
2000 Met El 1st ..119½
10000 M-St L 5s...100
6000 N Y O-W 5s.108½
10000 NY C deb 5s.105
5000 do 1st 120½
500 do ex 4s....103
21000 N P prior 4s inc ....85@¼
4000 do terml 1st.107
45000 do g m lien. ....50⅛@51
11000 OR-N 1st.112½@⅞
6000 do 4s 80
5000 O S L-N 6s. ....112¼@⅜
5000 do tr 111
68000 P-Rg m 4s tr ....81@¼
6000 do 2d inc tr. 33⅜
27000 P-W 1st 75¼
20000 Penn Co 4½s 111⅜
10000 P C C-St L 4½s 106
2000 R-Satga 1st..146
2000 R G W 1st. 75
1000 St P-D 2d...103
1000 St P M-M Dk ext 116⅜
4000 do cons 124
1000 do 6s redcd to 4½s 105
1000 do Mnt ext 4s 87¼
1000 do 6s 115⅝
30000 S A-A P 4s ....56¼@57¼
11000 So Ry 5s..90⅝@¾
6000 Stdrd Twine 6s 72⅜
11000 T-N O 5s.... 93
3000 Tex P 1st 5s. 86
11000 do inc 2d.. ....19¼@20
1000 3d Av 1st 5s.122⅞
58000 U S 4s new.119⅝
21000 do 4s 1907.. ....111¼@112
2000 do 4s 1907 reg109⅞
1500 do 5s reg.. ....113¼@114
1000 Ulster-D 5s.100
7000 U P 6s 1896 102½
13000 do 1898 tr.103@¼
14000 do new 6s...100
6000 Wab 1st 5s. ....105¾@106
10000 do 2d...69⅜@70
1000 do Det-C ext 1st 98⅜
5000 Wis C 1st tr 39
3000 W N Car 1st 6s 113¼
2000 W NY-P 1st.107½
2000 W S gtd 4s.. ....106⅛@107
3000 do reg ...103¼@½

IN THE BOSTON MONEY MARKET.

Stock Sales and Closing Quotations at the Hub.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—Trading in the stock market was resumed after the long holiday, but there was little change in the general situation, prices continuing heavy in tone and business decidedly dull. The publication of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad's November earnings statement gave the keynote to the trading. Beyond free selling of Chicago, Burlington and Quincy the Boston feature was contributed by Butte. A report that at the last minute one of the Davis heirs appealed from the court decree ordering the sale of the 90,000 shares of Butte stock held by the estate, in conformity with reorganization arrangements, caused a drop of ⅝, to 6½, in the price. Thence a rally was made to 7, and the friends of the stock, the firm most prominently identified with the market movement of this specialty, are highly confident in their assertion that the plan will go through and the objection will not be serious. One-half of 1 per cent was bid to call the stock at 9½ for sixty days, as heretofore, and the privilege to call it at 9 for that period was offered at 1 per cent. The price settled at 6¾ in the afternoon, a ⅜ net recession for the day. Montana was dull, receding ¾, to 92. Consolidated Vermont 5s were ½ lower, at 58. The market as a whole was narrow, dull, and heavy. Call loans, 2½@4; time money, 3½@4½. At the clearing-house balances between the banks loaned at 2 per cent.

American Sugar	1,500	109¾	110¼	109¼	110¼
Do pfd	25	101	101	101	101
Atchison	50	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
Bay State Gas	50	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
Bell Telephone	150	210	210	210	210
C., B. & Q.	10,200	70⅜	70⅜	68½	69
Erie Telephone	50	64¾	64¾	64¾	64¾
Illinois Steel	65	41	41	40½	40½
Pullman	100	152	152	152	152
West End R. R.	60	65	65	65	65

BONDS.

$1000 CB& Q conv 5s 99
5000 Gas 2d 5s.... 69
$10000 Mex C 4s.. ....65⅝@66

IN THE FOREIGN MONEY MARKET.

American Stocks Dull at London on Reports of Small Failures.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—The evening Post's London financial cablegram says:

There was nothing but the arrangement of settlement to note in the stock markets today. Contangoes were stiff because of dear money, but the account open was really small. The rate on Americans was about 6 per cent. The tone of the markets was generally steady, but Americans were dull and below the New York parity on private cable advices giving details of numerous small failures not enumerated in the press dispatches, while more are expected.

The price of gold bars has fallen to 77s 10½d on the Daily Telegraph's cable dispatch from Russia saying that the gold currency scheme in Russia has been abandoned. This is not believed in the best quarters here, although a postponement is possible.

The Paris Bourse was dull and the Berlin Boerse quiet. New bourse regulations are said to be deferred till February.

Money in India is excessively tight. The Bank of Bombay is said to have refused to lend at 12 per cent. The India Council will call about £2,500,000 sterling from the London market before the end of the year.

IN THE MINING STOCK EXCHANGES.

Closing Quotations at New York, Boston, and San Francisco.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—The following were the closing quotations in mining stocks today here:

Bulwer 40
Chollar 70
Crown Point...... 15
Con. Cal. & Va..... 95
Deadwood 100
Gould & Curry..... 25
Hale & Norcross...105
Homestake 2900
Iron Silver........ 30
Mexican 38
Ontario 800
Ophir 85
Plymouth 3
Quicksilver 100
Quicksilver pfd....1200
Sierra Nevada..... 38
Standard 125
Union Con......... 35
Yellow Jacket..... 25

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 28.—The following were the closing quotations in mining stocks today here:

Allouez Mining Co. 50
Boston & Mont.... 91⅞
Butte & Boston.... 6⅞
Calumet & Hecla..325
Centennial 2½
Kearsarge 15
Osceola 28¾
Quincy 119½
Tamarack 90
Wolverine 8½

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 28.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks today were as follows:

Alpha Con......... 7
Andes 12
Belcher 43
Best & Belcher..... 47
Bullion 7
Caledonia 10
Challenge Con..... 31
Chollar 77
Confidence 80
Con. Cal. & Va.....100
Con. Imperial...... 1
Crown Point....... 19
Gould & Currie..... 25
Hale & Norcross....110
Justice 4
Kentuck Con........ 1
Mexican 40
Mono 21
Occidental Con..... 18
Ophir 86
Overman 5
Potosi 55
Savage 23
Sierra Nevada...... 41
Union Con.......... 38
Utah Con........... 5
Yellow Jacket...... 29

URGE RESTORATION OF LUMBER TARIFF

T. B. Walker and S. T. McKnight of Minneapolis Speak of the Depression in Trade.

T. B. Walker and Sumner T. McKnight of Minneapolis, Minn., passed through the city yesterday en route for Washington, D. C., where they will appear on Thursday before the Ways and Means committee of the House of Representatives as members of a committee of twenty-three men representing the lumber industries of the United States to argue in favor of a restoration of the tariff on lumber. In discussing the effect the removal of the tariff upon the lumber industries of this country Mr. Walker, at the Great Northern Hotel last evening, said:

"During the last year there has been imported into the United States a total of 800,000,000 feet of manufactured lumber and 800,000,000 feet of logs. Prices of American lumber, low at the best, have been forced lower by this competition. Canadian lumbermen get their stumpage at the crown price of $1 to $1.25 a thousand feet, while American manufacturers or loggers pay the government more than twice that amount for stumpage. Labor is also cheaper in Canada than in the United States. You can see the effect on the market.

"American mills have been compelled to limit their output both on account of the influx of foreign lumber and because of a less demand. Canadian manufacturers during the last two years have been increasing their output and enlarging the capacity of their mills, and they are preparing for further expansion if the tariff is not restored.

"Mr. McKnight and myself represent the Minneapolis lumber interests in the committee appointed by the lumber dealers' associations. There will be men in the committee of twenty-three from Milwaukee, Eau Claire, Chicago, points in Michigan, and from all the important lumber centers in the United States.

"We have received no intimation as to what the temper of the Committee on Ways and Means will be with reference to the tariff on lumber, but from the spirit of the late campaign we believe our plea for a restoration of the tariff will be successful."

TEAR UP A RAILROAD AT TACOMA.

Aman Lake, Local Branch of the Union Pacific, Is Being Carted Away.

Tacoma, Wash., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—The local branch of the Union Pacific system, known as the Aman Lake railroad, is being taken up and loaded on flat cars. The work began at 12 Saturday night, and will be continued until the road from this city to Edison has been packed off on flat cars and sold for ironing a logging railroad property.

For two months the road has not been operated, owing to failures to perfect satisfactory arrangements with electric companies for replacing steam power with electricity, and the complications resulted in secret orders being given to remove the track at midnight last night, but the electric railway company, which is not in the deal to supply the electric power, balked and refused to furnish the necessary tools, and accordingly only a few men went to work at the appointed hour. The force is being increased tonight, and, before any injunction can suspend operations, the bulk of the road will be loaded onto flat cars and removed.

The Aman Lake road was built in 1890, and was an offshoot of the Union Pacific-Great Northern system in this State, upon which upwards of $2,000,000 were expended in Western Washington alone. Later, the Union Pacific system managed and controlled it, and recently it was sold under foreclosure of a mortgage. When equipped with electric cars, the balance of the road not carried away will prove a good investment for Bankers Robert Wingate and John S. Baker, who bid in the property.

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R. M. McKINNEY, 2d Asst. Cashier.

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MARVIN HUGHITT........President C. & N.-W. Ry.
C. L. HUTCHINSON.......Pres't Corn Exchange Bank.
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GRAIN, STOCKS, PROVISIONS.
Investment Securities.

Interest on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago Gaslight & Coke Company,
Maturing January 1st, 1897, will be paid to persons presenting coupons at the Merchants' Loan & Trust Company on and after Wednesday, December 30th 1896.
C. K. WOOSTER, Vice-President.

Interest on Lake Gas Company's Bonds.
Interest on the first mortgage bonds of the Lake Gas company, maturing Jan. 1, 1897, will be paid to persons presenting coupons at the Illinois Trust and Savings Company's Bank on and after Wednesday, Dec. 30, 1896.
RICHARD REES, Treasurer.

Interest on the Equitable Gaslight & Fuel Company's Bonds.
The interest maturing Jan. 1, 1897, on the first mortgage bonds of the Equitable Gaslight & Fuel Company will be paid to the persons presenting coupons at the Chicago National Bank on and after Wednesday, Dec. 30, 1896.
ROBERT ALBERTSON, Treasurer.

WHY WHEAT IS CHEAP.
The following figures, which are a very conservative statement of the situation, are worth a cord of opinions by speculators: Visible supply July 1, 1896 (official), 48,000,000 bu; trade supply (flour, wheat in mills, or private elevators), 28,000,000 bu.; estimated in farmers' hands, 34,000,000 bu.; total, 110,000,000 bu.; crop of 1896, 450,000,000 bu.; total supply, 560,000,000 bu.; consumption and seed for the year, 375,000,000 bu.; exports to Dec. 1, 1896, 75,000,000 bu.; minimum possible visible supply, 20,000,000 bu.; minimum trade supply, 18,000,000 bu.; farmers' supply, 20,000,000 bu.; total, 508,000,000 bu.; available for export from Dec. 1, 1896, to July 1, 1897, thirty-one weeks, 52,000,000 bu., or at the rate of 6,360,000 bu. monthly, whereas exports are now, and have been for months, at the rate of 17,000,000 bu. monthly. The best men in the trade believe in $1.00 to $1.25 wheat on the assured scarcity. Orders filled for 1,000 bu. and upward.
J. R. WILLARD & CO.,
BANKERS, BROKERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
17 Board of Trade, Chicago; 55 and 1227 Broadway, New York; Ellicott Square Bldg., Buffalo; 1343 F-st., N. W., Washington, D. C.
MEMBERS:—Chicago Board of Trade. New York Cons. Stock Exchange. New York Produce Exchange.
Exclusive leased wires connect all our offices.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING
The annual meeting of the stockholders of THE MERCHANTS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY will be held at the office of the company, in Chicago, on Tuesday, the fifth day of January, 1897, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 12 m. for the election of directors to serve for the ensuing year, and also for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.
J. G. ORCHARD, Cashier.

INVESTMENTS.
There is no change in the situation to justify lower prices for wheat. We advise buying May on any breaks for a good profit. Corn and Provisions are very low and should sell higher. Market Letter free. Write for Information and Reference Book. EVERINGHAM, LYNCH & CO., 40 Board of Trade, Chicago.

Globe Savings Bank,
UNDER STATE CONTROL.
MONADNOCK BUILDING.
4% Interest on Savings Deposits

INSURANCE AFFAIRS.

While the year has not been an attractive one to insurance companies there have been numerous additions to the list of those doing business in Chicago and the competition next year will be livelier than ever. One feature of the year that benefits the fire companies is a decrease in the losses for 1896 as compared with 1895. Should there be no conflagration between now and the new year, the decrease will approximate $10,000,000. The Insurance Chronicle has compiled the following table of fire and insurance losses in twenty-four large cities for the year:

	Fire loss.	Insurance Loss.
Baltimore	$ 335,000	$ 255,000
Boston	1,225,000	1,145,000
Brooklyn	1,400,000	965,000
Buffalo	720,000	575,000
Chicago	2,810,000	2,730,000
Cincinnati	495,000	475,000
Cleveland	455,000	370,000
Denver	335,000	175,000
Detroit	495,000	375,000
Indianapolis	525,000	410,000
Kansas City	205,000	170,000
Louisville	1,010,000	845,000
Milwaukee	215,000	195,000
Newark and Jersey City	495,000	390,000
New Orleans	835,000	685,000
New York	2,500,000	2,000,000
Omaha	135,000	105,000
Pittsburg and Allegheny	445,000	355,000
Philadelphia	2,100,000	1,650,000
Providence	405,000	340,000
St. Louis	1,145,000	920,000
St. Paul and Minneapolis	1,200,000	965,000
San Francisco	715,000	580,000
Washington	310,000	185,000
Total	$20,510,000	$16,385,000

Incendiarism is asigned as the most frequent cause of fires.

* * *

Removals to new locations is the order of the day in La Salle street. Nichols & Newberry leased yesterday a ground floor office in the Roanoke Building at No. 151 La Salle street. They will transfer their business from the present office on the third floor of the Woman's Temple to the new location before the first of the year. The firm recently secured the agency of the Teutonia of Pennslyvania, which has been admitted to Illinois. The statement of the company shows present assets of $267,075. Nichols & Newberry represent six companies with this recent addition.

The Ætna will remove from No. 172 La Salle to the Roanoke Building and will have its new quarters on the second floor.

James W. Nye, manager of the National Standard and the Assurance Lloyds, will give up his office on the sixth floor of the Woman's Temple and will transfer the business to the present office of Ducat & Lyon, where he becomes a member of the firm.

The Magdeburg and the Aachen and Munich are figuring on prominent locations along the street.

* * *

The Alliance Assurance company of London has decided not to withdraw from the Pacific coast, but has arranged to share all management expenses with the Commercial Union. The latter company will remove its offices to the Alliance Building and both concerns will be represented by C. F. Mullens. The combination is made to reduce expenses. An offer was made by the Liverpool and London and Globe for the purchase of the Alliance Building in case the company withdrew.

* * *

The withdrawal of the Home of New York from the Pacific coast has been completed formally and the business is now transacted through the Chicago office.

* * *

St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—The St. Paul Board of Underwriters has unanimously extended an invitation to H. W. Clarke, the former compact manager, to return to his old position as manager of the inspection bureau in St. Paul. The insurance business in St. Paul was never in such good shape as it was during the administration of Mr. Clarke. He will probably be in the city this week. He is now general agent, with headquarters in Chicago. With the reorganization it is believed every fire insurance agent in St. Paul, whether he represents a union or a non-union company, will become a member of the board, and that a uniform rate will be maintained. The new schedule of reduced rates is the more likely to be maintained in St. Paul from the fact that not less than half the stock companies doing business here are non-union companies, who are not bound by the compact in any greater degree than they see fit.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS FILED FOR RECord on Monday, Dec. 28, 1896:

117th-st., 75 e of Prairie-av., s f, 25x125, Dec. 2 [P. Buikema to J. Buikema]	$ 1,500
Taylor-st., 24 w of Cypress, s f, 60x70, m or l, Nov. 27 [I. Rosen to I. M. Cobe]	9,000
Newberry-st., 115 n of W. 12th, w f, 24x100, Dec. 26 [M. Kincade to L. Feltman]	3,200
69th-st., 90 w of Laflin, s f, 25x125, and other ppty, Sept. 15 [M. M. Mayr to A. Hall]	1,000
Lowe-av., 75 n of 56th-st., e f, 25x124.7, Dec. 24 [H. Hobbie to O. P. Vaughn]	5,000
Dearborn-st., n w cor 52d, e f, 27x100, Dec. 22 [J. H. Heap to E. McDougall]	5,000
Elizabeth-st., 72 s of 48th, e f, 24x124, Dec. 9 [J. Tesinsky to J. Rouball]	1,040
Addison-av., 49 w of Bosworth, s f, 25x125, Dec. 26 [C. G. Kendall to P. Reuter]	1,200
Polk-st., 98 w of Springfield-av., n f, 16.8x124.74, Oct. 27 [J. Adams to G. W. McLester]	3,600
Clarke-st., s e cor of Wisconsin-av., n f, 265x125, and 42 other lots in same sub, Dec. 23 [H. E. Doty, quit claim to H. D. Stringer]	20,800
North-av., 372 w of Ashland, s f, 36x126¾, m or l, Dec. 19 [H. H. Sheall to J. F. Becker]	5,500
Prairie-av., 225 n of 49th-st., w f, 75x152, except part conveyed to S. S. L Ry., Dec. 23 [W. J. Neebes to G. S. Neebes]	20,000
Wentworth-av., 160 n of 54th-st., w f, 64x91¾, Dec. 18 [B. S. Pruett to E. F. Masterson]	32,000
Same ppty, Dec. 19 [E. F. Masterson to S. G. Croninger]	32,500
Halsted-st., 75 n of Root, w f, 25x126, Dec. 1 [H. W. Webb et al. to B. G. Sachs]	5,500
W. 12th-st., 96 w of Loomis, n f, 24x124, and one other lot same sub, Dec. 21 [E. F. Masterson to J. G. Parker]	5,100
W. 12th-st., 120 w of Loomis, n f, 24x124, Dec. 21 [same to J. G. Parker Jr.]	3,600
W. 12th-st., 24 w of Loomis, n f, 120x124, and one other lot same sub, Nov. 25 [S. G. Croninger to E. F. Masterson]	19,500
Sawyer-av., 50 n of W. 15th-st., e f, 50x125, Dec. 21 [D. Maier to C. C. Schumacher]	5,400
Fulton-st., 653 e of Homan-av., s f, 24x150, Dec. 15 [A. Ahlgrin to M. A. Sullivan]	5,600
Robey-st., 50 n of 73d, e f, 50x124½, Dec. 26 [O. A. Boehme to J. L. Link]	3,075
California-av., s e cor. W. 37th-pl., 66¼x125, Dec. 21 [C. C. Schumacher to D. Maier]	3,000
Western-av., n w cor W. 18th-st., e f, 24x114½, Dec. 26 [W. E. Nelson to G. Merryweather]	3,600
Blue Island-av., 100 s w of Gurley-st., n w f, 25x120, Dec. 22 [C. Trein to C. Fluehr]	6,000
Huron-st., 160 e of St. Clair, s f, 20x111 2-10, Dec. 17 [M. R. Lott to J. R. L. Boddie]	18,500
Drexel-blvd., 165 n of 40th-st., s w f, 20x120, Dec. 28 [James C. Thomas to Mary V. Thomas]	17,500
Michael-av., s e cor 88th-st., s w f, 75x125, Dec. 8 [W. C. C. Shrader to I. D. Shrader]	1,600
Michael-av., 75 s e of 88th-st., s w f, 75x125, Nov. 23 [J. H. Ferguson to same]	1,400
Chicago-av., 30 e of Washtenaw, n f, 25x122, Dec. 23 [G. H. Bartlett to W. Wilde]	12,000
South Chicago-av., s e cor 74th-st., s w f, 157x125, Dec. 28 [M. in C. to S. K. Otis]	3,925
Mohawk-st., 216 s of Wisconsin, e f, 24x119, Dec. 28 [H. A. Weber to W. Weber]	4,500
Rhodes-av., 425 m. or l. n of 87th-st., e f, 19 9-10x125, Dec. 7 [F. M. Larned to D. Herbst]	3,300
Ellis-av., 261 s of 71st-st., e f, 25x125, Dec. 28 [C. W. Larson to M. Larson]	2,800
Union-av., 222 n of 80th-st., w f, 25x124, Dec. 28 [T. H. Faile to F. Flaehas]	1,325

NEW CORPORATIONS.

NEW INCORPORATIONS WERE LICENSED by the Secretary of State at Springfield yesterday as follows:

The Agrenette club, at Chicago; without capital stock; social; incorporators, C. E. Erickson, C. R. Anderson, David Bystedt.

The Jockeys' Retreat club of the City of Chicago, County of Cook, State of Illinois, at Chicago; without capital stock; social; incorporators, George Henry, George Prime, Jerry Choran, Walter Prime, William Powell.

Szwianto Jurgio Draugiste (St. George's Society), at Ladd; without capital stock; social; incorporators, Antonius Bendorius, Andrew Drogalius, Mathias Antoninas, and others.

The Emigration Association of Pulaski County, Ill., at Mound City; without capital stock; encourage immigration to Pulaski County; incorporators, S. H. Harman, Ed Curt, Charles Wehrenberg, Hiram Calvin, S. A. Stears, Louis Redden, William Parker, H. Wesenberg, Frank Moore.

The Arbutus Pleasure club of Chicago, Ill., at Chicago; without capital stock; social; incorporators, Paul C. Schwantes, Nelson Swanson, W. H. Geisler, Nannie M. Howell, Ida E. Netterstrom.

The Cuyler Bowling club, at Chicago; without capital stock; social; incorporators, Frank Goebel, Charles E. Simon, August Keil.

The Adorn Sporting club, at Chicago; without capital stock; social; incorporators, William H. Smith, Theodore L. Kramer, Albert R. Drase.

The Fidelity club, at Beardstown; without capital stock; social; incorporators, Edward Hagerer, Walter Schuman, Ike Duggins, Charles Heintz, Ben Pfeifer.

The Illinois Acetylene company, at Chicago; capital stock, $100,000; manufacture calciums, etc.; incorporators, Frank Hess, Frank A. O'Donnell, Paul Schwarzlose.

The C. C. C. Mining company, at Chicago; capital stock, $80,000; to mine coal; incorporators, Charles A. Warren, Joseph Nugent, James Lang.

The East Rockford Machine Works, at Rockford; capital stock, $7,000; to manufacture machinery; incorporators, O. B. Harding, F. A. Lindstudt, O. Bergquist.

The Economist Truck company, at Blue Island; capital stock, $2,500; to manufacture trucks; incorporators, Florence Maud MacPhail, Roland Boynton MacPhail, Lynn Bradley Holt.

The McEwen Lumber company, at Chicago; capital stock, $35,000; to deal in lumber; incorporators, W. H. Estep, L. E. Fulton, John J. Symes.

The Henry Short company, at Chicago; capital stock, $2,500; to manufacture shirts; incorporators, Isidor Juda, Adolph Henry, Max Robinson.

The Furness & Lewis company, at Chicago, certified to a change of name to the Lewis company.

C. A. Hiles & Co., at Chicago, certified to an increase of capital stock to $35,000.

The Northwestern Light Guard Band at Peru, certified to a dissolution of the organization and surrendered its charter.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—MONDAY NIGHT, POCKETBOOK CONtaining about $47. Finder will get suitable reward by leaving it at D. B. FISK & CO., 103 Wabash-av.

LOST OR STOLEN—BLACK COCKER SPANiel with white breast. Liberal reward for return to 536 N. State-st.

LOST—$2 REWARD — PAIR GOLD SPECtacles between Clark and Madison and Auditorium. Leave ELLIOT'S, 76 Madison-st.

LOST—BLACK AND WHITE COCKER SPANiel, answers to name of Dandy. Liberal reward. 3213 Rhodes-av.

LOST—FEMALE PUG, 3106 RHODES-AV.; ANswers to the name Chow-Chow; reward.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSIcian and Surgeon, 235 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet; instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge. Hours 9 to 5.

PERSONAL—SEND FOR "STATISTICS AND Trading." Contains valuable tables. Market dictionary; cipher code. Reference, 35 banks. Mailed free. The Equitable Produce and Stock Exchange, Consolidated Exchange Bldg., Chicago.

PERSONAL—ONLY ONE APPLICATION OF vista cream salve to make your face beautiful; pure, harmless, and genuine; $1 per jar. Vista Toilet Co., Suite 1518 Masonic Temple.

PERSONAL—EYE AND EAR, ALL DISEASES, acute or chronic, cured; consult free. DR. SYDNEY WALKER, 78 State-st., Room 40.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CREDIT MAN, correspondent, cashier, bookkeeper, or Chicago representative by a wide-awake, rapid, accurate worker of 12 years' experience and large acquaintance in Chicago. Address J 308, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER, cashier, or correspondent by an energetic and competent young man; good references and bond; moderate salary; no objection to leaving the city. Address K 388, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY THOROUGHLY competent d. e. bookkeeper, as bookkeeper, assistant, or general office work; 9 years' experience; expert figurer; moderate salary; city references. Address K 335, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—THOROUHLY COMpetent bookkeeper and cashier of good habits; age 35; have gilt-edge reference; can furnish bond. Address J 801, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BOOKKEEPER WANTS any clerkship; age 23; references. K 395, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN, 18, in office of any kind; references. K 333, Tribune.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS wood pattern maker; quick and accurate. Can give best city reference. Address J 515, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MECHANICAL ENgineer; wide experiences in designing and superintending general machinery. J 514, Tribune.

House Servants.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SWEDISH BUTLER and houseman; very finest references. Address K 348, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN, SINGLE; good city references; footman or housework; steam; character A1. Address K 345, Tribune.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COACHMAN; thoroughly competent; Scotch, married; first-class New York and Chicago references. Address J 762, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — AS COACHMAN; thoroughly understands his business and last five years' references to show from last place. Address K 340, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY ENGLISHMAN AS coachman or second; work around house if required; age 22. R. E. H., 2134 Michigan-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG SWEDISH coachman; married; no children; has good city refs. Address B C 469, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COACHMAN, SINgle man; Chicago references. K 508, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN, STRANger in city would do chores in boarding-house for food and bed; reference. Address K 507, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—ANY KIND EXCEPT soliciting by college-bred man, 27; good business and office experience. Best references from last employer. Address K 503, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN; chance to learn photography in studio. Address K 504, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY WELL RECOMmended Swede as janitor in office building. Address K 349, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERT COMpounder of liquors. Address ORPHEUS M. STINEBERG.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RESPECTABLE young man for board and room. K 336, Tribune.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CASHIER, ASSISTant bookkeeper, or general office work by a bright, smart, good appearing business-woman. Address V V 6, Tribune office.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT girl as cook and laundress in private family or boarding-house; please call. 3927 Indiana-av. References.

SITUATION WANTED—COMPETENT GERman girl for general housework. 406 45th-st., first flat.

SITUATION WANTED—REFINED ENGLISH girl would like position as maid; first-class city references. Address MAID, 2961 Indiana-av., city.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A SCOTCH GIRL, up-stairs or second work in a Christian family. Address D C 342, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY COMPETENT girl; general housework; best references. 642 W. 63d-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT GIRL at general housework. Call in person. 3245 Vernon-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY WIDOW, HOUSEwork in respectable widower's family. Call 467 West Ohio-st., 3d floor, rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COLORED GIRL for second or general housework in small family. V., 200 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED — WASHING, SCRUBbing, cleaning, by lady. MRS. HANSOM, 355 W. 49th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RELIABLE GIRL; small, plain family; would assist young mother with infant. Address K 517, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GOOD GERMAN cook; $5 weekly. 3407 State-st., 3d flat.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GIRL, GENERAL housework. 259 Bowen-av.

SITUATION WANTED—WASHING TO TAKE home. 154 East Chicago-av., 1st rear flat.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED—AN AMERICAN GIRL wants permanent place in family to do plain sewing and mending; wages, $3 week. Address V V 4, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A VERY STYLISH dressmaker would like a few more customers by the day. Reference. K 347, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — COMPETENT DRESSmaker wants work, $1.25 per week. 2927 Wabash-av., 2d flat.

SITUATION WANTED—CAN MAKE DRESSES and children's clothes; $1 a day. K 516, Tribune.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERT STENOGRApher [employed] wants half-day position; Remington. Address J 516, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — STENOGRAPHER, lady, with or without machine. K 334, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED lady stenographer. Address 394 43d-st., Flat 2.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—GERMAN HOUSEwork girl, German cook, 2d girl. 510 Sedgwick.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY REFINED AND EDucated young lady, experienced in traveling as companion and secretary to lady going South or to California; good seamstress; references. Address K 339, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN PRIVATE FAMILY by the day to reline seal garments, muffs, etc.; good work and reasonable. Address K 511, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — TO ASSIST IN MILLlinery or dressmaking, or help in store or lunchroom; willing and obliging. Address D N 332, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TEACH CHILDREN vocal music for room and board; references. Address B F 231, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

CIGAR CLERK—RETAIL. REFERENCES. ADdress K 398, Tribune office.

DRUG CLERK—REGISTERED; SINGLE; CITY references; permanent position for right man. 3901 Indiana-av.

REG. PHARMACIST—WITH BEST OF REFerence and ability as manager; bond required; no thief wanted. 576 Wabash-av.

YOUNG MAN—FOR GENERAL OFFICE WORK; must be good penman; one with knowledge of stenography and typewriting preferred. Address K 392, Tribune office.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

CANVASSERS—FIFTY SUBSCRIPTION CANvassers for "American Home Magazine" outside city limits. Call Wednesday. 336 Dearborn-st. References required. American Fashion Co.

COMMERCIAL WRITER AND ADVERTISING solicitor for illustrated trade paper. Call Room 305, 134 E. Van Buren-st.

EMPLOYMENT WITH CAPITAL—WANTED, in every city men of undoubted character and capacity to introduce a new and superior article of domestic use, sold by grocers; will be required to purchase the necessary stock from mills as required for cash sale to grocers, or influence direct orders; large commission and exceptional on all first orders. Address "BONAFIDE," Auditorium Hotel, Chicago.

PHARMACIST—REGISTERED, POSSIBLY A Mason. 347 S. Jefferson-st.

West Side.

SALESMAN—A NEW YORK MANUFACTURER and converter of cotton linings wants representation by resident salesman or commission house to sell silesias, percalines, etc., on commission to the retail trade of Chicago and adjacent territory. Address, giving full particulars, J 501, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—$30 A WEEK SALARY AND EXpenses paid salesman; experience not necessary; permanent position. W. L. Kline Co., St. Louis.

SALESMAN—WHO UNDERSTANDS INTROducing a specialty to grocers. The Mitchell-Brainard Co., 11 South Water-st.

SALESMEN—COMPETENT LINEN SALESmen; only those who are thoroughly experienced need apply, before 9 a. m., Superintendent's office MANDEL BROS., 117 to 123 State-st.

SALESMEN—IN EVERY DISTRICT; NEW SEAson; samples free; salary or commission with expenses from start. LUKE BROS. CO., Chicago.

SOLICITOR—AN EXPERIENCED ADVERTISing, to travel for a first-class banking publication. Address J 518, Tribune office.

SOLICITORS—ADVERTISING AND SUBSCRIPtion; liberal salary or commission. Address Everybody's Magazine, Chicago, Ill.

Boys.

BOY—BRIGHT BOY AS PORTER AND WAITer; German preferred; chance to learn bartending. 15 East Jackson-st.

BOY—STRONG BOY TO PACK GENERAL MERchandise; good salary. K 338, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Trades.

BOOKBINDERS—ONE FINISHER, ONE FORwarder, one marbler; highest wages and steady employment. DONOHUE & HENNEBERRY.

CUTTER—AN EXPERIENCED CUTTER FOR country orders; must also be able to cut for first-class city trade; references required. Address K 513, Tribune office.

ENGINEER—WHO UNDERSTANDS RUNNING electric plant; must be sober, willing, industrious, and understand steamfitting; no one but a first-class man with the best of references need apply; licensed man, strong, and one who can make repairs of all kinds. Address K 396, Tribune office.

PRINTERS—A FEW GOOD CYLINDER PRESSmen and feeders; highest wages and steady employment. DONOHUE & HENNEBERRY.

SHOEMAKER—COME READY FOR WORK. 3263 Cottage Grove-av.

Employment Agencies.

STENOGRAPHER—SMITH; GERMAN; GOOD salary. 269 Dearborn-st., R. 204.

Miscellaneous.

AN EXPERIENCED MANAGER AND BUYER for candy and soda departments; state age, experience, and references. Address THE FAIR.

AN IDEA—WRITE JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., patent attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offered inventors.

MEN AND WOMEN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT and willing to work can learn of a permanent situation at good wages by writing at once to P. V. H., Box 283, Augusta, Me.

TO INSURANCE COMPANY PROMOTERS—Wanted—A man capable of organizing a company on new lines that will undercut every other company by ACTUALLY INSURING the applicant's life at from 10 to 30 years, as by this system they cannot die prematurely, except by accident, which can be provided against through an accidental office or special terms. Address ACTUARY, Auditorium Hotel, Chicago.

YOUNG MAN—WITH REFERENCES, TO board himself, take care of cow, look after summer house; ten miles out; state wages expected. Address K 390, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

BOOKKEEPER—DOUBLE ENTRY, AND FIRST class stenographer and Remington operator, experienced lady or gentleman, for position in Milwaukee; salary $10 per week. Apply at once. WYCKOFF, SEAMANS & BENEDICT, 169 La Salle-st.

LADY—WRITING NICE HAND AND NUMERals; submit samples. Address K 502, Tribune.

YOUNG LADY—WITH 4 YRS. EXP. IN OFfice work, billing, checking. Vista Toilet Co., 1518 Masonic Temple.

Domestics.

CHILD'S NURSE—AT ONCE; GOOD HOME and $3.50 per week. References required. Address V W 392, Tribune office.

COOK—A1 MEAT AND PASTRY; MUST UNderstand carving; neat, tidy, economical, and about 30 years of age; American or German preferred. Address, with refs., J 810, Tribune office.

GIRL—GOOD SECOND GIRL; REFERENCES required. Apply 1028 West Monroe-st.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. 1246 N. Clark-st.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. 44 Laflin-st.

HOUSEWORK—COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENeral housework in small family. 514 53d-st.

SECOND GIRL—PRIVATE FAMILY; MUST BE capable, neat-appearing, and thoroughly experienced. References required. Apply Tuesday or before 10 a. m. Wednesday. 4035 Lake-av.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER—LADY, EVENING DICTAtion; South Side. Address fully, K 393, Tribune.

STENOGRAPHERS DESIRING TO INCREASE their speed or take thorough court reporting course under well known court stenographer address V V 15, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

BOOKKEEPER—2 FIRST-CLASS STENOGRAphers, also one typewriter with machine, office assistant for electrical business, 2 stylish, moderate salaried office girls; positions secured ladies. 934 Unity Bldg., 79 Dearborn-st., Commission Exchange.

Miscellaneous.

GIRL EXPERIENCED IN MAKING COLOR cards for paint house; prefer one who can set type. Call 2631 Dearborn-st.

IMMEDIATELY—LADY CLERKS, STENOGRAphers, cashiers, bookkeepers, copyists, companions. Room 719, 167 Dearborn-st.

LADIES TO SELL MACKINTOSHES ON INstallment club system; you can make big money. Address K 512, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

North Side.

207 CASS-ST.—RICHLY FURNISHED ROOMS, steam heat; exquisite table; every requisite for comfort; billiard-room, etc.; those appreciating the best at reasonable rates solicited.

124 DEARBORN-AV. — DESIRABLE ROOMS, with or without board; excellent board; rates moderate.

487 LA SALLE-AV.—STEAM HEATED ROOMS, with board; families at reasonable rates.

464 LA SALLE-AV.—VERY DESIRABLE rooms; first-class home cooking; reasonable rates.

206 CASS-ST., 2D FLAT—ROOM AND BOARD, two gentlemen; $5 each.

23 PARK-AV.—BOARD FOR 2 PERSONS, WITH elegant front alcove room.

246 E OHIO-ST.—ROOMS WITH BOARD, $5, $5.50, and $6 weekly; steam heat.

South Side.

A CULTURED ADULT FAMILY OF 3 DESIRE two boarders at $7 each for middle room, or $9 each for front alcove room per week; best table board; near 43d-st. Ill. Cent. station and electric line. Address K 389, Tribune office.

3211 WABASH-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms, good board; house modern; German family.

2229 PRAIRIE-AV.—ONE LARGE ALCOVE room with board; also other rooms; home cooking.

Miscellaneous.

FAMILY OF THREE WILL TAKE COUPLE, reasonable terms. Address J 775, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—ROOMS—STAMFORD HOTEL, 1254 Michigan-blvd., elegant front rooms, with or without private baths; electric light, hot and cold water, steam heat in all rooms; fine family hotel; first-class in all respects; fireproof; European or American; cuisine unexcelled; terms reasonable. Call and examine. BISHOP & PHILPOT, Proprietors.

TO RENT—BACK PARLOR AND BEDROOM, en suite or single; nicely furnished; southern exposure; board if desired; everything first-class. 2458 Indiana-av., 3d flat.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM, WITH OR without board; steam heat. 3032 South Park-av., Flat 53.

TO RENT—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED room, modern conveniences; reasonable; parlor for business purposes. 243 Michigan-av.

North Side.

TO RENT—TWO NICE, FRONT, FURNISHED light housekeeping rooms. 488 N. Clark-st., 2d flat.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—KENWOOD—4806 LAKE-AV., TWO blocks from station, 9-room stone-front house; hardwood finish; modern; $45.
GEO. M. HORD, 615 Roanoke Bldg.

WANTED—HOUSES.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED 8 OR 9 room residence; must have all modern improvements. H. H. HOPKINGS, 50 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—FLATS FROM $20 TO $40 IN THE new and elegant FOLLANSBEE APARTMENT BUILDING, 23d and Wabash; be sure and see these; agent on premises.

TO RENT—4 AND 5 ROOMS AND BATH, $20 up; 7 rooms, $25; steam heat, hot water, elevator; strictly modern. 3105 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—SMALL APARTMENTS; EVERY modern convenience; $12, $18; will furnish. 3826 Rhodes-av.

West Side.

TO RENT—NEW SEVEN-ROOM STONE-front hot water heated flat; will rent very cheap till May 1st. 439 So. Lincoln.

TO RENT—7-R. FLATS; STEAM HEAT, GAS ranges; janitor; cheap. 541 W. Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—4, 5, 6 ROOMS; STEAM HEAT, JANitor; $16 up. 1017 Van Buren.

North Side.

TO RENT—A BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT ONCE; 6-room flat near the lake; modern. 18 Bellevue-pl.

TO RENT—FURNISHED 7-ROOM FLAT TILL May, cheap. Ravenswood. K 399, Tribune.

WANTED—FLATS.

WANTED—TO RENT—WELL FURNISHED flat, steam heat, 3 to 4 rooms, near 23d and Indiana-av.; man, wife, and boy 6 years old. Address, stating price, L. E. BAILEY, Great Northern Hotel.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—LARGE OFFICE OR STORE ON main floor of 48 S. Clark-st.; also cheap offices on second floor of same building. SCOTT, 48 S. Clark-st., Room 7.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM, WITH TELEPHONE, vault, etc. 1317 Monadnock; east front.

TO RENT—DESK, 'PHONE, AND ROOM. 140 Dearborn, Room 95 Hartford Bldg.

TO RENT—CHEAP—5-ROOM OFFICE SUITE, second floor. 58 State-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—153-155 W. JACKSON-ST., LARGE light floors for manufacturing; steam heat, power, freight, passenger elevators; see engineer.

WANTED—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

WANTED—TO RENT—DESK ROOM WITH desk; telephone or not. Real estate. Address K 343, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

WANTED—RESIDENT AGENT IN CHICAGO for city and Western States by one of the largest and well-known manufacturers of aprons and Fauntleroy blouses. Address B. & CO., 193 Mercer-st., New York City.

PATENTS & PATENT ATTORNEYS.

WANTED—PATENTS TO SECURE. REICHelt, 1401 Monadnock.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—25 FT. ON STATE-ST., NEAR 31st-st.; absolute bargain; owner must sell; want an offer. DUDLEY F. DORSETT & CO., 94 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—40-FOOT LOT ON HONORE-ST., Auburn Park, 2 blocks from depot.
L. F. BURRELL, Freeport, Ill.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—WEST SIDE—26 FEET, 2-STORY frame store building, 803 W. Madison-st.
L. F. BURRELL, Freeport, Ill.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—33-FOOT SOUTH FRONT LOT ON Melrose-st., between Evanston-av. and Lake-Shore drive. L. F. BURRELL, Freeport, Ill.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
S. E. GROSS' FREE EXCURSION
TO WEST GROSSDALE,
From Union Depot, Canal and Adams-sts.,
EVERY SUNDAY AT 2:10 P. M.,
STOPPING AT 16TH-ST. AND WESTERN-AV.
Free tickets at my main office and at all stations named ten minutes before train time.
S. E. GROSS, 6th floor Masonic Temple,
State and Randolph-sts.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK, RIVER FOREST PROPerty; fare 5c. WEAGE & TUCKER, Tacoma Bld.

FOR SALE—AND RENT—HIGHLAND PARK property. J. FLOYD, 164 Dearborn-st.

FRUIT AND FARM LANDS.

FOR SALE—AT BIG SACRIFICE—1,800 ACRES fine fruit and agriculture land in coast country, Texas, 2½ miles from depot; $500 cash, balance on easy terms or exchange for city property. Address 68 Metropolitan Block.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—8 TO 9 ROOM MODERN RESIdence, South Side, which can be bought on the installment plan; only exceptional bargains considered. Address K 394, Tribune office.

WANTED—NORTH SIDE RESIDENCE OR flat building, up to $10,000; cash; must show good interest; give particulars. Address J 517, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY FOR CASH, 25 FEET BEtween North and Fullerton-avs., west of Larrabee-st. Address K 346, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY—RESIDENCE ON GRAND or Drexel-blvd. for $50,000 cash from owner. Address K 337, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

CLEAR IMPROVED AND VACANT PROPERty for equities in improved Chicago property.
CHESTER E. LATHAM,
Room 215, 34 Clark-st.

I WILL EXCHANGE ABOUT 60 DESIRABLE resident lots in Kearney, Neb., for a stock of merchandise, $5,000 to $10,000. Address CHAS. SOUTH, 134 Water-st., Pittsburg Pa.

EXCHANGE—CLEAR HOME IN AUBURN Park for farm within seventy-five miles of Chicago; not to exceed 160 acres, and clear. Address Agent, 733 W. 79th-st., city.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES
ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
R. PRINDIVILLE, R. 517 Chi. Stock Exchange.

A SPECIAL FUND OF $500,000 TO LOAN ON improved Chicago real estate in sums to suit borrowers; 5, 5½, and 6 per cent.
J. GRAFTON PARKER & CO.,
701, 100 Washington-st.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS,
83 and 85 Dearborn-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

MONEY LOANED IN ANY AMOUNT ON CHIcago property.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & CO.,
95 Dearborn-st., Main Floor.

DO YOU WANT TO BUILD? MONEY TO loan without delay.
PEABODY, HOUGHTELING & CO.,
164 Dearborn-st.

MEAD & COE, 100 WASHINGTON-ST.—MONEY to loan at lowest market rates on Chicago real estate security; first mortgages for sale.

HART & FRANK, 92 AND 94 WASHINGTON-st.; loans on Chicago real estate and building loans made at lowest rates; 1st mortgages for sale.

WESTERN STATE BANK, S. W. COR. LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loans money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates; no delay.

FIRST MORTGAGE LOANS ON CHICAGO REAL estate at lowest rates; also building loans. ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., 70 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate at lowest current rates.
KOZMINSKI & CO., 164 Randolph-st.

4½% AND 5% MONEY FOR CHOICE LOANS, inside property; 6% money, smaller loans. W. G. STOUGHTON & CO., 132 La Salle-st.

LOANS ON IMPROVED OR CHOICE VACANT. C. H. GOODYKOONTZ & CO., 917 Cham. Com.

WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 DEARBORN-ST., make loans on real estate.

FINANCIAL.

ALPHEUS M. SMITH, INVESTMENT BANKER,
100 WASHINGTON-ST., ROOM 901.
Loans money on easy terms on furniture and pianos, warehouse receipts, etc., without removal. You have the use of the property and also of the money.
Payments arranged on monthly installment plan or to suit your convenience. Business done quietly, without publicity.
No charges taken out in advance. You get the full amount of the loan in cash.
You can deal with me quickly, privately, satisfactorily, and confidentially.
It has been a pleasure to me to notice that my old customers always come back to me when again in need of money. CALL AND SEE ME.
ALPHEUS M. SMITH, INVESTMENT BANKER,
100 WASHINGTON-ST., ROOM 901.

CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
175 Dearborn-st., Rooms 18 and 19.
Makes loans of any size, large or small, on household goods, pianos, horses, wagons, and warehouse receipts at very lowest rates; loans can be paid at any time. If you need a loan please call on us.
CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
175 DEARBORN-ST., ROOMS 18 AND 19,
OR HAYMARKET THEATER BUILDING,
161 W. MADISON-ST., ROOM 14.

FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
94 WASHINGTON-ST., 1ST FLOOR, ROOM 8, BETWEEN CLARK AND DEARBORN.
351 63D-ST., COR. OF YALE, ENGLEWOOD, AND 9215 COMMERCIAL-AV., [ROOM 1 COLUMBIA BLOCK] SOUTH CHICAGO.
Loans on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, etc., without removal.

MONEY LOANED PRIVATELY ON FURNIture, pianos, horses, carriages, without removal, at lowest rates. If you want money and a friend, too, call on me. Live and let live is my motto. Time and payment to suit the borrower. A. H. WILLIAMS, Banker, 69 Dearborn-st., R. 28.

MONEY, WITHOUT COMMISSION, AT 6 PER cent; also 5 and 5½ per cent money on terms to be arranged; will consider applications from Evanston to South Chicago; will grant privileges of prepayment in sums not less than $500; building loans a specialty. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

LIFE, ENDOWMENT, TONTINE, AND DIStribution policies purchased; established 1873. RICHARD HERZFELD, 171 La Salle-st., Room 617, corner Monroe.

MONEY LOANED SALARIED PEOPLE UPON their own names, without security or indorsements; sums to suit; easy payments. Room 802, 134 Monroe-st.

MONEY LOANED ON SECURED NOTES, Mortgages, warrants, and other collaterals.
SHIELDS & BRO., 95 Clark-st., Room 220.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES PURCHASED; loans on same; legal interest. 313, 108 Dearborn.

PARTNERS WANTED.

WANTED—PARTNER—GOOD RELIABLE MAN with $2,000 or $3,000 to invest in a good paying real estate, loan, and insurance business in Milwaukee; party to take charge of the fire insurance business; good salary; experience required. Address R., No. 517 Hanover-st., Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED—PARTNER WITH $2,000, WITH OR without services in shoe manufacturing business; need additional capital to extend business. Address J 507, Tribune office.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH $5,000; A SAFE and profitable investment; best reference given and required. Address K 515, Tribune office.

WANTED—GENTLEMAN OF EXPERIENCE as partner with lady in renting rooming-house; references exchanged. Address K 397, Tribune.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

WE HAVE FOR SALE SEVERAL SECOND-hand outfits for markets, comprising cooling-room, counters, rails, blocks, tools, etc.; they are in good condition and bargains; estimates given on new outfits. Send for catalogue.
Orr & Lockett Hardware Co.,
50 State-st. and 71 Randolph-st.

WANTED—A STEAM TABLE FOR SALOON lunch. Address K 500, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A COLLECTION of postage stamps, one 5x8 camera, one high-grade bicycle; will give bargain. Address K 505, Tribune office.

TRUNKS—ELEGANT NEW LADIES', AT HALF store price. 1012 Medinah Temple.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

WINTER HORSES AT SPRING BROOK STOCK farm. CROSSMAN, 416 Randolph-st. Tel. 913 W.

HORSES WINTERED—BARN, HAY, GRAIN. Address H. C. MIDDAUGH, Clarendon Hills, Ill.

TO LEASE AND WANTED TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—FOR 99 YEARS WITHOUT REVALuation, 80x173 on Wabash-av., near the corner of Congress-st. This is one of the best lots in the central business portion. Apply to JACOB WEIL & Co., 222 La Salle-st.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—NEW AND SECOND-hand steam pumps of all sizes and descriptions. FURNESS BROS., 28 N. Desplaines-st.

STORAGE.

GEORGE PARRY WAREHOUSE FOR STORage of furniture, pianos, etc. Established 1871. Furniture moved, packed, and shipped. 350-35 Wabash-av. Tel. M. 1543.

CLOTHING.

A. S., 474 N. CLARK-ST., 2D FLAT, PAYS THE highest price for gentlemen's cast-off clothing; orders by mail promptly attended to.

UNDERTAKING.

POSTLEWAIT—310 OGDEN-AV., HIGH-CLASS undertaking; city and all suburbs. Telephone.

BARTER AND EXCHANGE.

WHAT HAVE YOU TO EXCHANGE FOR HIGH grade tailoring? Address J 540, Tribune office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SWEEPING REDUCTIONS IN PIANO PRICES to reduce stock for January inventory.
ONE WEEK ONLY——ONE WEEK ONLY.
Beginning Saturday morning at 9 o'clock.
UNPRECEDENTED CONDITIONS——
——GRINDING CIRCUMSTANCES compel us to sell 100 PIANOS at prices that make it the BUYER'S OPPORTUNITY of a lifetime.

INSTANCE——Good, useful uprights [only a few], guaranteed worth double the money, and exchangeable for new ones later on. ONLY $85.00.

INSTANCE——Better uprights, good enough for musicians, handsome and sound throughout, guaranteed worth double the money. ONLY $125.

INSTANCE——Practically new uprights, having been rented [in nice homes only a short time], modern carved panels, three pedals, mandolin pedal, and all late improvements. Cases of walnut, mahogany, and oak, guaranteed like new. ONLY $165.00.

INSTANCE——New uprights, lovely cases, natural woods, splendid in all particulars. ONLY $185.00.

INSTANCE——Grand pianos, our own make, somewhat used for concerts, but practically new; all woods; from $300.00 up.

INSTANCE——Square pianos, all makes, kinds, and qualities, put in order and guaranteed useful and suitable for public rooms and humble homes. $35.00, $50.00, $65.00, and $80.00 for the best.

INSTANCE——New HALLET & DAVIS PIANOS, UNEQUALED in beauty, tone, and durability; for fifty-seven years the favorite of
ARTIST, HOME, SCHOOL.
Direct from the MAKERS at MAKERS' PRICES.
Terms arranged to suit buyers.
Renting, tuning, repairing, etc.
HALLET & DAVIS COMPANY,
239-241 Wabash-av., corner Jackson-st.
Factory Boston. Est. 1839.

MUST GO SOON—
The 1896 styles of pianos and organs must go at once.

OUR NEW CATALOGUES for 1897 will be issued soon.

OUR LARGE WHOLESALE TRADE will order only from the new catalogue; therefore we must dispose of all odd styles at retail only, and they will go AT BARGAIN PRICES.

LEFT OVER—A few of the special stock of pianos purchased at our own price from a piano house retired from business.

ALSO PIANOS AND ORGANS slightly damaged in finish—some that have been rented for a short time and others taken in exchange.

THEY MUST ALL GO
and
NOT STAND ON THE ORDER OF THEIR GOING.

PLAIN FIGURES—ONE PRICE.
EASY PAYMENTS.

INSPECTION INVITED.

W. W. KIMBALL CO. (Established 1857),
Wabash-av., south of Jackson-st.

ESTEY & CAMP— BARGAINS.

$100 AND UPWARDS.
$100 AND UPWARDS.
$100 AND UPWARDS.
EVERYBODY
CAN OWN
A PIANO
ON OUR
EASY PAYMENT SYSTEM.

All pianos fully guaranteed from the most
COMPLETE STOCK IN CHICAGO,
Consisting of the following famous makers:
PIANOS DECKER BROS. PIANOS
PIANOS ESTEY. PIANOS
PIANOS CAMP & CO. PIANOS

ORGANS ESTEY. ORGANS
ORGANS CAMP & CO. ORGANS
MAHOGANY, WALNUT, and OAK, IN NEW DESIGNS and LATEST IMPROVED ACTIONS.
UNSURPASSED for TONE and DURABILITY.
Some fine pianos to rent at $4 and $5 monthly.
All rent applied if purchased, CASH OR EASY TERMS. ESTEY & CAMP,
233 State-st. 49, 51, 53 Jackson-st.

ADAM SCHAAF,
MANUFACTURER OF FINE PIANOS.

Bargains in new and second-hand pianos; easy terms; established 1873.

$125 buys Wheelock upright.
$115 buys Everett upright.
$85 buys Chickering upright.
$100 buys Mathushek upright.
$135 buys Emerson upright.
$145 buys Vose & Sons upright.
$150 buys Chickering upright.
$135 buys Chase upright.
$165 buys Adam Schaaf upright.
$155 buys Decker & Son upright.
Square pianos, all makes, $20 to $65 each.

200 upright pianos to rent, $3, $4, and $5 per month; one year's rent allowed if purchased.
Pianos tuned, repaired, exchanged, and stored.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 W. Madison-st., corner Morgan.

OPEN EVENINGS.
SAVE MONEY AND BUY DIRECT FROM THE manufacturers.
New and BEAUTIFUL designs of the CELEBRATED CHASE BROTHERS PIANOS just received for HOLIDAY trade. WE ARE OFFERING these beautiful INSTRUMENTS at FACTORY PRICES. Some slightly used upright pianos at less than cost of manufacture. Second-hand pianos of almost every make from $75 upward.
Pianos to rent; rent applied if purchased; cash or easy time payments.
CHASE BROTHERS PIANO CO.,
N. W. Cor. Wabash-av. and Congress-st.,
Opposite Auditorium.

STEINWAY HALL—
FINEST STOCK OF PIANOS.
Highest standard and medium grades.
Pianos to suit every one in quality and price. Our second-hand grand, square, and upright pianos must be closed out regardless of cost to make room for newly arriving stock. General agents for Steinway, A. B. Chase, Hazleton Bros., Sterling, and Huntington pianos.
LYON, POTTER & CO.,
Tuning. 17 Van Buren-st.

$165 BUYS A HALLET & DAVIS UPRIGHT piano, cheap at $225. 2 Knabe upright pianos, 1 Steinway upright piano; 1 Chickering upright piano; prices from $165 upwards; all on easy payments and fully guaranteed. STEGER & CO., 235 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-st.

TO REDUCE OUR STOCK BEFORE JAN. 1, we offer new pianos at $150 and upwards; don't fail to see them; special bargains in secondhand and slightly used instruments. Chicago Music Co., 195-197 Wabash-av.

MUST RAISE MONEY—I WILL SELL MY lovely piano for $190; finest made; ¼ time if desired. If you want something common don't answer. 6329 Greenwood-av. Must sell this at once.

A NUMBER OF SQUARE PIANOS, SUCH AS Steinway, Knabe, Chickering; prices from $25 to $75; $3 per month. STEGER & CO., 255 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-st.

EXCELLENT UPRIGHT PIANO, FINE CONDItion, $140; $6 monthly; Knabe; bargain.
WISSNER, 22 Van Buren-st.

$165 BUYS A FINE TONE CHICKERING UPright piano, fully guaranteed; former price $400. STEGER & CO., 235 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-st.

BEAUTIFUL UPRIGHT PIANO, $175; $6 monthly; Steinway; bargain.
WISSNER, 22 Van Buren-st.

$4 PER MONTH WILL RENT A GOOD PIANO; one year's rent allowed if purchased. THE JOHN CHURCH CO., 200 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AN UPRIGHT PIANO, JUST NEW; very cheap on account of bank failure. At 714 Washington-blvd.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

DR. HATHAWAY & CO., 70 DEARBORN-ST., cor. Randolph, Chicago's successful specialists in diseases peculiar to men and women. Letters answered. Consultation free.

DR. W. CARROLL, OLDEST ESTABLISHED and only expert specialist in city treating special and nervous diseases, physical decay, etc.; advice free; med. $1. Call or write. 182 State-st.

DR. EMMA HELLEWIG, 351 WELLS-ST., graduate physician, formerly Berlin, Paris, female diseases and irregularities; private home.

209 STATE, R. 46—MRS. DR. BROWN, specialist in midwifery; successful treatment guaranteed.

DR. IDA VON SCHULTZ, 104 WELLS-ST., SPEcialist in all special and delicate diseases of woman; 22 years' practice; private home.

LADIES NEEDING CONFIDENTIAL TREATment consult Mrs. Dr. Zara, 361 Washington-bd.

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

CHICAGO TELEPHONE CO., SECRETARY'S office, Chicago, Dec. 26, 1896.—Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago Telephone Company will be held at the office of its President, 1304 Ashland Block, corner Clark and Randolph-sts., Chicago, on the 20th day of January, A. D. 1897, at the hour of 3 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing a board of nine directors and for the transaction of all other business which may properly be brought before the meeting. C. E. MOSLEY, Secretary.

WASHINGTON, D. C., DEC. 21, 1896.—NOTICE is hereby given to all persons who may have claims against the National Bank of Illinois at Chicago, Chicago, Ill., that the same must be presented to John C. McKeon, receiver, with the legal proof thereof, within three months from this date, or they may be disallowed.
JAMES H. ECKELS,
Comptroller of the Currency.

INSTRUCTION.

KRETLOW'S SCHOOL FOR DANCING AND deportment will open a new class for beginners and advanced scholars Monday, Jan. 4; send for circulars. 401 Webster-av.

ARMOUR INSTITUTE—CLASSES IN SHORThand, typewriting, bookkeeping, and correspondence; day and night; next term begins Jan. 4; write for circular.

SHORTHAND—SPECIAL BEGINNERS' CLASS in court stenographer's office; expert individual instruction. Address V V 3, Tribune office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE IN LARGE lots; hotels and dealers' stocks. T. P. WALLS, 881 W. Madison-st.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN'S SADDLE, BRIdle, and riding outfit; must be cheap and good. Apply 490 W. Madison.

LEASEHOLDS TO SELL & WANTED.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED FLAT; 7 ROOMS; cheap. 120 S. Kedzie-av., 2d flat.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

A RESPONSIBLE WHOLESALE JEWELRY firm will sell diamonds and watches on long time to reliable parties. Address V V 5, Tribune.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND DIAMONDS. BREDT & CO., Room 803 Columbus Building.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHY—J. B. WILSON, THE LEADing photographer; studio 389 State-st. Have some style about you and don't be seen sitting for your photos at any cheap department stores. 16 best finished cabinets, $2; enamel finish, $3; and the latest platinum, $3.50 to $5 per dozen. Open Sunday. Pictures enlarged. Orders taken by mail.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—STOCK IN A good real estate, loan, and insurance business in Milwaukee, paying annual dividends of 6 to 8 per cent; stock $100 per share, full paid and non-assessable; will sell at par or exchange for mortgages, clear lots, or improved property; answer immediately. Address R., No. 517 Hanover-st., Milwaukee, Wis.

MANAGERS—FOR NEW BUSINESS IN ALL cities of 50,000 inhabitants and over, who can invest $15,000 or more; cash or equivalent always in hand; can make $50,000 to $100,000 per year; no possibility of loss. Address for interview, J 341, Tribune office.

BAKERY FOR SALE—ALL MODERN AND first-class; good location for business. A bargain if taken at once. Apply to J. W. ALLEN, 76, 78, and 80 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—A MAN WITH $15,000 TO $20,000 TO invest in a business which will be guaranteed to double the amount in six months' time. Address K 510, Tribune office.

CASH FOR ENTIRE STOCK OF SHOES OR other merchandise. Address Merchandise Purchasing Co., 132 Market-st.

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE, DOING GOOD business; South Side corner; electric cars. Inquire of R. H. Van Schaack, 138 Lake-st.

WANTED—LADY HAVING ELEGANTLY FURnished hotel, business center, wants partner, small capital. Address K 358, Tribune office.

I HAVE $5,000 TO $10,000 WHICH I WANT TO invest to best advantage possible. Address K 341, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CAFE DOING GOOD BUSINESS, located on South Side. K 506, Tribune office.

RESTAURANT FOR SALE—DOING GOOD BUSIness; your own price. 3749 Cottage Grove-av.

A RARE CHANCE TO OPEN A GENERAL OR department store. Address K 501, Tribune office.

MEDICINES.

GOOD NEWS
FOR ASTHMA SUFFERERS.
Any one suffering from Asthma or other bronchial trouble, who is unable to pay 75c or $1 for a box of Prof. Wieland's Celebrated Asthma Cure, will be given a box FREE OF CHARGE by calling at the office of Steele-Wedeles Company, cor. S. Water and La Salle-sts., or making application by letter and inclosing sufficient postage for a four-ounce box to be sent by mail. To those able to pay a trial box can be had upon receipt of 75c.
STEELE-WEDELES COMPANY,
South Water and La Salle-sts.

COINS, STAMPS, PICTURES, ETC.

POSTAGE STAMPS BOUGHT AND SOLD—Finest assortment of U. S. and foreign stamps in Chicago. F. WENDT, 75 State-st.

ABOUT STAMPS — BUY OR SELL; BEST prices. M. WOLSIEFFER, 201 Clark, nr. Adams.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CUTLERY—OUR FALL IMPORTATION OF Wostenholm and Henckels knives, razors, carvers and scissors is just in. Why buy a poor knife when you can buy a Wostenholm for 25c and up? We have over 500 patterns to select from. Combination knives up to 17 blades. Razors from 35c up. Star Safety razors $1.25. Carvers 85c per pair to $35 per set. Table cutlery in great variety. ORR & LOCKETT HARDWARE CO., 50 State and 71 Randolph-sts.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

Ocean Navigation.

AMERICAN LINE—
NEW YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON.
at 10 a. m.
St. Louis.........Jan. 6 | New York.......Jan. 20
Paris............Jan. 13 | St. Louis.......Jan. 27
Shortest and most convenient route to London.
PHILADELPHIA TO QUEENSTOWN
AND LIVERPOOL.
Rhynland..........Jan. 2 | Pennland.........Jan. 9
WINTER CRUISE.
TO BERMUDA, WEST INDIES, MEXICO,
By the American Line S. S. OHIO, from New York, Feb. 6, 1897, for Bermuda, St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Guadeloupe, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbadoes, Trinidad, Port of Spain, La Brea, La Guayra (Caracas), Curacoa, St. Domingo, Jamaica, Progreso, Vera Cruz (Mexico), Havana. Duration, 45 days. Price of passage, $270 and upward. Send for illustrated pamphlet.
RED STAR LINE—
NEW YORK TO ANTWERP.
Every Wednesday.
Westernland......Jan. 6 | Berlin ....Jan. 20
Southwark........Jan. 13 | Noordland ....Jan. 27
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Tel. Main 188. 143 La Salle-st.

WINTER CRUISES
OF THE HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
To the Mediterranean and Orient by the twin screw express steamer FUERST BISMARCK from New York, Jan. 26, 1897, for Madeira, Gibraltar, Malaga [Granada and Alhambra], Algiers, Genoa, Nice, Malta, Alexandria [Cairo and the Pyramids], Jaffa [Jerusalem], Beyruth [Damascus], Constantinople, Athens, Messina, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, New York. Duration about ten weeks.
Also the WEST INDIES and the Spanish Main by the twin screw express steamer COLUMBIA from New York, Feb. 11, 1897, for Port au Prince [Hayti], St. Domingo City, St. Thomas, Guadeloup, Martinique, Barbadoes, Trinidad, La Guayra [for Caracas], Puerto Cabello [Venezuela], Kingston [Jamaica], Havana, Palm Beach [Florida], or Old Point Comfort, New York. Duration about 4½ weeks. For further particulars apply to the Hamburg-American Line, N. W. Cor. Randolph and La Salle-sts., Chicago.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE—
†NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO. | *HAMBURG - AMERICAN LINE.
Express steamers from New York
to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
†Fulda, Dec. 30, 10 a. m. | †Werra, Jan. 16, 10 a. m.
*Columbia, Jan. 5, 11 am | †Ems, Jan. 23, 10 a. m.
†Kaiser, Jan. 9, 10 a. m. | †Fulda, Feb. 6, 10 a. m.
FOR ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT.
Steamers of Jan. 5 and Jan. 16 will proceed to Alexandria.
North German Lloyd. | Hamburg-American Line,
Oelrich & Co., Gen. Ag., 2 Bowling Green, N. Y. | 37 Broadway, N. Y.,
H. Claussenius & Co., 80 Fifth-av. | N. w. cor. Randolph and La Salle-sts., Chicago.

WHITE STAR LINE—
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Every Wednesday at 12 noon.
Unsurpassed for excellence of service.
Disembarking passengers at Prince's Landing Stage, Liverpool, whence special train to London in 3¾ hours.
"Majestic," "Teutonic."
"Germanic." "Britannic."
Best saloon accommodations at winter rates.
Very superior second cabin accommodations on "Majestic" and "Teutonic."
S. TENNEY FRENCH, Gen. Western Agent,
Tel. Express 139. 244 S. Clark-st., Chicago.

CUNARD LINE— TEL. M. 2051.
Established 1840 and never lost a passenger.
"CAMPANIA" AND "LUCANIA,"
New twin-screw steamships, 620 feet long, 12,950 tons; largest, fastest, most magnificent in the world.
UMBRIA, ETRURIA, SERVIA, AURANIA,
520 feet long, 8,500 tons. Sailings every Saturday from New York, Boston, and Liverpool via Queenstown. All records broken—5 ds. 7 hrs. 23 min.
F. G. WHITING, Mgr., Clark and Randolph-sts.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE—FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE—
PARIS EVERY SATURDAY.
Fleet composed entirely of large, fast express steamers, which make the voyage regularly in one week. No crossing of channel. Celebrated cuisine. Parlor seat and buffet special train from alongside docks at Havre to Paris in four hours.
M. W. KOZMINSKI, G. W. Agt., 166 Randolph-st.

"GAZE'S TOURS" TO EUROPE—(EST. 1844)—Special parties sail monthly. All prices. Traveling tickets, all routes, program free, choice berths, ocean steamers, lowest winter rates.
NILE STEAMERS; monopoly broken; there is another line. Egypt and Nile tour books ready.
HENRY GAZE & SONS (Ltd.),
Universal Tourist Agents, 220 S. Clark-st.

JAPAN-CHINA—Pacific Mail S. S. Co., Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co. Stmrs. leave San Francisco:
PERU, via Honolulu..................Jan. 7, 1 p. m.
COPTIC, via Honolulu................Jan. 16, 1 p. m.
RIO DE JANEIRO......................Jan. 23, 1 p. m.
For freight and passage rates and general information apply at the company's office, 235 Clark-st. W. G. NEIMYER, Agent.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD—
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN,
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
Aller, Tu., Jan. 5, 10 am | Spree, Tu., Feb. 2, 10 am
Trave, Tu., Jan. 12, 10 am | Aller, Tu., Feb. 9, 10 am
Lahn, Tu., Jan. 19, 10 am | Havel, Tu., Feb. 16, 10 am
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,
General Western Agents, 80 Fifth-av., Chicago.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE—
Twin screw express line from New York to Cherbourg (Paris), Southampton (London), and HAMBURG.
Spring season begins March 18, 1897.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
N. w. cor. Randolph and La Salle-sts., Chicago.

ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMSHIPS—NEW York, Londonderry, Liverpool, and Glasgow. Ethiopia, Jan. 2, noon. Furnessia, Jan. 9, noon. Saloon, second cabin, or steerage tickets, or drafts for any amount at lowest terms. Apply direct to Anchor Line Office, 176 Jackson-st.

GATES' FOURTH ANNUAL TOUR TO MEXICO in special Pullman train, Feb. 2, 32 days, all expenses, $285; "Mardi Gras" at New Orleans included. Call or send for tour book. HENRY GAZE & SONS [limited], 220 S. Clark-st.

HOLY LAND, EUROPE, ROUND THE WORLD—Parties leaving Feb. 6 and 27 for Palestine; 30 spring and summer excursions to Europe; Sept. 21 and Oct. 21, 1897, Round the World.
F. C. CLARK, 111 Broadway, N. Y.

COOK'S TOURS, ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. Send for "Excursionist." 234 Clark-st.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

CHICAGO AND ALTON, UNION PASSENGER Station, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts. Ticket office, 101 Adams-st.

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	† 2:00 pm	2:00 pm
Kas. City, Denver, California	* 6:00 pm	9:25 am
Kas. City, Colorado and Utah	*11:30 pm	8:00 am
Sp'gfi'd & St. Louis Day Local	* 8:00 am	9:10 pm
St. Louis Limited	*11:08 am	4:36 pm
St. Louis Palace Express	* 9:00 pm	7:30 am
St. Louis Midnight Special	*11:30 pm	8:00 am
Peoria Limited	†11:08 am	4:36 pm
Peoria Fast Mail	* 6:00 pm	10:55 am
Peoria Night Express	*11:30 pm	7:30 am
Joliet & Dwight Accommod'n	* 5:00 pm	10:55 am

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RY.—Trains leave Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office, 212 Clark-st., cor. Adams.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Ft. Madison	†7:55 am	† 5:58 pm
Pekin Express	†1:00 pm	†12:35 pm
Joliet and Streator	*4:00 pm	* 9:38 am
Lemont, Lockport & Joliet	*5:08 pm	* 8:42 am
Kan. City, Colo., Utah & Tex.	*6:00 pm	* 9:43 am
Kan. City, Calif. & Mexico	*10:25 pm	*10:00 pm

The California Limited leaves Wednesdays and Saturdays at 6 p. m.

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RY.—MAPLE Leaf Route, Grand Central Station, 5th-av. and Harrison-st. Office 115 Adams-st. Phone 2380 Main.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Minneapolis, St. Paul, Dubuque, Kansas City, St. Joe, Des M's & Marsht'n	† 5:45 am * 6:30 pm *11:30 pm	†10:00 pm * 9:30 am * 9:30 am
Sycamore and Byron Local	* 3:10 pm	*10:25 am

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Ticket offices, 182 Clark-st., Auditorium Annex, and Dearborn Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Terre Haute & Evansville	† 8:00 am	† 5:40 pm
New Orleans & Florida Sp.	*10:40 am	* 8:17 pm
Chicago & Nashville Limited	* 7:00 pm	* 8:55 am
Terre Haute & Evansville	*11:34 pm	* 6:55 am
St. Elmo & Marion	*11:34 pm	* 6:55 am

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY—Ticket offices, 208 Clark-st. [Phone, Express 721,] Oakley-av. and depot, cor. Wells and Kinzie-sts.

From Chicago to—	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, C. Bluffs, Sioux City	* 6:00 pm	*9:30 am
Salt Lake, San Francisco	*10:30 pm	*7:45 am
Denver, Portland, D. Moines	*11:15 pm	*7:10 am
Black Hills and Deadwood	*10:30 pm	*7:45 am
Sterling, Clinton, Cedar Rap.	†12:35 pm	†2:15 pm
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth	* 6:30 pm	*9:30 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Mad'n.	† 8:15 am	c8:10 am
Eau Claire	*10:15 pm	*9:55 pm
Winona, La Crosse, Madison	† 8:15 am	†6:15 pm
Winona, La Crosse & West	† 8:00 am	†9:55 pm
ern Minnesota	*10:15 pm	*8:10 am
Iowa and Dakotas	‡ 6:00 pm	c9:30 am
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Nee-	†11:30 am	*6:15 pm
nah, Appleton, Green Bay	* 5:00 pm	†11:15 pm
Green Bay and Menominee	† 3:00 pm	†4:00 pm
Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer,	† 3:00 am	c7:30 am
Ironwood, and Rhinelander	* 5:00 pm	*9:30 am
Oshkosh, Gr. B., Menominee,	a 3:00 am	†9:30 pm
Marquette, and L. Superior	*10:30 pm	*7:30 am

Rockford and Freeport—Lv. †7:20 a. m., c8:30 a. m., †10:40 a. m., †4:25 p. m., c6:30 p. m., †11:30 p. m.
Rockford—Lv. †3 a. m., †8:15 a. m., †6:30 p. m.
Milwaukee—Lv. †8 a. m., c4 a. m., †7:00 a. m., *8:30 a. m., †11:30 a. m., †2 p. m., *3 p. m., *5 p. m., *8 p. m., *10:30 p. m. *Daily. †Ex. Sun. cSunday. cEx. Mon. ‡Ex. Sat. aDaily to Menominee.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—ALL THROUGH TRAINS from Central Station, 12th-st. and Park-row. Trains for the South (except No. 1) can also be taken from 22d-st., 39th-st., Hyde Park, and 63d-st. stations. Tickets at city ticket office, 99 Adams-st., and at Auditorium Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
N. Orleans & Memphis Lim.	* 4:00 pm	*11:15 am
Monticello and Decatur	* 4:00 pm	*11:15 am
St. Louis Diamond Special	* 9:10 pm	* 7:35 am
St. Louis Daylight Special	*10:25 am	* 4:35 pm
Springfield and Decatur	*10:25 am	* 4:35 pm
Cairo Day Train	† 8:30 am	† 7:00 pm
Springfield and Decatur	* 9:10 pm	* 7:35 am
New Orleans Fast Mail	* 2:50 am	*12:50 am
Bloomington & Chatsworth	† 4:00 pm	†11:15 am
Chicago & New Orleans Ex.	* 8:40 pm	* 7:00 am
Gilman and Kankakee	* 4:35 pm	*10:00 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C., & Sioux Falls Fast Line	* 2:20 pm	*10:05 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C.	‡11:35 pm	* 6:50 am
Rockford Passenger	* 3:00 pm	*10:20 am
Rockford and Dubuque	† 4:30 pm	† 1:10 pm
Rockford and Freeport Ex.	† 8:40 am	....
Dubuque and Rockford Ex.	....	† 7:20 pm

‡On Saturday night runs to Dubuque only. *Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Saturday.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RY.—Passenger Station, Van Buren, near Clark-st. City ticket office, cor. Adams and Dearborn-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Fast Mail to Des Moines	* 3:00 am	* 7:20 pm
Omaha, Ill., and Iowa Mail	* 9:00 am	* 1:45 pm
Peoria	* 9:00 am	† 7:20 pm
Joliet Express	*11:45 am	* 3:45 pm
Joliet Accommodation	* 4:05 pm	*10:10 am
St. Paul, M'pls & S'x Falls	* 4:15 pm	*11:00 am
Peoria	† 4:15 pm	* 4:15 pm
Peru Accommodation	† 5:00 pm	† 8:50 am
Omaha and C. Bluffs Flyer	* 5:45 pm	* 1:45 pm
Kansas City, St. J., L'worth, Colorado and Texas Ex.	* 5:45 pm	* 9:40 am
Big Five to Denver, C. Spgs., Pueblo, Omaha & Lincoln	*10:00 pm	* 8:10 am
Omaha, St. Paul & Colorado	‡10:10 pm	c 7:10 am
Peoria, La Salle & R. Island	*11:30 pm	c 7:10 am
Peoria, La Salle & R. Island	*11:30 pm	o 8:10 am
Kansas City and Texas Ex.	‡11:30 pm	c 7:10 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. cEx. Mon. oMon. only. Fast flyer for Omaha daily 5:45 p. m. Connects at Missouri River with U. P. flyer next morning.

BURLINGTON ROUTE, C., B. & Q. RAILROAD. Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark-st. and Union Passenger Station, Canal and Adams-sts.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Local to Galesurg, Ill	† 8:30 am	† 6:10 pm
Ottawa, Streator, & La Salle	† 8:30 am	† 6:10 pm
Rochelle, Rockford, Forreston	† 8:30 am	† 2:10 pm
Local points in Ill. and Iowa	*11:30 am	* 2:10 pm
Galesburg and Quincy	*11:30 am	* 2:10 pm
Clinton, Moline, Rock Island	*11:30 am	* 2:10 pm
Fort Madison and Keokuk	*11:30 am	* 7:00 am
Ottawa and Streator	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Sterling, Rochelle, Rockford	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Kas. City, St. Jo. Leavenworth	* 5:30 pm	* 9:35 am
Fort Worth, Dallas, Houston	* 5:30 pm	* 9:35 am
Omaha, C. Bluffs, Nebraska	* 5:50 pm	* 8:20 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 6:30 pm	* 9:25 am
Kas. City, St. Jo, Leavenworth	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Omaha, Keokuk, Quincy	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Denver, Cripple Creek, Colo	*10:30 pm	* 8:20 am
Salt Lake, Ogden, California	*10:30 pm	* 8:20 am
Deadwood, Hot Springs, S. D.	*10:30 pm	* 8:20 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	‡11:20 pm	†10:25 pm

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday. ‡Daily ex. Saturday.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RY.—Ticket office, 95 Adams-st. Tel. 2190 Main. Union Passenger Station, Canal, Adams, and Madison-sts.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	† 8:30 am	† 9:45 pm
Milwaukee	* 8:30 am	†11:30 am
Milwaukee, Madison & West	†11:30 am	† 3:45 pm
Cedar Rapids, Kas. City, Dub.	† 2:00 pm	† 1:45 pm
Green Bay	† 3:00 pm	† 9:45 pm
Milwaukee—Madison	† 3:00 pm	† 6:15 pm
Milwaukee—Portage	† 3:00 pm	† 1:10 pm
Milwaukee	† 3:00 pm	c 1:45 pm
Milwaukee	† 5:00 pm	c 6:30 pm
Omaha—C. Bluffs—Sioux City	* 6:00 pm	* 9:25 am
N. Iowa—S. Minn.—Dak.	‡ 6:00 pm	o 9:25 am
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	* 6:30 pm	* 9:30 am
Green Bay & Mich. Peninsula	*10:15 pm	* 7:00 am
Madison, P. du Chien & West	‡10:15 pm	o 7:00 am
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	‡10:15 pm	o 7:00 am
Cedar Rapids—Kansas City	‡10:25 pm	o 7:15 am
N. Iowa—S. Minn.—Dak.	‡10:25 pm	o 7:15 am
Omaha—C. Bluffs—Sioux City	‡10:25 pm	o 7:15 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. oEx. Mon. cSun. only.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, N. Y. C. & H. R., AND B. & A. R. R.'s—"The Niagara Falls Route." Ticket office, 119 Adams-st., and station, 12th-st. and Park row, 22d-st., 39th-st., Hyde Park, 63d-st. Nov. 29, 1896.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave Chicago.	Arrive Chicago.
Mail and Express	† 6:50 am	† 6:35 pm
Grand Rapids through car	† 7:20 am	† 3:00 pm
New York & Boston Special	*10:30 am	* 9:40 pm
North Shore Limited	....	* 4:30 pm
Fast Eastern Express	* 3:00 pm	* 9:05 pm
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4:15 pm	†11:10 am
Grand Rapids Parlor Car	† 5:00 pm	† 6:50 am
Detroit Night Express	* 9:40 pm	* 6:30 am
Atlantic Express	*11:30 pm	* 7:50 am
Saginaw & Bay Cy. Sleeper	‡11:30 pm	o 6:30 am
Gd. Rapids & Musk. Sleeper	*11:30 pm	* 6:30 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Sat. oEx. Monday.

WABASH RAILROAD—DEPOT DEARBORN Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket offices, 97 Adams-st. and 221 Michigan-av.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Vestibuled Limited	*11:00 am	*4:50 pm
St. Louis & Kansas City Ex.	† 2:00 pm	†1:20 pm
St. Louis Limited Express	* 9:15 pm	*7:30 am
Peoria and Texas Limited	*11:00 am	*4:50 pm
Peoria and Texas Express	* 9:15 pm	*7:30 am
Forrest Accommodation	† 8:10 am	†5:42 pm
Forrest Accommodation	† 5:00 pm	*9:20 am
Detroit, N. Falls & N. Y. Ex.	* 3:00 pm	*7:55 am
Detroit, Boston & Can. Ex.	*11:25 pm	*9:45 pm
Detroit Day Express	† 8:55 am	†4:55 pm
Toronto, Montreal & Can. Ex.	* 3:00 pm	*7:55 am

WISCONSIN CENTRAL—CITY OFFICE, 204 Clark-st. Depot, Harrison and Fifth-av. 'Phone Main 4585. *Daily. †Ex. Sun.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul, Mpls., Oshkosh, Eau Claire, Ashland, Ironwood, and Pacific Coast	*2:00 am *6:25 pm	* 9:45 am *10:45 pm
Duluth and Superiors	*6:25 pm	* 9:45 am
Waukesha, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah	†8:35 am †1:25 pm	† 1:10 pm † 6:30 pm
Chippewa Falls & Eau Claire	†8:35 am	† 6:30 pm
Waukesha Local	*4:05 pm	*10:15 am

EASTERN.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINES—CHICAGO Union Passenger Station, Adams, Canal, and Madison-sts. Ticket offices at station, at 248 South Clark-st., corner Jackson, and at Auditorium Hotel. Through trains run as follows:

From Chicago to	Leave.	Arrive.
Mansfield and Pittsburg	† 7:30 am	*8:00 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	*10:00 am	*5:00 pm
Dayton and Cincinnati	*10:00 am	*5:00 pm
The Keystone Express	*11:00 am	*4:50 pm
Columbus and the East	*11:00 am	*4:50 pm
Baltimore and Washington	*11:00 am	*4:50 pm
Philadelphia and New York	*11:00 pm	*4:50 am
Mansfield and Pittsburg	* 3:00 pm	*9:00 pm
Baltimore and Washington	* 3:00 pm	*9:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York	* 3:00 pm	*9:00 pm
The Pennsylvania Limited	* 5:30 pm	*9:00 am
Pittsburg and Washington	* 5:30 pm	*9:00 am
Philadelphia and New York	* 5:30 pm	*9:00 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	* 9:00 pm	*7:15 am
Dayton and Cincinnati	* 9:00 pm	*7:15 am
Columbus and the East	* 9:00 pm	*7:15 am
Youngstown and Newcastle	*11:30 pm	*9:00 pm
Pittsburg and the East	*11:30 pm	*9:00 pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHern Ry., N. Y. C. & H. R., and B. & A. Rys. Depot, Van Buren-st., one block from the Board of Trade, and 22d-st. City ticket office, 180 Clark-st.

*Daily. ‡Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	‡ 7:00 am	‡ 8:00 pm
Limited Fast Mail	* 8:00 am	* 9:20 am
New York and Boston Special	*10:30 am	* 2:40 pm
Eastern Express	* 3:00 pm	* 9:00 pm
Elkhart Accommodation	....	‡10:14 am
New York Central Limited	* 5:30 pm	....
New York & Boston Express	* 8:45 pm	* 7:35 am
Special Mail	* 2:45 am	*11:50 pm

BALTIMORE AND OHIO—DEPOT, GRAND Central Passenger Station. City office, 193 Clark-st.

No extra fares charged on the B. & O. limited trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Local	† 6:05 am	† 6:40 pm
New York, Washington, and Vestibuled Express	*10:15 am	† 9:00 pm
New York, Washington and Pittsburg Vestibuled	* 3:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Pittsburg, Cleveland, Wheeling and Columbus Ex.	* 7:00 pm	* 7:00 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.

MONON ROUTE (LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY and Chicago Ry.). Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket offices, 232 Clark-st. and Auditorium.

Trains. All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
The Fast Mail for Indianapolis and Cincinnati	2:45 am	12:00 noon
Lafayette, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, and Louisville	8:30 am	6:00 pm
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	11:50 am	8:20 pm
Lafayette Accommodation	8:20 pm	10:45 am
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	8:58 pm	7:20 am
Lafayette and Louisville	8:58 pm	7:20 am

NICKEL-PLATE—THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO and St. Louis R. R. Depot, 12th-st. viaduct, corner Clark-st.

*Daily. ‡Daily except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago and Cleveland Mail	‡8:05 am	7:00 pm
New York and Boston Ex.	*1:30 pm	9:00 pm
New York and Boston Ex.	*9:20 pm	7:40 am

For rates and sleeping car accommodations call on or address Henry Thorne, Ticket Agent, 111 Adams-st., Chicago, Ill. Telephone Main 3389.

ERIE LINES (CHICAGO AND ERIE RAILroad)—Ticket offices, 242 Clark-st., Auditorium Hotel, Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts.

*Daily. ‡Daily except Sun.	Leave.	Arrive.
Marion Local	‡7:30 am	6:48 pm
New York and Boston	*2:55 pm	5:00 pm
Jamestown and Buffalo	*2:55 pm	5:00 pm
North Judson Accommodation	*4:10 pm	9:50 am
New York and Boston	*8:00 pm	7:35 am
Columbus and Norfolk, Va.	*8:00 pm	7:35 am

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS 12TH-ST. AND Park row, and 22d, 39th, 53d, and 63d-sts. Ticket offices at 234 Clark-st. and Auditorium.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati and Louisville	*9:00 am	*5:45 pm
Washington Express	†1:00 pm	†9:00 pm
Cincinnati and Louisville	*8:30 pm	*7:20 am

CHICAGO AND WEST MICHIGAN RY.—To Grand Rapids, Traverse City, Petoskey. City office, 119 Adams-st. Coml. Agt., 382 Marq. Bldg.

Station, 12th-st., Lake-Front.	Leave.	Arrive.
Ex. Sunday, through coaches	† 7:20 am	3:00 pm
Ex. Sunday, parlor car	5:00 pm	6:50 pm
Daily, sleeper	11:30 pm	6:30 am

HEALY FILLS HIS PLACES

THREE UNTRIED MEN AMONG THE COUNTY BOARD'S APPOINTEES.

George W. Bolling Named as Superintendent of Public Service and the Choice Is Criticised Because of His Lack of Business Experience and for Other Reasons—Edward W. Lahiff Takes the Position Made Vacant by Burdette's Resignation.

Supt. Public Service....GEORGE W. BOLLING
County Attorney................ROBERT S. ILES
Committee Clerk......................ED S. AUSTIN
Warden County Hospital..JAMES H. GRAHAM
Supt. Dunning Institutions.........A. N. LANGE
County Physician.................E. C. FORTNER
Custodian Court-House..........JAMES KAZDA
Custodian Crimnal Court Building..........
..................................CHRIS DAHNKE
County Architect.........WARREN H. MILNER
Member Civil Service Board................
.............................EDWARD M. LAHIFF

President Healy of the County Board announced the above appointments yesterday afternoon, and the board in regular meeting confirmed them.

With the exception of Bolling, Lange, and Lahiff the list is that of the old officeholders, who, as faithful members of the machine—that is to say, the county faction—have been retained in their places. Bolling has been put in the place vacated by Dr. T. N. Jamieson when he qualified as Clerk of the Appellate Court, and Lange, who was a deputy in Sheriff Pease's office, is given the job left open through the resignation of Supt. Morgan. Mr. Lahiff is the Democratic member of the Civil Service Board, Samuel Burdette, who held the position, having resigned it on account of his removal to Washington.

Comment as to Bolling.

The appointment of Bolling to the responsible position of Superintendent of Public Service occasioned a great deal of comment yesterday. It had been foretold several days ago, but few people were willing to believe President Healy would actually make it.

This position was created after the conviction of the boodle Commissioners several years ago when a number of them were sent to the penitentiary. The purpose was to have it filled by a man whose character would be a guarantee against stealing and whose business capacity and mercantile experience would save money to the county. The salary accordingly was fixed at $4,000 a year, and the incumbent is practically in charge of the expenditure of all the money spent by the county for supplies as well as building purposes. The office demands good business ability and a thorough knowledge of values and materials.

The young man whom President Healy has appointed has been acting of late as his private secretary and at the same time serving as a reporter on an afternoon newspaper. When THE TRIBUNE showed up the rottenness in the South Town offices some time ago his name was found on the pay-rolls then, although there was no evidence brought forward that he ever did any work for the town. Bolling himself lives in the First Ward. He came here from Baltimore, Md., three years ago.

"Cheap" Political Associates.

"Balling is entirely without mercantile experience of any kind," said a business-man yesterday. "His associates in Chicago have been politicians of the 'cheap' variety."

President Healy yesterday intimated he had appointed him merely as a figurehead, expecting to do the real work himself and unite in himself the duties and powers of the President of the board and that of his most important appointee. The criticism passed on this yesterday was if he wanted a dummy in the office he should have selected some one who would have brought to it at least something in the way of personal standing in the community.

Deputy Sheriff Lange, who is made Superintendent at Dunning, is a resident of the Fourteenth Ward and has been identified with politics for many years, being one of the Hertz lieutenants. He is reputed a capable man and has a fair reputation. He has always trained with the machine.

Edward M. Lahiff is a newspaper writer and has done political work for a daily paper for some years. He is a native of Ireland and while there was identified with the Parnell movement. He is the Democratic member of the board, it being, under the law, bipartisan.

The County Advertising.

The board, besides confirming President Healy's appointment, voted to give the county advertising to a paper called the Daily Republican. Some objection was made on the ground no one had ever heard of the paper, but it was overruled.

At the meeting of the Public Service committee, following the meeting of the board, a communication was read from P. Kenefick & Co., asking the board to pay in full its claim of $8,067. The letter was written by B. M. Shaffner, attorney for the company. He said Judge Goggin had just issued a peremptory writ of mandamus to compel the board to pay two warrants amounting to $3,719, and he saw no reason why the county should not pay the claim in full. The attorney also drew the attention of the board to the fact that the criminal proceedings which it had instituted against the firm had been dismissed without the jury leaving the court-room.

President Healy made a motion, which was adopted, instructing the County Attorney to appeal from the decision of Judge Goggin and if necessary carry the case to the Supreme Court. There was also included in the motion the clause that if Kenefick & Co. did not accept by 2 o'clock next Monday the proposition of the board to settle the claim for $6,614 the offer would be withdrawn.

The bids for the erection of the two cottages at Dunning were opened. The buildings will cost, according to the bids, $40,000, which Architect Milner considers high. The bids were referred to the Building committee to report at a meeting of the committee to be held Thursday morning at 10 o'clock.

W. S. BOGLE WANTS TO BE MAYOR.

Would Like to Draw a United Strength of Gold and Silver Democrats.

A boom for Walter S. Bogle as the Democratic candidate for Mayor next spring was started yesterday when buttons bearing the name of that gentleman with a statement of his civic ambition were scattered around political headquarters. It was a small boom, however, and did not arouse any great degree of excitement.

Mr. Bogle is a coal dealer and vesselman who always has been prominent in Democratic politics in Chicago. He has served many years on the County Central committee and was once Chairman of that body. His candidacy is put forward in the hope of his being found a suitable person on whom both the gold and silver wings of the party can unite in case the olive branch program advocated by the Trude faction of the silver people is carried out.

"The trouble is, however," said one of the Altgeld people yesterday, "that while we are perfectly willing to join with the gold Democrats in electing a Mayor next spring, we think he should be one of the silver crowd and the chances are he will be, as we will do the nominating."

Mr. Bogle is a gold Democrat.

Gov. Altgeld was in town yesterday and had a consultation with Railway Commissioners Cantrell and Gahan regarding the fight over the Chairmanship of the Democratic State committee. Gahan advised the Governor to drop Andrews and pick up some other man as his candidate, but Altgeld is not in the habit of making compromises and would not listen.

As the Governor came into town Secretary Nelson took a train out to confer with Congressman-elect Hinrichsen at Springfield regarding the other side of the fight. Popocratic headquarters at the Sherman House were accordingly closed and are likely to remain so for several days.

WULFF READY TO TRANSFER CASH.

Hertz Can Have $950,000 State Funds in Any Form He Likes.

State Treasurer Wulff yesterday completed his arrangement for turning over to Treasurer-elect Hertz the public money in his possession as soon as the latter can qualify for the office. Two years ago Mr. Wulff took possession on Jan. 14 and it is likely Treasurer Hertz will take hold about the same date.

The new Treasurer can have the money coming to him in any form he wants, as Mr. Wulff has prepared himself for any emergency. If he prefers certified checks they will be given him. If he is satisfied with a transfer of bank balances the matter can be arranged in that way. If he demands the actual cash he can be accommodated. Mr. Wulff has fixed it so the entire amount—$950,000, when the January interest on the township bonds is paid—can be transported to Springfield and then paid to the new Treasurer in gold, silver, and banknotes. It is hardly probable the latter course will be pursued.

HAMLIN HERE ON JACKSON DAY.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury to Address Gold Democrats.

A. A. Goodrich, Henry S. Robbins, and Roger Sullivan, the committee sent to Washington to bring back some representative of the administration to make a speech at the banquet the gold Democrats propose to give on Jackson's birthday, returned home yesterday.

Speaking for the committee Mr. Robbins said it had met a cordial welcome at Washington and all the members of the administration from President Cleveland down showed a lively interest in the proposed dinner and expressed regret at being unable to attend. At one time it was hoped Secretary Olney could be present, but this was found impossible.

As it was deemed necessary, however, some one should be here to speak for the administration Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Hamlin had been selected and is even now busy on his oration.

FAIR AND COMPULSORY PRIMARIES.

Chairman Peabody Appoints a Committee to Draft a Bill.

At a meeting of the Cook County Sound Money Democratic Central committee it was resolved that the Chairman of the Executive committee appoint a committee of ten to draft a bill for fair and compulsory primaries for all political parties and to present the same to the State Legislature at its next session.

The following committee was appointed by Chairman Peabody yesterday:

Adolf Kraus, Chairman, Dunlap Smith,
Francis B. Peabody, John O'Brien,
William C. Asay, Adams A. Goodrich,
Henry S. Robbins, Roger C. Sullivan,
Franklin MacVeagh, William Legner.

The committee will meet at headquarters, No. 119 La Salle street, the latter part of the week and appoint a subcommittee to draft a bill and consider the ways and means of presenting the same to the Legislature at the coming session.

WINDUP OF THE FARMER'S ALLIANCE.

Bryan's 16 to 1, Pay Your Debts with the 50-Cent Dollar Swindle Takes Its Place in Kansas and Nebraska.

Lincoln, Neb., Dec. 26.—The parent of Populism in the West is dead. It has not been so declared officially, but it will probably be next month when the annual meeting of the State Farmers' Alliance will be held at Grand Island.

The alliance was organized in 1890, and in less than nine months it became a political power, completely eclipsing the Democratic party and seriously threatening the ascendancy of the Republicans. The constitution of the alliance prohibited lawyers and other professional men from becoming members, but it is a curious fact that the only men who have profited in a political way from the formation of the organization have been the lawyers, the doctors, and the newspaper men.

The platform of principles which every member was required to subscribe to included many of the planks made famous by incorporation in the Ocala and Omaha platforms, and to these were added demands for State railroad regulation, reform in the tax laws, and a blast against the Republicans. No political machine was ever more perfect than the Farmers' Alliance. The members were bound by a solemn obligation not only not to vote for the nominees of either of the old parties, but also to stay away from their meetings. So thoroughly was the State organized that in 1890 the State ticket nominated by the alliance ran second in the race, its candidate for Governor, the alliance President, polling 2,000 more votes than the Republican nominee and being defeated only by the Democratic nominee, James E. Boyd, because of the prohibition issue.

The presence of so strong a political factor alarmed the old party leaders, and they moved closer together. In 1891 and 1892 the alliance increased its strength; in 1893 it fell back, but in 1894 it elected its candidate for Governor. But it was no longer the alliance. The amalgamation with the other farmers' organizations of the South and West and the adoption of the Ocala platform were an invitation to the discontented in general to join. The lawyers of the agricultural districts, of the small towns, who were dependent upon the farmers for fees, joined with them in a political way, and it was not long before they were filling the offices in the gift of the new party, the district and county Judgeships, and county offices. The Legislature of 1893 retired Senator Paddock and gave to the world that remarkable long-distance orator, William Vincent Allen; in 1894 Judge Holcomb, a lawyer, was elected Governor, and the four Populist Congressmen-elect are lawyers.

But while the Democratic and Republican leaders were getting closer together, a considerable faction of the Democracy, under Mr. Bryan, planned the capture of that organization and its delivery to the alliance, now known as the Populist party. The first step was made in 1894, and it was in 1896 that the Populists finally absorbed the Democratic organization of Nebraska.

The disintegration of the alliance dated from its union for national political purposes with kindred farmers' organizations, and the subsequent admission to party councils of the lawyers and the union labor men. But while it lasted it presented all the phases of a religious craze. The membership included women and boys and girls over 16, and the women were the live factors at the meetings, which were held weekly. It was, in fact, the social feature of the meetings that held the alliance together. The program embraced a short business session and then an old-fashioned country lyceum and singing school combined.

The method of campaigning was unique. Few meetings were scheduled for the towns, but basket picnics and barbecues were the order of the campaign. The favorite orators, farmers in homespun who had trained as stump speakers in the old greenback days, were in great demand, but after politics had been discussed sociability reigned. The farmers and their families from miles around drove to the scene, and as they neared the rendezvous would organize in processions with their banners flung to the breeze and their voices lifted up in song, familiar tunes to which rustic bards had fashioned political ditties. By this means they inspired the voters, and in solid phalanx these moved to the polls and voted according to instructions. At this time their famous song, "Good-By, My Party, Good-By," was heard everywhere. It is as follows:

It was no more than a year ago,
 Good-by, my party, good-by,
That I was in love with my party so,
 Good-by, my party, good-by,
To hear aught else I never would go;
 Good-by, my party, good-by,
Like the rest I made a great blow,
 Good-by, my party, good-by.

CHORUS.

By, party, by lo; by, party, by lo;
By, party, by lo; good-by, my party, good-by.

I was often scourged with the party lash,
 Good-by, my party, good-by.
The bosses laid on with demands for cash,
 Good-by, my party, good-by.
To do aught else I deemed it rash,
 Good-by, my party, good-by,
So I had to take it or lose my hash,
 Good-by, my party, good-by.

I was raised up in the kind of school,
 Good-by, my party, good-by,
That taught to bow to money rule,
 Good-by, my party, good-by,
And it made me a "Nebraska fool,"
 Good-by, my party, good-by,
When they found I was a willing tool,
 Good-by, my party, good-by.

The old party's on the downward track,
 Good-by, my party, good-by,
Picking its teeth with a tariff tack,
 Good-by, my party, good-by,
With a placard pinned upon its back,
 Good-by, my party, good-by,
That plainly states, "I will never go back,"
 Good-by, my party, good-by.

But now the alliance is sadly decimated. From an organization that once fearlessly used the boycott against country merchants and grain dealers, a boycott that led to the organization itself engaging in the mercantile business and building elevators, it has dwindled to about forty suballiances, with a membership of about 2,200. The officers draw but small salaries and dues have been dwindling so fast that it is expected a formal dissolution will occur at the annual meeting in January.

The Nebraska alliance and that of Kansas were organized at the same time, and it is a coincidence that both will disband next month, although the Kansas organization, once twice as large in membership, now consists of but thirty lodges and fewer than 100 members.

WAR ON FOR 2-CENT FARE

ILLINOIS "DRUMMERS" TO CARRY THE FIGHT TO SPRINGFIELD.

Three Hundred of the Commercial Men of the State Meet in Annual Session and Show Their Disposition Regarding the Mileage Question—Speech of the President and Reports of Other Officers—Election Is the Last of the Work.

More than 300 members of the Illinois Commercial Men's Association raised their voices yesterday in favor of a continuance of the fight for a two-cent-a-mile fare. They met in fifth annual session in the Masonic Temple. They will go to the General Assembly with their appeals.

Hisses and groans greeted the reading by Secretary H. B. Smith of a letter from C. M. Southern, City Passenger Agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad company, in which was offered for the consideration and approval of the assembled traveling men a mileage book of 1,000 miles, for which $30 was to be paid, and providing for a rebate of $10.

"This," observed the Secretary, as he finished, "might be considered something of a concession, for we have never been enabled to purchase less than 2,000 miles if we got the two-cent rate."

But the remark was drowned in a deluge of remonstrances from the assemblage, and if any member present had any desire to advocate a compromise he was too fainthearted to give expression to his opinion in the face of all the opposition.

To Work for Legislation.

The following resolution was read, moved, and carried:

"Whereas, The Western Passenger Association has declined to put into use a 5,000-mile interchangeable mileage book,

"Resolved, That we, the Illinois Commercial Men's Association, in convention assembled, hereby pledge ourselves, both as an association and as individuals, to do all in our power to influence such legislation as shall bring about a two cents a mile open rate on all the railroads in the Western Passenger Association."

"I move that a committee of six be appointed," cried one man excitedly, "to represent our cause at the meeting of the General Assembly in Springfield."

A rising vote was called for and the motion was carried unanimously. Then the men who travel over the same route selling goods for rival firms shook hands enthusiastically over the issue.

Members Are Welcomed.

President E. J. Thiele made an address at the outset welcoming the members, and printed reports of the Secretary and Treasurer, giving statistics of the year's work, were distributed.

President Thiele said:

"Gentlemen of the Illinois Commercial Men's Association: It is with pleasure I greet you today and extend you a hearty welcome. We have come together to this, our fifth annual meeting, to consider amendments proposed to the constitution and by-laws, to elect officers, and to transact other business of importance. You have at hand the report of your Secretary and Treasurer. I would recommend you to study it carefully, so that you may thoroughly acquaint yourselves with the affairs of the association. The good showing made is certainly encouraging, in view of the depressed business conditions. This fact alone should recommend itself to us, proving how able we are to stand firmly on our feet amid failure and panic around us.

"Two matters of great importance are now upon us, and I believe will tend as stepping stones for larger business activity and will materially increase our membership. The first move has been to rent offices in this building, which will centralize the business and give you an opportunity to more personally interest yourselves. The second step will be the placing of a permanent officer in these offices, whose entire time and attention will be devoted to his assigned duties.

"Our uphill road is fairly passed; each day we are nearing the summit. Let us push upward, each one of us doing his much or little, as chance offers, for the good of our association, so when next we meet our reports may be even more gratifying and our business increase twofold."

Reports Are Accepted.

The reports of the Secretary and Treasurer were formally accepted, and the Auditor's report received and placed on file. Amendments were adopted making minor changes in the administration methods of the association. But the proposal of an amendment to the effect that all officers of the association should be residents of Cook County was met with expressed disapproval, and tabled.

D. K. Klink, Secretary and Treasurer of the Northwestern Traveling Men's Association, addressed the meeting in the interest of a commercial men's headquarters which the Northwestern Association is planning to establish in Chicago. A committee was appointed to confer with a committee from the Northwestern Association in regard to the matter. Secretary Klink also invited the members of the Illinois Association to attend a "smoker" to be given tonight at the Palmer House by the members of the Northwestern Association.

New Officers Chosen.

After extending a vote of thanks and voting a valuable present to the retiring President and Secretary the convention elected the following new officers:

President—George H. Holden.
Vice-President—George W. Smith.
Secretary and Treasurer—R. A. Cavanaugh.
Board of Directors—H. B. Smith, E. F. Coulter, S. S. Blum, John Furlong, George B. Robbins, W. W. Henkley.

The following Associate Vice-Presidents were appointed:

Phillio Jenkins, Detroit; E. J. Thiele, Janesville, Wis.; E. C. Sandford, New York; C. S. Mills, Dallas, Tex.; W. H. Gray, Mason City, Ia.; J. R. Burton, Belvidere, Ill.; John T. Mason, Aurora, Ill.; W. T. Murdock, Fulton, Ill.; Otto Lange, Dubuque, Ia.; H. S. Bliner, Pontiac, Ill.; L. B. Slyder, Council Bluffs, Ia.; H. V. Potter, Byron, Ill.; Guy Osborne, Elkhart, Ind.; Any Luvick, St. Louis; W. F. Oflinger, Milwaukee; C. S. Vincent, Davenport; W. G. Taylor, Denver; A. R. Creigh, Seattle; E. M. Wentworth, Marshalltown, Ia.; Burt C. Cooper, Butte, Mont.

JOHN E. REDMOND LECTURES TONIGHT

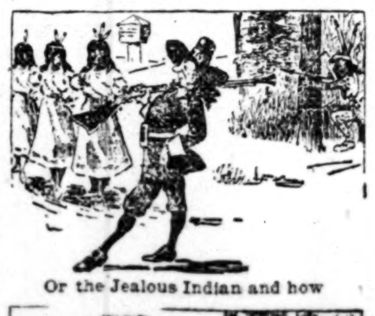
Irish Member of the British House of Commons to Speak in Central Music Hall.

John E. Redmond, member of the British House of Commons, will lecture at Central Music Hall this evening on the subject of his fifteen years' connection with that body. The lecture will be non-political and noncontroversial, and will contain character sketches of Disraeli, Gladstone, Bright, Parnell, Lord Randolph Churchill, Balfour, and others, with descriptions of the many dramatic events which make these years an epoch of great historical interest.

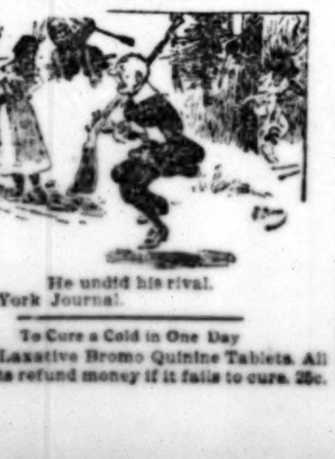
Judge Edward F. Dunne will preside. A large number of prominent Irish citizens have been invited to occupy seats on the platform and have accepted.

This is Mr. Redmond's first visit to this city.

PRIDE BEFORE A FALL.



Or the Jealous Indian and how



He undid his rival.
—New York Journal.

To Cure a Cold in One Day
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

BRECKINRIDGE'S SON A GLOBE TROTTER

Spends Three Years in Tramping Around the World and Suffers Many Hardships.

Lexington, Ky., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—Robert Breckinridge, son of Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge, has returned from a three years' tramp around the world. Since leaving Lexington in the early summer of 1893 he has roughed it.

On leaving New York, to which city he went from here, he went immediately to Calcutta on a sailing vessel, which doubled the Cape of Good Hope and sailed through the Indian Ocean and the Bay of Bengal to his destination. For nine months he was a government guard at Calcutta, but, tiring of that occupation, he shipped on a vessel bound for Cape Town. He remained in South Africa for some time and went to Quilimane, on the Zambezi River, and from there back to Calcutta on the ship Fortevlote, which sunk with all on board on her next voyage two weeks after her arrival at Calcutta.

He next went to Australia, landing in New South Wales, where he staid nearly a year. He says that island is suffering from hard times such as this country has never known. From New Castle he sailed on a Scotch ship across the Pacific to Acapulco, Mexico, intending to get into the interior and thence back to the United States. He tramped 250 miles through Mexico, through the Sierra Madre Mountains, over the old Guatemala trail, finally reaching the City of Mexico after enduring many privations.

From the Mexican capital he went to San Antonio, Tex., where he was taken ill with a fever and remained in a hospital for some time. When again well enough to work he put to sea to recuperate and shipped on a schooner plying along the gulf coast. He worked on the schooner Mothan a month, when he concluded to go to Arkansas, in which State he had another attack of fever. He was bedfast for more than a month and when he got well enough to travel he concluded he would return to his father's house. He is not yet well. He says he has had enough of traveling.

CALL FOR MONETARY DELEGATES.

Notices Sent Out from Indianapolis to All Commercial Organizations.

Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 28.—The Executive committee of the monetary conference today began sending out a call to all commercial organizations previously written to and not yet heard from, asking them to send their lists of delegates as soon as possible. No names of delegates were received today. Up to this time the names of 176 delegates have been received. It is now believed that the number of delegates to attend the convention will be about 500.

NEWS OF THE COURTS.

The Appellate Court handed down thirty-eight opinions yesterday. The court has been working at high pressure, and the indications are that when the term expires all the pending cases will have been disposed of.

An order of the Superior Court directing Charles E. Wilson, General Agent of the Wisconsin Central line, to pay his wife, Victoria, $50 a month temporary alimony and $100 solicitors' fees in a separate maintenance proceeding begun by the wife is affirmed. The order was entered May 4 last. The order was attacked by the defendant on the ground that the differences between the parties were trivial, could be easily reconciled, and that he offered her a home with him two days after the order was made.

The suit of Max Scheldrup against John V. Farwell & Co., begun in the Circuit Court for alleged false imprisonment and malicious prosecution, was decided. Scheldrup was arrested on the complaint of William D. McIlvaine, who was then credit man for J. V. Farwell & Co., charging him with obtaining goods under false pretenses from the dry goods house. Justice Lyons discharged Scheldrup, who then began the present suit. Justice Waterman says: "In an action for malicious prosecution it is necessary that the plaintiff should prove that the defendant, in the institution of the prosecution complained of, acted maliciously and without probable cause."

The upper court passes upon two cases begun by a money lender against employés of the City of Chicago and County of Cook, respectively, in which the complainant sought to recover the salaries of these employés by assignment. The Appellate Court holds the complainant is not entitled to a standing in equity. The salaries claimed by the complainant were in the one case those of policemen and firemen and in the other salaries of deputy clerks in the Circuit Court.

The court holds that an affianced bride comes clearly within the classes which the statute provides may become beneficiaries of the Catholic Order of Foresters. The question was brought up in the cases of Alice Madden against James Wallace and others, in which the decree of Judge Payne of the Superior Court declaring Alice Madden the beneficiary of William Wallace is affirmed. William Wallace was at the time of his death a member in good standing of the Catholic Order of Foresters.

Attorney H. H. Anderson received an order from Judge Tuley in the Steger separate maintenance case for John V. Steger to pay $1,038 as fees, but the Appellate Court reverses the decision of the Circuit Court. Aug. 11, 1894, Louisa Steger filed a bill for separate maintenance against her husband, John V. Steger, the piano manufacturer. Attorney Anderson represented Mrs. Steger, and the Circuit Court ordered Steger to pay his wife $50 a week temporary alimony and $100 solicitors' fees. At a later date—March 18, 1896—Mr. Anderson made a motion for more fees, and it was then made to appear that the parties to the controversy had settled their troubles and that they were living together again. On the hearing in regard to the question of fees it was shown that Mrs. Steger requested Mr. Anderson to dismiss the suit several times.

Following is a full list of the opinions filed:

6596—Steger vs. Steger; affirmed in part and reversed in part.
6614—Best Brewing Co. vs. Vinterum; affirmed.
6615—Neery vs. Bohannon; affirmed.
6616—Chicago Paint and Wall Paper Co. vs. Hollahan; reversed and remanded.
6617—Parmly vs. Farrar; affirmed.
6618—Hahn vs. Gates; affirmed.
6619—Preston vs. Smith; affirmed in part, reversed in part.
6620—Logan vs. Sibley; affirmed.
6622—McMillen vs. City of Chicago; affirmed.
6623—Same vs. Cook County et al.; same.
6624—Original Typewriting Circular Co. vs. Buehler; affirmed.
6626—District Lodge, O. K. S. B., vs. Menken; affirmed.
6627—Gilbert vs. National Cash Register Co.; affirmed.
6628—C. & A. R. R. vs. Maroney; affirmed.
6629—Same vs. Scanlan; affirmed.
6630—Kane vs. Kinnare, admr.; reversed, with directions.
6631—Peterson vs. Dugan; affirmed.
6632—Travelers' Preferred Accident Assn. vs. McKinney; affirmed.
6633—Richey vs. Sinclair et al.; affirmed.
6634—Brady et al. vs. Madden et al; reversed.
6635—Wilson vs. Same; affirmed.
6636—Steward vs. West Chicago Street R. R. Co.; reversed and remanded.
6617—Scheldrup vs. J. V. Farwell Co.; affirmed.
6640—Cline vs. Richards; reversed, with directions.
6641—Chamberlain vs. Cory; affirmed.
6643—Wallace vs. Madden; affirmed.
6644—Yost Mfg. Co. vs. Alton; affirmed.
6645—State National Bank of St. Joseph vs. Union National Bank; affirmed in part, reversed in part.
6646—Union National Bank vs. State National Bank of St. Joseph; affirmed.
6648—Murphy vs. L. S. & M. S.; affirmed.
6649—Packard vs. Chicago Title and Trust Co.; affirmed.
6650—Moulding vs. Wilhartz; affirmed.
6651—Home Lumber Co. vs. Russ; affirmed.
6652—Southern Pacific Co. vs. American Well Works; affirmed.
6653—Abendpost Co. vs. Hertel; reversed and remanded.
6639—I. C. M. Assn. vs. Wahl; affirmed.

Superior and Circuit Court Judgments.

Judge Clifford—14437—Rosenbaum Bros. Co. vs. J. H. Baldwin; by dflt., $2,093.32.—14564—John E. Waller vs. F. E. Briggs; same, $4,393.50.—5391—Andrew J. Graham vs. James A. Sullivan; same, $261.65.

Judge Burke—15365—Marshall Field & Co. vs. Julius Togatsch; by dflt., $1,631.57.

Judge Baker—14846—Merrell Skinner vs. Central Rapid Transit Co.; by dflt., $11,906.04.—14682—David Williams vs. J. H. Bryant Mfg. Co.; same, $350.63.—15400—Antonio Policastro, admr., vs. Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Ry. Co.; on findg., $350 and sat.—15433—Charles S. Babcock vs. Samuel J. Howe and George C. Martin; by dflt., $4,364.64.

Judge Stein—14626—George P. Kaufman et al. vs. J. V. Northam & Co.; by dflt., $534.23.

Judge Chetlain—8013—John Berry vs. Abe Cohen; on verd., debt $3,000, das. $1,891.25; debt to be discharged, etc., ex parte.

Decrees.

Judge Gibbons—B. R. 1070—Ephpheta School for Deaf vs. Doyle et al.; dec.—5165—Harms-Schlake Brick Co. vs. Partello et al.; dec. sale.

Judge Horton—142810—Haeft vs. Langosch; dec.

Judge Hanecy—2637—Brown vs. Maher; final dec.

Court Calls for Today.

Judge Horton—Prendergast vs. McNally.
Judge Ball—Motions.
Judge Stein—Motions of course.
Judge Chetlain—Trial call Nos. 8191, 8386, 8389, 8400, 8583, 8765, 8766, 8770, 8772, 8777, 8779, 8785, 8786, 8787, 8966, 8970, 8972, 8976, 8985, 8986.
Judge Hutchinson—Motions for new trials and contested motions.
Judge Donnelly—County Court—10 a. m., motions, 10:30 a. m., Nos. 14683, 15516, 20878.
Judge Kohlsaat—Probate Court—General business.
Judge Payne—No. 4087 on trial. Nos. 4367, 7045, 7063, 7066, 7068, 7069, 7071, 7245, 7246, 7249.
Judge Sears—Criminal Court, Branch No. 2—No call.
Judge Gibbons—Criminal Court, Branch No. 3—Quasi-criminal set cases Nos. 101, 193, 197, 352, 41, 48, 49.
Judge Neely—Criminal Court, Branch No. 4—No call.
Judge Tuthill—Criminal Court, Branch No. 5—Nos. 1625, 2141, 1832, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2237, 2240, 2241, 2242.
Judge Tuley—Criminal Court, Branch No. 6—Call not extended.
Judge Showalter—United States Circuit Court—No court.
Judge Grosscup—United States Circuit Court—In chambers.

An after theater thought, a bottle of Cook's Imperial Extra Dry Champagne and then "sweet sleep."

NEWS OF THE RAILWAYS.

BURLINGTON EARNINGS FOR NOVEMBER SHOW A DECREASE.

Report for the Eleven Months of the Year, However, Shows an Increase Over the Previous Year of $222,590—East-Bound Through Shipments from Chicago, Affected by Gulf Competition, Show a Falling Off—Rates on Iron Articles Advanced.

Both freight and passenger earnings of the Burlington railroad system for the month of November suffered a large decrease. The total decrease in gross earnings for the month amounted to $381,678, but owning to a saving in operating expenses of $185,943 the decrease in net earnings is reduced to $202,780.

Notwithstanding the poor business done by the road during the last two or three months the statement for the eleven months ending Nov. 30, 1896, shows an increase over the corresponding period last year of $222,590. This gain may be wiped out, however, in December if the business shows no better results than that for November, and present indications do not warrant the prediction of even as good results.

The following is a detailed statement of gross earnings, expenses, and net earnings for the entire Burlington system, including the Burlington and Missouri River road in Nebraska and the Burlington and Northern, for the month of November and for the eleven months ending Nov. 30:

FOR THE MONTH.

	1896.	1895.	Decrease.
Freight earnings.	$ 1,916,237	$ 2,188,473	$272,236
Passenger earns.	537,643	641,895	104,252
Gross earnings..	2,823,309	3,204,987	387,678
Operating expen.	1,682,709	1,868,652	185,943
Total charges....	2,562,709	2,741,607	178,898
Surplus	260,600	463,380	202,780

FOR ELEVEN MONTHS.

	1896.	1895.	Increase.
Freight earnings.	$20,449,055	$19,709,243	$739,811
Passenger earns.	6,864,260	7,184,487	*320,227
Gross earnings...	31,221,403	30,736,470	484,932
Operating expen.	19,531,593	19,346,751	184,841
Total charges....	29,211,593	28,949,250	262,342
Surplus	2,009,805	1,787,219	222,590

*Decrease.

AFFECTED BY GULF COMPETITION.

East-Bound Through Shipments This Year Lighter than Last.

There was an improvement in east-bound through shipments from Chicago last week, the increase over the week previous amounting to 8,000 tons. The total, however, falls nearly 30,000 tons short of the through shipments for the corresponding month last year.

The principal reason why shipments this year are lighter than formerly is the maintenance of prohibitive rates by Eastern roads, and in consequence the bulk of business goes to New Orleans and Galveston.

Total shipments of flour, grain, and provisions from Chicago through to seaboard points and for export by the ten east-bound roads last week amounted to 61,805 tons, against 53,822 tons for the week previous and 90,677 tons for the corresponding week last year. Flour shipments last week were 8,841 tons, against 14,103 tons last year; grain, 42,784 tons, against 62,179 tons; provisions, 10,180 tons, against 14,395 tons.

The percentages carried by the various roads were as follows: Baltimore and Ohio, 10.1; Big Four, 15.8; Chicago and Erie, 7.2; Grand Trunk, 12.7; Lake Shore, 13.2; Michigan Central, 16; Nickel-Plate, 7.5; Pan-Handle, 4; Fort Wayne, 6.3; Wabash, 7.2.

PLAN OF CONSOLIDATION IS READY.

Pittsburg, Bessemer and Lake Erie to Absorb Two Lines in Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—The plan for the consolidation of the Pittsburg, Shenango and Lake Erie and Butler and Pittsburg under the name of the Pittsburg, Bessemer and Lake Erie railroad company has been completed and only awaits formal action by the stockholders. The capital stock of the new company will be $10,000,000 in $50 shares and will retire, dollar for dollar, the $5,200,000 stock of the Butler and Pittsburg ($2,400,000 new consols being also given as part consideration) and the $4,800,000 stock of the Pittsburg, Shenango and Lake Erie. All debts of the old companies will be assumed and a new consolidated mortgage to secure $10,000,000 of 5 per cent fifty-year gold bonds will be created covering all the railroad property, rights, and franchises of the consolidated company, including the agreement with the Carnegie Steel company, limited, and the Union railroad company. Of the new bonds $4,800,000 will be reserved to retire at or before maturity, a like amount of bonds outstanding on the Pittsburg, Shenango and Lake Erie, and $2,400,000 with interest accruing from April 1, 1897, will be issued in part payment to the stockholders of the Butler and Pittsburg.

TO TUNNEL THE CASCADE MOUNTAIN

Will Greatly Reduce Grade of the Great Northern Railway.

Seattle, Wash., Dec. 28.—H. C. Henry, the millionaire contractor, has confirmed the report that he had secured the contract to build the approaches to the Great Northern railroad tunnel through the Cascade Mountains, and that men were already on their way to commence preliminary work. Mr. Henry refused to state the amount of the contract. It will take about six months to do the work, and then everything will be ready to commence on the track, which is said to be one of the greatest engineering feats in history. The tunnel will be two and a half miles long and will reduce the altitude of the road 1,000 feet.

How B. and O. Funds Were Disbursed.

Baltimore, Md., Dec. 28.—Special Master Dunham today filed a report in the receivership proceedings of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad company, showing the disposition which had been made of the funds realized by the sale of $5,000,000 in receivers' certificates authorized by the court on May 21 last. He reports that $2,542,275 had been disbursed in paying claims filed against the company and that $808,072 was expended in making improvements in the road and in rolling stock. Total disbursements of $4,147,196 were made from the $5,000,000 fund, and on Oct. 31 last there was $852,803 on hand.

Ohio Southern May Not Be Sold.

Cleveland, O., Dec. 28.—The foreclosure sale of the Ohio Southern railway, which was postponed from Nov. 7 to Dec. 31, has again been postponed, this time indefinitely. It is now said that the road will not be sold at all, but that the Lima Northern company, which wants the property and practically has possession of it now, has bought in all the trust company claims and other indebtedness of the road.

William F. Potter Resigns.

Saginaw, Mich., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—William F. Potter, General Superintendent of the Flint and Père Marquette railroad since 1891, and connected with that road since 1875, has resigned, to accept the General Superintendency of the Long Island railroad. He has been one of the most popular and efficient officials in the service of the Flint and Père Marquette.

Meet Wisconsin Central Rate.

Authority has been given the Milwaukee and St. Paul and Omaha roads to make a rate of 10 cents per 100 pounds on grain from Chippewa Falls and Eau Claire, Wis., to Chicago and Milwaukee, when destined to Port Huron and points east thereof, on account of similar rate being in effect via the Wisconsin Central railroad.

Rates on Iron Articles Advanced.

The advance in the rates, Chicago to St. Paul, on iron articles now taking 9½ cents per 100 pounds to 12½ cents, and those at present taking 12½ cents to 15 cents per 100 pounds, approved by the Board of Administration, will become effective Jan. 15, 1897.

Life in Spain.

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GLOWING TRIBUTE TO KATE FIELD.

Henry E. Highton, a Prominent Lawyer of San Francisco, Writes of Her Noble Life.

San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 28.—Henry E. Highton, a prominent lawyer and a devoted admirer of Miss Field, has written the following tribute to her:

"The great lesson of Kate Field's life and death is her intense patriotism, which now, above all other periods, should command universal respect. She was an American to the core, broad, tolerant, without fanaticism or bigotry of any kind, and devoted to human freedom on our constitutional basis. Like Gen. Grant, she had traveled widely, and had met the most distinguished thinkers and statesmen of Europe, but, like him, she returned to her own land even more deeply imbued than before with the spirit of our institutions, in their happy combination of individual sovereignty, state autonomy, and national unity. The last aspirations of her soul, as expressed orally and in the solemnities of her will, were that her ashes should mingle with her native soil, and that her individuality should be respected by the flag. A writer of unusual power, she never unsexed herself, but in dealing with important questions, for fully a quarter of a century, she discussed them as an American woman, intellectual, cultivated, refined, and, under every condition, true to national ideals. She was familiar with the best literature of the world, and conveyed the loftiest thoughts and the purest sentiments of the ages, in language so clear and so telling that many of her phrases have become part of that popular education of which she was so enthusiastic a champion.

"Women of her type and character trained and armed the heroes of our revolutionary war. In the darkest years of the republic such women consecrated their children to their American conceptions of freedom and of independence; and though, toward the closing years of the century, patriotic education has dwindled in its extent and earnestness, that type of American woman is not extinct, but, in any national emergency that may arise, will be revived and reinvigorated by the example and by the life of Kate Field.

"To this State her services were at once valuable and unique. She spread the story of our achievements and of our resources all over the Union. With a practical sagacity that shamed many of our citizens she anticipated and predicted the mighty future of the Pacific. She boldly repudiated all narrow or transcendental views which thwarted our progress and injured our local industries, and she bore her testimony to our capacity for industrial, moral, and intellectual development by pervading the most definite facts with the blended power of philosophy and of patriotism.

"It is fitting, therefore, that the obsequies of this noble and gifted woman should have been marked by national recognition, and peculiarly appropriate that they should have been celebrated in the State of California, to which much of her best work during her later years was consecrated. When the unanimity and fervor with which the last honors of her memory have been paid are correctly realized they will prove, not only here, but throughout the Union and throughout the world, she 'being dead yet speaketh.'"

TO TAKE THE LOST CHICORA'S PLACE.

Graham & Morton Company Buys the Steamer City of Milwaukee for $125,000.

The Graham & Morton Transportation company has bought for $125,000 the steamer City of Milwaukee, which it leased for the season of 1896, to take the place of the Chicora. The company will spend $25,000 in repairs and refurnishing the boat this winter. The refitting will be done at Benton Harbor, where the steamer has been delivered from Grand Haven.

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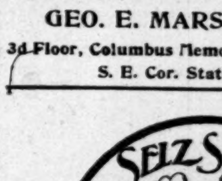

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